

XXXIII

TECMUN Jr.

Convention on the
Elimination of all Forms
of Discrimination Against
Women

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 – 14:40 h
Meal	14:40 – 16:00 h
Closing Ceremony	16:00 – 18:30 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: Fernada 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: Emiliano 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
XXXIII TECMUN Jr.

*“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.

Mauro Carillo Gálvez
Subsecretary of General Coordination for the
XXXIII TECMUN Jr.

*“To the magic of the moment, on a glory night, where the children of tomorrow dream
away” - Klaus Meine*

Dear reader,

It has been said that the hardest part of trying new things is the moment of actually doing it, however, I do believe that the hardest part is having the persistence to keep trying until you can transform your fear into courage. Today is my fifth model in TECMUN, and after each one I have learned many new lessons, although they all share the most important one: having bravery, patience and effort will always demonstrate why they were worth it. My path in TECMUN has not been easy, it has brought with it time, effort, dedication, but has mostly shown me that my voice has power. Allow me to invite you, delegate, judge, magistrate, to, even though it could be terrifying, raise your placard and say that opinion or proposal that may be the key part of a most successful model; prove to yourself that you can transform those nerves, that you have courage and decide to start changing the world from here. Remember that your voice is the biggest super power of all, and with it, you can become a changing agent for the current world. I hope that through this model I can share with you all the love, passion and excellence that TECMUN has given me; TECMUN gave my life a 360 turn, and I am sure it will do the same with yours. Be welcome to this new TECMUN Jr., live it to the best, raise your placard, defend your position, make friends and new relationships; here is the place to grow, transform and experiment. Now, you have a piece of the world in your hands, it is up to you to decide what you wish to do with it.

Samantha Salgado Nájara
Subsecretary of the Economic and Social Council for the
XXXIII TECMUN Jr.

"It isn't what we say or think that defines us, but what we do."

- Jane Austen.

Dear delegates,

Today, all of you have the power to make the difference. As I've grown older, I have realized that the world needs us young generations to transform, and I admire the confidence, discipline and dedication it takes to stand here in this forum to speak up. Throughout my experience in TECMUN as a delegate and, for the previous two models, as part of the chair, beautiful things have come my way, one of them being able to represent this one of a kind committee, allowing me to stand in for my people and my gender and act as a guide to the ones who believe in this cause; I could not be more grateful. The journey towards equality is not easy, but it is necessary, which is why today I call on you to fight for what your heart believes is right, as it is the only way to achieve our purpose, and choosing this committee could be the first step towards transformation. There is a lot of work to be done in terms of gender equality, thousands of women do not have the same opportunities we have today, so fighting for them, and in their name, has become one of my life goals. I hope I can inspire you to create a more fair world for all of us the same way you inspire me, and to use your privileges to change others' destinies for good. Remember to stand with confidence and humility in order to learn from the ones that accompany you through these days; there is power in kindness, share your knowledge with pride, respect and strength, allow yourself to grow in this model. Success and satisfaction after each session is what I wish for you, no person is braver than the ones who care and decide to ignore less no matter the cost. Have faith in yourselves, remember you are brave enough, remember where you are standing.

Valentina Reyes Pardo

President of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against
Women for the XXXIII TECMUN Jr.

Background

The Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) has been one of the core international human rights treaties since its adoption by the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) on December 19 of 1979 and is often referred to as the Women's Bill of Rights. The Convention was created in the headquarters of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in New York City. It requires the undertaking of legal obligations to respect, fulfill and protect women's rights by Member States. CEDAW is one of the most endorsed treaties, ratified by 187 countries. A group of 23 gender equality experts, elected by States parties, form the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), a treaty body that oversees, monitors and reviews the implementation of the Convention.

Faculties

With the objective of providing equality in political and public life for women, CEDAW, and the States that have ratified it, commit to:

- Incorporate the principle of equality of men and women in their legal systems;
- Abolish all discriminatory laws, regulations, customs or practices and adopt appropriate ones prohibiting discrimination against women;
- Establish tribunals and other public institutions to ensure the effective protection of women against discrimination;
- Ensure the elimination of all acts of discrimination against women by bodies, organizations or enterprises.

