

XXXIV

TECMUN Jr.

**SIXTH
COMMITTEE**

LEGAL

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 Federative 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
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"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
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*“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 blurb, 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 deseas 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
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“Nothing in life is to be feared, it is only to be understood. Now is the time to understand more, so that we may fear less.”
-Marie Curie

Sometimes our privileges prevent us from being aware of all the difficulties and injustices that have historically existed, evolved, or concluded with significant impact. But the fact that we are not closely connected to these problems does not mean we don't need to give them relevance. Rather, it means we should take full advantage to support, raise awareness, speak out, and fight for those whose vulnerability interferes from doing so.

Therefore, dear reader, I invite you, not only at TECMUN but also in your everyday existence, to consciously express your opinions, act, and participate in addressing what you perceive as unjust. Be courageous and proactive, regardless of the difficulties that may arise. Stay informed about what is happening in your city, country, and the entire world, because an analytical, receptive, and reflective mind is more powerful than you can imagine; it grants you security, decisiveness, and autonomy. Step outside our own reality to experience diverse universes and perspectives.

Don't let privilege blind you; use it to open the eyes of others in honor of those whose eyes have been forced to be blinded. Unfortunately, that is the reality in which we have lived for centuries. So relish, enjoy and take advantage of all your current opportunities and those that may come your way, but don't let them lose awareness and touch of what is happening in these unstable times. Going beyond your limits, your ego, and the material world is also a beautiful struggle of empathy, so transcend if you can.

Diane González Martínez

President of the Sixth Legal Committee for the

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Background

The Sixth Legal Committee works as a subsidiary committee of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA), established in 1946, the committee was created to assist the General Assembly in fulfilling Article 13 of the Charter of the United Nations, which requires it to promote the progressive development of international law and its codification. It deals with various international law matters and is the principal forum for the deliberation of legal questions. Furthermore, the Sixth Legal Committee collaborates with multiple jurisdictional organizations like the International Law Commission (ILC), the International Court of Justice (ICJ) and the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL), in order to monitor legal or criminal responsibilities of specialists and handle borderless challenges like human rights, trade laws, international agreements and other related issues to advocate for world peace and legitimacy. The entire 193 United Nations Member States are eligible for representation in the Sixth Legal Committee.

Faculties

The Sixth Legal Committee with the aim of magnifying the international law and its codification, reviewing legal queries and the management of international legal bodies in order to work with related global affairs, is commissioned to:

- Promote the progressive development and codification of international law through treaties, declarations and international legal frameworks;
- Review reports and recommendations submitted by international legal bodies in order to facilitate discussion and cooperation regarding international legal matters;

- Contribute to the development of international legal guidelines and frameworks aimed at strengthening peaceful international cooperation;
- Evaluate existing international conventions, legal protocols and diplomatic frameworks to strengthen the protection of diplomatic and consular missions under humanitarian law;
- Consider legal disputes impacting the United Nations Secretariat and internal operations, including the criminal accountability of United Nations experts on mission and officials.

Topic A

Mechanisms to strengthen international legal accountability and State responsibility for institutionalized gender-based persecution of Afghan women under Taliban governance in Afghanistan, emphasizing its impact on the United Nations operations in Afghanistan.

Introduction

Women and girls in Afghanistan face one of the most profound human rights collapses in the world following the Taliban's return to power in 2021, following the downfall of the Afghan National Security forces and the fall of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. The situation has eroded institutional progress for women and girls, who are systematically marginalized. Afghan adolescent girls are denied access to education from the age of twelve and are barred from university studies. They are also excluded from jobs outside the home. Women are ordered not to leave their homes or travel long distances without the accompaniment of a *mahram*¹ are completely denied access to any public space, and face severe restrictions regarding public participation, freedom of movement and visibility in public spaces.. Additionally, legal frameworks authorize the marriage of girls at young ages, with the law stipulating that a girl's silence constitutes automatic consent to marriage.