Topic 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

By: Valentina Reyes Pardo, Daniela Michelle Guzmán Torres and Mauricio Antillón Mota

Introduction

The term Obstetric Violence (OV) originated in Latin America and refers to the type of gender and institutional violence against women that includes gendered attitudes exercised by medical personnel during pregnancy, childbirth and towards the exercise of sexual life. Violence against women constitutes a violation of human rights (Bravo, M. J., & Castro, R., 2018); in 1979, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) recognized that women's right to a complete access to family planning services¹ was at a terrible disadvantage. The incorporation of the term obstetric violence in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela's legal framework in 2007 led to the establishment of a complete definition for this term. Countries like the Argentine Republic in 2009 and the United Mexican States in 2014 have also recognized the term, considering OV as a reprehensible² practice (Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), 2023); nevertheless, the normalization of these practices has made it difficult for women to take action towards it, especially in the United Mexican States, where an under-report of OV exists, and in the Republic of Chile, where a lack of regulations towards OV contributes to a high degree of prevalence of the problem.

Since the early 21st century, journalists from the Republic of Chile, the Republic of Cuba and the United Mexican States have unveiled the real situation of Latin American women regarding OV, covering reports including evidence of the thousands of forced sterilizations in public Chilean hospitals, the lack of resources for correct delivery in the Republic of Cuba and Mexican hospitals in the State of Coahuila exceeding the number of cesarean sections recommended by the World Health Organization (WHO). It is estimated that between the years of 2016 and 2021, 33.4 percent of Mexican women that had borne a

¹ **Family Planning Services:** the ability of individuals and couples to anticipate and attain their desired number of children and the spacing and timing of their births. (World Health Organization, 2025).

² **Reprehensible:** extremely bad or unacceptable behaviours. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2025).

child were victims of at least one kind of manifestation of obstetric violence, meaning that 1 in 3 women have suffered from this matter. The stagnation in this data shows that, despite the existence of regulatory frameworks and public policies that aim to prevent this situation, no significant progress has occurred (GIRE, 2023). A contemporary form of OV is the denial of access to legal abortion; forced childbearing and unsafe clandestine abortions cause harmful effects on women.

Background

Obstetric violence in Latin America aroused as early as in the 18th century, in the colonisation of the Americas by the Spanish Empire. Religious discrimination and the institution of slavery formed the childbearing experiences of women and paved the way for the economic exploitation of their reproductive labour. In the late 19th and early 20th century, medical movements promoted the forced sterilization of those who were considered unfit for motherhood, holding more impact in indigenous, disabled, racially marginalized and impoverished³ women. Most of the laws that aimed to protect women from sterilization abuse were legally repealed later in the century (O'Brien, 2022).

In Latin America, a series of political crises struck in the mid 20th century characterized by authoritarian regimes and vulnerable democratic systems. Dictatorships⁴ in the Argentine Republic, the Republic of Chile and the Federative Republic of Brazil used OV towards childbearing women to take away their children and have them raised by families who supported the regimes in power. In the Republic of Peru, more than 250,000 native women were forcibly sterilized in the mandate of the former president Alberto Fujimori (1990-2000) as a solution to what he called “the indian problem”. Political crises ceased but their effects still persist, in the early 21st century the mass incarceration of latin american

³ **Impoverished:** very poor. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2025).

⁴ **Dictatorships:** a country ruled by a dictator. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2025).

women in the United States of America facilitated the implementation of OV; incarcerated women are shackled⁵ during pregnancy and childbirth, after which they are separated from the newborn child. The implementation of the term Obstetric Violence in contemporary legal frameworks around Latin America and the promotion of humanized childbirth have highlighted the social structures that need to be questioned around the globe, recognizing OV as structural violence rather than just individual experiences.