These measures do not represent merely isolated acts of discrimination, but rather an institutionalized system of exclusion under the *Taliban*² Regime. The policies and measures have been formalized through laws, decrees and institutionalized changes that limit women's capacities and independence. Moreover, the dismantling of protective institutions, such as bodies dedicated to women's rights and human rights monitoring, has weakened internal mechanisms of accountability. These policies raise concern as the Taliban are subject to Afghanistan's international obligations, considering that the country is part of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), both international treaties promoted by the United Nations, focused on guaranteeing the right to life, the prohibition of torture, freedom

¹ ***Mahram***: Islamic legal term for a close family member with whom marriage is permanently forbidden

² ***Taliban***: Islamic political and military organization active in Afghanistan (Cambridge Dictionary, 2026)

of expression and fair trials. The systematic exclusion of women from aspects of life has reinforced the need for greater State responsibility under international law, highlighting the urgency of ensuring accountability in mechanisms, safeguarding fundamental rights and the dignity of women and girls.

This situation has also impacted Afghan women working in United Nations organizations and international bodies, weakening the functioning of international assistance and monitoring mechanisms. Demonstrating that the ongoing situation has become an international legal problem encompassing *gender-based persecution*³, legal responsibility, and the operation of international bodies within Afghanistan.

Evolution and background of Gender-based restrictions under the Taliban Rule

Gender persecution under the Taliban rule is a state system of systemic oppression that operates through hundreds of restrictive decrees designed to remove and marginalize women and girls from public life, depriving them of autonomy, education, employment, and fundamental human rights. Operating on the premise that a woman's public presence invites immorality, necessitating total control over female bodies, voices, and movement.

The First Taliban Regime, which lasted from 1996 to 2001, began when the Taliban seized control of Kabul in 1996 and instituted a harsh interpretation of Islamic law (Sharia) fused with patriarchal tribal norms. Their initial rule was characterized by a total ban on female education and most employment, along with strict restrictions on movement. Women were required to wear the burqa at all times and could not leave their homes unless accompanied by a close male

³ ***Gender-based persecution:*** Acts of violence, harmful traditional practices, punishment for transgression of social mores, and discrimination related to someone's gender (UNHCR Master Glossary, 2002)

relative. Transgressions were punished with public floggings and executions by the religious police.

Following the Taliban's return to power in August 2021, the repression of women expanded rapidly, becoming a modernized and highly institutionalized mechanism of control. The Taliban dismantled legal frameworks that protected women, such as the former constitution, and replaced them with the General Directorate for Monitoring and Controlling Decrees. Through more than 80 official edicts, they formalized a pervasive system of control. The United Nations and international human rights organizations define the Taliban's treatment of women as gender apartheid: systemic institutional discrimination aimed at the total domination of one group over another. Despite global outrage and efforts by international accountability mechanisms to document abuses, the Taliban do not act in order to reverse these structural violations, formalizing their permanent rule.

Legal barriers to justice for Afghan women and girls

Taliban authorities have implemented a series of decrees, laws and policies that have systematically restricted human rights, particularly those of women and girls. Key institutions dedicated to protecting women and human rights, such as the Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission, dissolved in May 2022, and the Ministry of Women's Affairs, closed in September 2021, were dismantled, significantly weakening judicial protection and gender-based violence accountability mechanisms. In January 2026, the Taliban introduced a new Criminal Procedure Code that legitimized practices involving violence, slavery, and other forms of discrimination, directly contradicting international human rights standards designed to ensure equality and protect individuals from inhumane treatment. The United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) documented 87 cases of violence against

women, none of which resulted in prosecution under the current judicial system. In several cases, the severity of the violence led to mortal outcomes.

According to data from UNAMA and UN Women, women's access to security and justice mechanisms is significantly lower than that of men. An online survey conducted in December 2025 by UNAMA and the International Organization for Migration found that only 14% of women reported having access to such mechanisms, compared to 53% of men. Laws such as the Vice Promotion and Vice Prevention Act impose total segregation and codify a system often described as gender apartheid. Furthermore, women are prohibited from practicing law, verdicts are issued in their absence, and they are barred from attending court unless accompanied by a male guardian. Women seeking protection from domestic violence face extreme barriers. They risk social stigmatization and retaliatory abuse, and recent decrees have even permitted the physical punishment of women.

The legal barriers and edicts imposed on Afghan women systematically violate international human rights conventions ratified by the Afghan state. These restrictions constitute breaches of the country's binding obligations, particularly its existing international obligations, as Afghanistan is a State Party to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). The international commitments of states transcend changes in de facto government. Therefore, the Afghan state remains obligated under international law to comply with CEDAW. Furthermore, following the first review by the UN treaty body on Afghanistan, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women concluded that the de facto authorities are deliberately violating the treaty. The UN Women Legal Report on de facto policies determined that at least 16 edicts and policies violate core articles of CEDAW: Restrictions preventing women from testifying on equal terms or serving in judicial positions deprive Afghan women of their right to equality before the law. In

addition, human rights organizations, including the International Service for Human Rights, have documented how these prohibitions institutionalize discrimination. The systematic pattern of large-scale violations has led international experts to classify this extreme subjugation of women as a form of gender apartheid, depriving them of their legal personhood and fundamental human rights.

Gender-based persecution under international law

The restrictions implemented towards women and girls in Afghanistan have become systematic patterns of exclusion imposed with power based on gender and not just isolated limitations. The relevance in the imposed regulations are that they limit areas like education, employment, public participation and legal representation that systematically erases women from public life and society. Taken together, the restrictions complement each other to progressively leave women unprotected, without visibility and autonomy, resulting in raising broader concerns under international law.

The situation has significant legal implications under international law due to an increased marginalization. According to the Rome Statute, persecution may constitute a crime against humanity when committed as part of a widespread or systematic attack against a civilian population based on race, gender ethnicity, political affiliation, etc. Although gender is already recognized as a protected ground under the Statute, ongoing debates continue regarding whether the concept of gender apartheid should be recognized as a distinct international crime. Both United Nations experts and activists argue that criminalizing and addressing it independently is critical to making visible and coordinating with authorities where the systematic subjugation of women is the foundation of the system of government.

In addition, there is a debate surrounding the recognition of "gender apartheid." Legally, some seek to classify it as an autonomous international crime to punish systemic oppression, while others prioritize using the existing legal framework for fear of diluting current human rights laws or encountering sovereignty barriers. Those in favor argue that institutionalized oppression based on gender should have its own international legal category. Unlike persecution based on gender, gender apartheid characterizes the system of government itself, designed to erase women from public life. On the other hand, various international actors had expressed reservations about creating or expanding this legal concept, pointing to practical and political difficulties and arguing that international law already has effective tools like CEDAW (Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women).

Legal and operational impact on United Nations bodies in Afghanistan

The Taliban institutionalized gender persecution and now it has triggered a major legal crisis for the United Nations in Afghanistan, creating a direct conflict between international law and *de facto*⁴ governance. Even though the organization has principles of non-discrimination the regime creates significant tensions regarding the privileges, immunities and operational independence of international organizations. This legal confrontation escalated significantly after September 2025 edict, when women in Afghanistan were banned from entering United Nations offices and compounds, including women from the United Nations staff, consequence of orders from the Taliban *de facto* authorities, and everything started in 2021 when women in Afghanistan were removed from employment in public service, civil society and other areas.

⁴ **De facto:** Existing in fact, although perhaps not intended, legal, or accepted (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.).

The situation has generated growing concern among United Nations bodies due to its implications for humanitarian operations and international legal obligations.

This continuing legal conflict caused a severe operational paralysis on the key United Nations agencies, some examples are the World Food Programme, United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHRC). There are strict cultural guidelines in Afghanistan, and one establishing that women only can serve and receive healthcare from other women. Because of women's right to work not being respected this rule has collapsed, and as a result of that millions of families, widows, and young girls' rights and needs are not being covered; for example food, medical care, education, clean water among others.