Governmental response

Governmental authorities, such as health ministries and the Human Rights Prosecutor's Offices, are aware and have incorporated obstetric violence as an exclusive form of abuse in the health sector, but the actions that are implemented against this crime are applied differently in every country. Some of these measures include laws and legal frameworks that are supposed to protect women's integrity, health and well-being during the entire pregnancy and labor process. In order to evidence that legal typification isn't enough to eradicate reproductive healthcare abuse, a recent analysis conducted in the United Mexican States proved that the majority of Latin American governments do not count with a proper protocol to directly tackle obstetric violations. Most of them haven't adopted proper laws that are actually considered effective against these cases.

In 2007, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela was the first country to acknowledge obstetric violence in its frameworks thanks to the efforts made by investigators that recognized testimonies from women sharing their experience of labor in public hospitals. Since then, other countries have begun to take action, but sure enough, progress has been limited and largely inefficient. The Republic of Chile presents a high number of obstetric violation cases, where 79,3% of women suffer from such assault constantly; this digit

⁵ **Shackled:** the act of being held by a pair of metal rings connected by a chain and fastened to a person's wrists or the bottom of their legs to prevent them from escaping. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2025).

increases in public hospitals, (PAHO, 2022). Projects like *Ley Adriana* are meant to eliminate every possible way of gyneco-obstetric violence and every form of aggression for women's sexual and reproductive assistance, thereby promoting and ensuring their maternal rights.

Its principles are based on dignity, proper treatment and women's autonomy, highlighting the newborn's and mother's wells. Meanwhile, the United Mexican States' government is aware of the country's situation, but its protocols and programs have not been proven to be effective in any way. The executive director from the Group of Information on Chosen Reproduction, argued that punishment and prosecution⁶ are not considered the best way to deal with this situation, since the origin of this invade derives from the need of properly trained medical personnel, lack of hospital hygiene and few supplies. In 2004, the Argentine Republic implemented the National Law on Sexual Health and Responsible Procreation that establishes that all women have the right to be treated with respect during their pregnancy process and labor; as well as Humanized Birth, which assures the right to make proper labor decisions for women's own body.

Impunity and lack of investigation

Despite the growing institutional recognition of obstetric violence in Latin American countries, international organizations such as the Inter-American Court of Human Rights (I/A Court H.R.) have pointed out the judicial failure to find solutions to these cases which severely threaten women's rights. Complaints presented by victims face barriers in the Mexican judicial system, such as lack of specialized protocols and distrust of authority. Various reports published by the National Human Rights Commission (CNDH) show that most complaints result in non-binding⁷ agreements. The effectiveness of the existing

⁶ **Prosecution:** the act of officially accusing someone of committing a crime in a law court, or (of a lawyer) to try to prove that a person accused of committing a crime is guilty of that crime. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2025).

⁷ **Non-binding:** not legally necessary to obey or follow. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2025).

mechanisms that aim to protect women's sexual and reproductive rights is limited by this lack of accountability.

In this context, absence of investigative action may contribute to the perception of impunity, which could be linked to the persistence of violence and social normalization of this phenomenon. The development of articulated and human rights-based public policies lies in the junction of institutional responses and personal realities. Limited access to justice has been identified as a factor that may worsen the emotional impact. These psychological consequences are likely mirrored in the experiences of Mexican women, nevertheless, further research is needed to fully understand this relation.

Prevalence of the problematic

The damage caused by obstetric violation has increased significantly over the last few decades. Women from every social rank, including young women, indigenous and the elderly have come across such infringement⁸ since they are often associated with vulnerability and dependency, which is why they are seen as a susceptible subject. Many programs and surveys have been done throughout Latin America, especially in the most affected areas, and the results show precisely the magnitude of this situation; inside obstetric hospitals, women are constantly yelled at and not informed about the status of their pregnancy, delaying their assistance and ignoring their complaints. Even though it affects thousands of women worldwide, this problem is still minimized and labor procedures continue to lack the necessary treatment, experience, and care during childbirth.