International responsibility of the Afghan State

The gender-based persecution carried out by the authorities in Afghanistan generates the international responsibility of the Afghan State, referring to the State's legal, institutional, and international obligation to redress the disproportionate harm caused to individuals by its organs, officials, or entities. In accordance with the Articles on Responsibility of States for Internationally Wrongful Acts (ARSIWA) of the International Law Commission, the acts of the Taliban are attributed to the State, engaging its responsibility for grave violations of peremptory norms. The question of attribution remains central to the debate, as the international community continues to assess how conduct carried out by de facto authorities should engage the international responsibility of the Afghan State.

According to the ARSIWA principles, for an act to be internationally unlawful, the action must be attributable to the State (Articles 4 and 5). The Taliban exercises de facto control and governing control in Afghanistan, and its decrees, laws, and acts of repression are legally

attributable to the Afghan State. Furthermore, the institutional suppression of women's rights constitutes conduct supported by the State, which tolerates and encourages exclusion. Article 12 establishes that a violation occurs when a State act does not conform to its international obligations. Afghanistan, as a State party to instruments such as CEDAW and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, violates these commitments through the systematic exclusion of women and girls. Article 40 applies to grave violations of obligations arising from peremptory norms of general international law. States must not recognize this situation as lawful or contribute to its perpetuation and must cooperate to end these violations by lawful means.

On the other hand, there are Grave Violations of Obligations Arising from Peremptory Norms (Chapter III of the ARSIWA). Article 40 applies to international responsibility arising from a grave breach by the State of an obligation required by peremptory norms of general international law. This empowers other States to demand from Afghanistan the cessation of unlawful acts and guarantees of non-repetition, using mechanisms such as the International Court of Justice (ICJ) to achieve compliance with human rights treaties.

Evidence preservation and legal documentation for future accountability

Afghanistan's current political situation related to women rights and privileges have been preoccupied and has been brought to the attention of countries which are members of the United Nations. With an increasing loss in the rights of women in Afghanistan, people have started to come across the vulnerable conditions in which they have to live on a daily basis, all of this counting with the support of established religious ideologies and rules and the ongoing creation of a new penal system that justifies domestic violence and systemic exclusion. Some of the countries around the world which have spoken up include the Commonwealth of Australia,

Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany and the Kingdom of the Netherlands, calling upon the harmful conditions that these women have to endure. The mentioned countries have started to process a file case with the UN's International Court of Justice (ICJ), and as of October 2025, the file has been processed and a current investigation into Afghanistan has begun and represents a significant development in ongoing international accountability efforts concerning the treatment of women and girls in Afghanistan.

The International Criminal Court (ICC) seeks to prosecute Taliban leaders for crimes against humanity. Documented evidence includes decrees prohibiting female education and humanitarian work, and is used by the United Nations and international bodies to establish the concept of gender apartheid and prosecute those responsible. Evidence and mechanisms for future accountability are structured primarily around crimes against humanity, gender-based persecution, and arrest warrants. Furthermore, international organizations have implemented tools specifically designed to preserve irrefutable evidence for future trials. The UN Human Rights Council established teams focused on compiling and analyzing evidence of human rights violations with the aim of identifying and prosecuting those responsible. The impact and severity of over one hundred repressive edicts has also been monitored through periodic reports from agencies such as UN Women. In turn, human rights organizations base their accountability dossiers on records of official edicts, reports from rapporteurs through direct testimonies of victims that the UN system collects, and use the resolutions of the agenda on Women, Peace and Security as a legal framework to demand compliance with the treaties ratified by Afghanistan.

The evidence cited regarding the situation of women in Afghanistan is crucial for future accountability processes because it legally and politically grounds the concept of gender

apartheid. It serves as a basis for international investigations, diplomatic litigation, sanctions, and pressure, ensuring that abuses do not go unpunished and building a legal framework to demand justice from those responsible in the future.