The Republic of Chile's multiple analyses have shown that over 50% of its female population have experienced reproductive violence, a situation that has become even more concerning due to the setbacks caused by the COVID-19 pandemic such as restricted access

⁸ **Infringement:** an action that breaks a rule, law, etc. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2025).

to sexual and reproductive healthcare services. In the United Mexican States, the National Survey on the Dynamics of Relationships in Households of 2021 revealed that between 2016 and 2021 women between the ages of 15 to 49 experienced obstetric mistreatment during labor or C-section. The Obstetric Violence Observatory Argentina (OVOA) in 2015 demonstrated that 45% of women suffered from verbal abuse during their procedure and 28% of them were assaulted. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela's survey *El alto precio de la desigualdad*, where 1.281 women from 17 different states took part, mentioned that 53% had already gone through an outrage of this measure. Obstetric violation has become an ordinary practice, meaning that involuntary medical interventions, inadequate pain management, psychological mistreatment and unnecessary clinical actions are performed. Such is the case that women are often not aware of what care providers have done to their bodies, which is indicative of a system that emphasizes authority, efficiency and institutional protocol over the preferences of those receiving care. In medical terms, any deviation or change from a birth plan should be well-founded by clinically certified health concerns and must be carried out taking into consideration the patient's fully informed consent.

Social consequences

Obstetric violence across Latin American countries has had a significant impact on trust in health services. This issue encompasses⁹ various social factors, including a woman's economic and marital status and her level of education, all of which influence how she experiences obstetric care. This perception may discourage some women from seeking medical assistance, increasing non-institutional births, even when professional care is necessary. Despite efforts to address the issue, OV persists in countries like Argentina, Brazil and Guatemala.

⁹ **Encompasses:** that includes different types of things. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2025).

Moreover, obstetric violence exacerbates¹⁰ inequalities in women's access to healthcare and influences their ability to make decisions concerning their reproductive rights. These disparities are often defined by socioeconomic conditions, intensifying the consequences of the problematic for vulnerable groups, among them low-income or indigenous women, adolescents, and women with disabilities. As a result, this phenomenon has led to a broader debate on reproductive rights and gender equality, with increasing awareness that has initiated a demand for policies and regulations. This challenge highlights the need for reforms across Latin America to stop discrimination and ensure equal care for all women.

Efforts in the creation of regulations in the Republic of Chile

Ongoing reports suggest the identification, registration and systematization of Obstetric Violence in the Republic of Chile. These reports include recommendations to the Ministry of Health and the executive power of the country, advising the application of *Ley 20.584*, which regulates the rights and duties of the health personnel while attending pregnancies, childbirth and postpartum. The existing regulatory framework in the Republic of Chile does not allow for the identification, prevention, eradication and punishment of obstetric violence that women face every day in obstetric health care, causing a serious violation of women's sexual and reproductive rights. (Cortés Machuca, Y. A., & Rodríguez Campos, L. C., 2021). A report dated February 1st 2021 sent to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the body that supervises the correct application of the CEDAW treaty that is ratified by Chile, by the Centre for Reproductive Rights, points out that there is no clear and complete existing information that can be used as orientation in the establishment of internal protocols that are appropriate to each health centre's reality, and that this lack of regulations lead to various forms of OV.

¹⁰ **Exacerbate:** to make something that is already bad even worse. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2025).

Several bills have been presented for legislative discussion in the Republic of Chile, nevertheless, only one has advanced before the chamber of deputies in the health committee. Although the bill was introduced in the year 2018, there is currently no significant change in its passage. The law project aims to establish and clarify rights in the areas of pregnancy, pre-birth, childbirth, post-partum, abortion and gynaecological and sexual health, as well as the sanctioning towards OV. The principles of dignity in treatment, women's autonomy, privacy and confidentiality, and multiculturalism are present in the proposal. The current means by which a complaint of obstetric violence could be made are not fruitful, since there is not an established sanction for the perpetrator and the bill that would have provided more adequate sanctions for such acts is not yet available, nor has it been enacted.

International response

According to the United Nations (UN), OV is one of the most naturalised and spread human rights violations in the region and in the world. The World Health Organisation (WHO) counts with a series of 56 recommendations to treat the root of the problem, including the regulation of routine intravenous cannulation and cesarean sections, as well as non consensual episiotomies¹¹ and contraindicated kristeller manoeuvres¹². In the Republic of Cuba, an investigation named *Partos Rotos* (Broken Births), directed by Claudia Padrón, aims to show how authoritarian regimes persecute activists and journalists by State Security, blocking the access to fundamental non-state information by the networked government. In the European region, a Spanish civil society organization called *El Parto es Nuestro* (Birth is Ours) has proposed the inclusion of indicators on OV for Goal 5, Gender Equality, inside the

¹¹ **Episiotomies:** a cut made at the opening of the vagina while a woman is giving birth, to make it easier for the baby to come out without causing injury. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2025).

¹² **Kristeller Manoeuvres:** application of manual pressure to the uppermost part of the uterus directed towards the birth canal, in an attempt to assist spontaneous vaginal birth and avoid prolonged second stage or the need for operative birth. (National Institutes of Health (NIH), 2017).

framework of the UN Sustainable Development Goals Agenda 2030, committing to protect the rights of women and their children during pregnancy, childbirth and postpartum.

The Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), alongside its regional adviser Britta Monika Baer, developed a series of training tools towards health personnel in an effort to improve the response to violence, with the Dominican Republic being the first country to adapt the course in a local manner. In this context, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in Argentina, with the help of the Johnson & Johnson Foundation, organised a virtual webinar called “The fundamental role of obstetricians in the care and attention of sexual and reproductive health” with the objective of strengthening the role of obstetricians in the area of reproductive rights. The UN has repeatedly emphasised that maternal mortality derived from OV is a serious public health problem and a sign of profound discrimination, undermining the development of various nations. Ensuring the right to high-quality antenatal and childbirth care and to receive dignified and respectful health care for all women has become one of the contemporary goals that is generating the most global efforts.

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Topic B

Measures to counter Gender-Based Political Violence Against Women perpetuated by the diffusion of antiprogressive campaigns during electoral processes in the United Mexican States

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Introduction

Gender-Based Political Violence Against Women (GBPVAV) refers specific actions or behaviors that aim to target women because of their gender alone and not for their political views. These tactics include backlash¹³, explicit acts of violence, harassment and sexism¹⁴, all with the objective of excluding women from political life (Essayag, S., 2018). In the United Mexican States, the increase in women's participation in politics has been met with resistance, leading to extreme acts such as homicide as a response. GBPVAV is not reserved for female politicians, as it can be directed towards candidates, staff, voters and activists during and after the election process. In 2012, discussions began to criminalize and regulate GBPVAV, and in 2020 the General Law on Women's Access to a Life Free of Violence was approved by the Mexican Congress.

The backlash against women has contributed to an increase in institutional revictimization followed by political mobbing¹⁵ and subtle punishments towards female politicians. According to Electoral Counselor Rita Bell, the number of complaints regarding Gender-Based Political Violence Against Women has significantly increased due to federal elections. In 2024, presidential elections took place in the United Mexican States for the 2024-2030 term, where the two female candidates, Xóchitl Gálvez and Claudia Sheinbaum, were repeatedly criticized by the media and their opponents using highly misogynistic¹⁶ language, aiming to question their leadership capacity. The increasingly frequent use of social networks plays a significant role in the matter, as politicians and civilians use their personal

¹³ **Backlash:** a strong feeling among a group of people in reaction to a change or recent events in society or politics. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2025).

¹⁴ **Sexism:** (actions based on) the belief that the members of one sex are less intelligent, able, skilful, etc. than the members of the other sex, especially that women are less able than men. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2025).

¹⁵ **Political Mobbing:** a manifestation of gender-based violence and discrimination against women that limits their right to political participation. (Defensoría del Pueblo, n.d.).

¹⁶ **Misogynistic:** showing feelings of hating women or a belief that men are better than women. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2025).

social media as a tool to spread hate campaigns and messages directed at women in politics, regardless of their political party.