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Topic B

Legal mechanisms for the codification of
international standards for the prevention,
investigation, and punishment of crimes against
humanity in the Republic of the Sudan

By: Diane González Martínez

Introduction

The widespread and systematic acts of atrocious violence are known as crimes against humanity and represent one of the most serious violations of international law. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) reported in 2025 that the Republic of Sudan is experiencing a major armed conflict characterized by attacks against civilians, sexual assault, ethnic violence, loss of life, forced displacement, and other crimes against humanity.

These crimes are perpetrated by two military factions: the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF), which erupted in April 2023 due to a dispute over absolute authority in the republic. Massacres of civilians have increased, particularly in the regions of El Fasher, Darfur, and in temporary settlements ,raising concerns regarding acts that may amount to *genocide*⁵ under international law. Crimes of extreme cruelty against civilians are committed primarily based on their ethnic origin.

The gravity of the situation lies not only in isolated incidents but also in sustained patterns of violence against the population, increasing the risk of crimes against humanity. Consequently, the prolongation of the conflict and the deterioration of internal legal systems have created obstacles to the rights of civilian victims. The case of the Republic of Sudan reflects a need to strengthen international legal frameworks for the prevention, investigation, and punishment of crimes against humanity.

Accountability Gaps Addressing Crimes Against Humanity

Accountability gaps in addressing crimes against humanity refer to the legal, political, and institutional limitations that prevent the prosecution of perpetrators of widespread or systematic attacks against civilian populations. Structural gaps often leave victims without justice and allow perpetrators to evade responsibility. Since there isn't a single global treaty dedicated to

⁵ **Genocide:** the crime of intentionally destroying part or all of a national, ethnic, racial, or religious group, by killing people or by other methods. (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.)

crimes against humanity, the lack of a specific multilateral convention makes international cooperation, extradition, and mutual legal assistance more complex to enforce at the state level. Furthermore, international tribunals are bound by treaties. Vast territorial and jurisdictional gaps persist, inherently protecting certain state officials and military leaders. Another major legal obstacle in the courts is the doctrine of sovereign immunity. Under international law, sitting heads of state, heads of government, and foreign ministers often enjoy absolute immunity from prosecution in foreign national courts, which paralyzes efforts to utilize universal jurisdiction.

Crimes against humanity are frequently facilitated by non-state actors. Holding these actors accountable presents difficulties because international criminal law has traditionally focused on individual criminal responsibility, leaving gaps in the prosecution of institutional or systemic complicity by corporate entities in atrocities. Even when nations are willing to prosecute individuals under universal jurisdiction, crimes against humanity are sometimes not codified as separate offenses in their national criminal codes. Prosecuting perpetrators on lesser and alternative charges often fails to reflect the scale, systemic nature, and gravity of the atrocities committed.

Assessing Crimes Against Humanity in the Republic of Sudan

Independent investigations by the United Nations Independent International Fact-Finding Mission (IFFM) and the International Criminal Court (ICC) have detailed a pattern of atrocities. The crisis is characterized by several grave violations, primarily conflict-related sexual violence. Systematic rape and abduction have become weapons of terror, mainly by the RSF and its allied militias. In addition, there are attacks against civilians; both factions have

deliberately targeted residential areas, camps for internally displaced persons, markets, and health facilities using artillery, drone strikes, and aerial bombardments. The brutality has been directed primarily against non-Arab African communities, particularly the Masalit, Fur, and Zagawa tribes. In areas like El Fasher, the violence exhibits characteristics of genocide.

On the other hand, the obstruction of humanitarian access has led to catastrophic levels of famine and acute food insecurity for tens of millions of Sudanese. The International Criminal Court (ICC) is actively investigating the situation in Darfur, focusing on war crimes and crimes against humanity. The scale of the conflict has resulted in one of the world's most severe displacement crises, with more than 12 million people forced to flee their homes.