Background

Since ancient times, women have been automatically removed from political life, a decision based mainly on ancient Roman traditions. During the French Revolution, in 1791, Olympe de Gouges drafted the Declaration of the Rights of Women and the Citizen as a protest against the banning of women from exercising the right of suffrage¹⁷. One year later, the English writer Mary Wollstonecraft published the book *Vindication of Women's Rights*, in which she called for education for women and for their right to vote to be recognized. About 20 years later, at the beginning of the 19th century, the United Mexican States recognized itself as an independent country from the Kingdom of Spain. In the process of Mexican Independence and Revolution throughout the 19th and 20th centuries women played a significant role in political and public life, participating in the drafting and execution of peace and conflict plans. Although female participation in the conflicts was highly recognized, no efforts were made to secure an effective participation in the democratic elections of the newly formed country, unknowingly perpetuating a foundational conduct of GBPVAW.

Mexican women gained the right to vote and to be elected in municipal elections on February 12th, 1947, according to the addition of Law 115 in the *Diario Oficial de la Federación* (DOF). Years later, in 1953, women were allowed to vote in federal elections during the presidency of Adolfo Ruíz Cortines and obtained the right to full citizenship¹⁸. More than half a century later, the term Gender-Based Political Violence Against Women began to be used in a more formal way in the year 2016 with the publication of the Protocol

¹⁷ **Suffrage:** the right to vote in an election, especially to vote for representatives in a government. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2025).

¹⁸ **Citizenship:** the state of being a member of a particular country and having rights because of it. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2025).

to Address Political Violence against Women, marking a turning point in the visibility of this type of violence. This Protocol, the Inter-American Model Law to Prevent, Punish and Eradicate Violence against Women in Political Life, and the National Human Rights Commission (CNDH) agree on the definition of GBPAW, facilitating the creation of federal legislations that are able to define what should be understood by this term in the judicial field. The General Law on Women's Access to a Life Free of Violence, approved in 2020, recognizes that GBPAW consists of different types of violence, such as physical, psychological, sexual, patrimonial, economic or feminicidal¹⁹; however, there is also another type of violence known as symbolic violence, which is not covered by the aforementioned Law. (Tribunal Electoral de Quintana Roo, 2020).

Presidential elections of 2024

During the United Mexican States' 2024 presidential elections, a wide variety of media outlets including digital platforms, traditional media and public events facilitated the circulation of offensive narratives and gender-targeted aggression. Female candidates Claudia Sheinbaum and Xóchitl Gálvez were subjected to misogynistic attacks, body-related criticism, and ongoing misinformation campaigns while also facing threats, intimidation, and outright violence that affected their reputations and public standing. Notably, Claudia Sheinbaum, later elected as the country's first female president, was targeted with sexist digital discourse, including attacks on her appearance, heritage and credentials²⁰ to discredit her campaign. Numerous candidates were threatened during campaign events, marking the 2024 cycle as one of the most violent in the United Mexican States' history, with the western state of Guerrero being one of the most dangerous places in the country to look for votes. (Grant, W., 2024).

¹⁹ **Feminicidal:** that refers to the crime of taking a woman's life away. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2025).

²⁰ **Credentials:** the abilities and experience that make someone suitable for a particular job or activity, or proof of someone's abilities and experience. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2025).

The National Electoral Institute (INE) acknowledged that even though over 345 people (predominantly men) have been accused of committing such offenses, nearly half of them do not receive the proper penalization. Analysts noted that the rapid proliferation²¹ of false information and opinion-dividing language weakened the public trust in the integrity of the election. Alongside strong political polarization and systemic pressure, these factors formed the foundation of anti-progressive campaigns, resulting in a deeply divided electoral contest and leaving the public questioning whether the process was truly fair and secure for all citizens. In the current information ecosystem, people increasingly rely on digital and traditional media, ranging from social apps to televised broadcasts and public forums. However, this reliance brings the risk of encountering misleading content, which can affect electoral choices. Despite institutional reforms and increased monitoring efforts, these attacks continue to sabotage electoral fairness and democratic participation. Ongoing challenges remain in promoting fair political engagement and protecting candidates from gender-based attacks.

Unfinished investigations

Unresolved investigations highlight systemic challenges in addressing Gender-Based Political Violence Against Women and finding resolutions to these cases. A recurring issue is the lack of coordination between judicial and electoral bodies, resulting in numerous cases remaining unsolved. Various investigations initiated by electoral organizations and academic institutions have stagnated in preliminary phases, often without clear outcomes. For example, between April, 2020 and March 2024, INE received 402 complaints. However 234 were declared outside its jurisdiction. (INE, 2024, par. 5). According to the 2021 *Encuesta Nacional de Victimización y Percepción de Seguridad Pública* (ENVIPE), 95% of gender

²¹ **Proliferation:** the fact of something increasing a lot and suddenly in number or amount. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2025).

based violence crimes go unreported, and of the 416 registered cases of GBPVAV on the National Register of Sanctioned People (RNPS) 30% have failed to reach resolutions.

Moreover, censorship²² has emerged as a concerning aspect within this context, targeting, especially women, who have spoken against violence. Individuals involved in these cases have reported being silenced for denouncing corruption in the Mexican political system. One example that has sparked debate on the relationship between the judicial system and GBPVAV is the case of Karla Estrella, who was sanctioned for questioning the candidacy of federal deputy Diana Karina Barrera on social media. This incident has led to concerns that protections may be applied selectively, shielding certain political figures rather than addressing political violence against all groups of women. Such cases have raised questions about the balance between protection against GBPVAV and safeguarding the right to freedom of expression.

Repercussion of social media

Social media played a significant role in shaping public perception and increasing the visibility of female candidates, which included everything from misinformation to personal attacks. In the case of Sheinbaum, coordinated smear²³ campaigns emerged, driven by thousands of bots on platforms such as X. These accounts promoted hashtags like *#NarcoPresidentaClaudia*, spreading unfounded accusations of supposed links to criminal organizations. Additionally, manipulated Artificial Intelligence (AI) generated content and deep fakes circulated, including fabricated videos that falsely associated her with the closure of churches, intending to provoke fear among voters. On her part, Xóchitl Gálvez faced violent attacks on social media, particularly body-shaming and discrimination on racial or

²² **Censorship:** the action of preventing part or the whole of any kind of communication from being seen or made available to the public, because it is considered to be offensive or harmful, or because it contains information that someone wishes to keep secret, often for political reasons. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2025).

²³ **Smear:** to publicly accuse someone of something unpleasant, unreasonable, or unlikely to be true in order to harm their reputation. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2025).

socioeconomic grounds. A report from the INE documented that 88% of complaints about political gender violence on social media were directed towards Gálvez and Sheinbaum, accusing them of being "puppets," criticizing their physical appearance, or even manipulating images in a disrespectful manner.

The set of aggressions demonstrated that online violence is used as a strategy to undermine²⁴ the political legitimacy of women and deepen gender inequality in the public space. Deriving from the increasing widespread instrumentalization of gender-based political violence on social media, the United Mexican States faces the challenge of ensuring that future electoral campaigns do not reproduce these dynamics of digital censorship and discursive repression. As a form to contain misinformation, political gender violence, and hate speech on social media, INE, in collaboration with Movilizadorio and Meta, launched the program "I Am Digital", which included workshops and guides to train citizens in detecting and reporting false information and abusive behaviors, including violence against women. To effectively tackle digital repression, the initiative must be expanded to reach community activists, integrated within formal electoral protocols, and regularly updated to address evolving threats like AI-generated disinformation, therefore constitute a necessary base for the revival of democratic dialogue and the protection of women's full political participation.

Wage gap and impact on social development

Within the political landscape of the United Mexican States, certain differences between men and women occupying public office have been identified. Although legislation establishes equality in remuneration for representatives regardless of gender, studies indicate variations in wage²⁵ distribution and access to institutional resources. According to the *Centro de*

²⁴ **Undermine:** to make someone less confident, less powerful, or less likely to succeed, or to make something weaker, often gradually. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2025).