Legal Standards for Evidence and Witness protection

The disintegration of Sudan's domestic legal system presents severe structural obstacles to documenting and investigating international crimes. For international accountability bodies, deploying field missions to gather reliable evidence within active combat zones remains highly perilous. This absence of a secure environment prevents independent investigators from reaching critical sites, such as mass graves or besieged communities in El Fasher and the broader Darfur region, effectively freezing the initial phase of the justice process.

A major technical challenge in the Sudanese conflict involves safeguarding physical evidence amidst asymmetric warfare and large-scale population displacement. In regions where communities face targeted attacks, the intentional destruction of civilian infrastructure, communication blackouts, and blockades severely threaten the integrity of both physical and digital data. Forensic materials, medical records detailing conflict-related sexual violence, and ballistic evidence are highly vulnerable to environmental damage, deliberated tampering, or

total destruction by warring factions. Without standardized preservation methods and inadmissible in future international court proceedings.

Collecting evidence is one of the main challenges, ensuring that this evidence meets international legal standards makes it even more important. Information gathered during armed conflicts must be reliable, properly documented, and collected in accordance with international procedures so that it can be used in future legal proceedings. However, the lack of secure access to affected areas, and the collapse of national institutions have made it increasingly difficult to verify testimonies, preserve the chain of custody, and guarantee that evidence will remain admissible before international judicial bodies. Another major challenge involves the protection of victims and witnesses who may contribute to investigations.

International Cooperation and State Obligations

The current situation in the Republic of Sudan has concerned people worldwide due to the unrightful acts they face on a daily basis. The situation has led to numerous countries coming together to try to cooperate to help through prevention, providing information, juridic advice and other forms of support. Coming together at the International Law Commission (ILC), in which they can abdicate and act according to the report drafted in 2019 called “Draft articles on Prevention and Punishment of Crimes Against Humanity”, in which some points and actions are established to act upon this situation without damaging the sovereignty of this territory.

As well as naming some of the actions that are considered crimes against humanity, they also call upon countries to use their own juridic system to prevent and punish these violent acts.. State positions regarding the future convention on crimes against humanity are divided among proponents of a robust treaty based on the International Law Commission (ILC) articles,

including those seeking to enshrine the imperative duty to prevent, investigate, and punish at the national level, as well as the principle of *aut dedere aut judicare*⁶, States advocating for specific expansions, viewing the ILC framework as useful, demand the inclusion of additional offense definitions and modern approaches. Also, States showing reservations and concerns regarding sovereignty and scope. Some States seek to avoid a rigid international standard that might interfere with their national jurisdictions or generate undue geopolitical pressure through judicial cooperation.

Codification of International Standards for Crimes Against Humanity

The legal recognition of crimes against humanity has evolved over time, leading to the adoption of approximately 569 multilateral treaties, as well as conventions, tribunals, and other legal instruments that strengthen international justice. The Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court establishes a legal framework for crimes against humanity but does not fully address State responsibility or international cooperation. These crimes are defined as specific acts committed as part of a widespread or systematic attack directed against a civilian population.

Experts and prominent media outlets advocate for strengthening the international response and cooperation to address crimes in Sudan through measures such as an arms embargo, criminalizing hostage-taking, strategic international mechanisms, and information gathering by the United Nations, its commissions, and Member States, while respecting State sovereignty. Ongoing debates in the Sixth Committee illustrate the balance between strengthening

⁶ **Aut of dedere aut judicare:** either extradite or prosecute or either surrender or judge (Final Report of the International Law Commission, 2014)

accountability mechanisms and respecting the sovereign equality of States under international law.

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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 ⁷	Member of the LGBTIQ+ community
War ⁸	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 ⁹	Afrodescendant

⁷ The word *Gay* is replaced by a more inclusive term, recognizing that not all people within the LGBTIQ+ community identify in the same way.

⁸ 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.

⁹ 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

XXXIV TECMUN Jr.
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.