²⁵ **Wage:** a particular amount of money that is paid, usually every week, to an employee. (Cambridge Dictionary).

Investigación en Política Pública (IMCO), Mexican women tend to earn approximately 15% less than men in the political sphere, a gap that persists even with equivalent responsibilities. These disparities²⁶ interrelate with manifestations of GBPAW, reflecting the underlying conditions that restrict women's full and effective participation in political life.

GBPAW, including wage gaps, is a factor that can restrict women's participation in electoral processes, undermining their influence and limiting their right to take part in political decision-making. Global evidence has shown an impact in women's perspective on their role in politics. For instance, in Latin America, specifically in the Republic of Peru, 50% of women in public office reported experiencing violence related to their roles, while in the Plurinational State of Bolivia half of the women who left their positions cited GBPAW as the main reason. Simultaneously in the Kingdom of Sweden, one-third of female politicians considered resigning due to this type of violence. These patterns suggest that gender-based political violence reflects broader gender imbalances in democratic institutions.

Recent politics towards GBPAW

Multiple states in Latin America and the Caribbean have already established agreements and regional and international norms regarding GBPAW. These standards created a guideline in the process of enacting legal frameworks, public policies and national action plans to securely sanction this type of violence. By the year 2016, more than 90% of the countries in the region had some form of national plan in place, and in 2018, comprehensive laws targeting violence both in the private and public space were passed by 40% of the countries. In Latin America, the Belém do-Pará Convention represents a fundamental instrument in the confronting and elimination of gender-based violence, ratified by almost all the countries in the Latin American region. In this context, with the inter american norm, a new law that

²⁶ **Disparities:** a lack of equality or similarity, especially in a way that is not fair. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2025).

considers “private” violence as a public matter was established; any act of violence against women in the private sphere was previously considered to be linked to the right to family and civil rights. This law has allowed violence to be sanctioned as such regardless of where it comes from; GBPAW is within the legal frameworks as a matter of public importance along with the other forms in which gender-based violence is exercised, making it easier to detect and sanction.

In the Republic of Peru, the *Defensoría del Pueblo* pronounced itself against political mobbing against women by a public statement. This pronouncement, published in 2021, exhorts the country and the judicial system to comply with the established obligations of *Ley 31155*, created the same year, which calls for the attention, prevention, eradication and punishment of harassment against women in the political sphere. In the United Mexican States, in April 2020, a reform consisting of eight federal laws that address and punish GBPAW was published on the *Diario Oficial de la Federación*. The eight laws include the General Law on Women's Access to a Life Free of Violence, the General Law on the Electoral Disputes System and the Organic Law of the Federal Judiciary; defining the meaning of GBPAW, ensuring complete access to judicial guide and establishing the country's commitment to gender parity²⁷ in political life. While both countries count with the necessary legal frameworks in place to sanction this type of violence, they are still among the countries with the highest number of unresolved cases of reported GBPAW.

United Nations' position

While in CEDAW there is no explicit reference to political violence against women, the CEDAW Committee has repeatedly made it clear that each and every form of gender violence is included in the definition of violence against women and urges States to take

²⁷ **Parity:** equality, especially of pay or position. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2025).

immediate measures to address this discrimination, leaving aside customs, traditions or religious practices that are often referred to in order to avoid their obligations. Several international bodies have noted with concern that the states that present failure in complying with their legal obligations also present more levels of impunity. According to the Women Count' Global database on Violence against Women and Girls, there are 1,718 existing legislative measures across 188 countries to address gender violence, nevertheless, the term GBPVAW is not included, nor mentioned, in this compilation. In 2021, UN Women published a Guidance note titled "Preventing violence against women in politics", which provides advice to UN Women itself and country teams on different ways to support Member States to address Gender-Based Political Violence Against Women. Although this Guidance note focuses on political violence, it can also be applied to gender violence in public life in a broader way.

The UN's partnership with governments, UN agencies, civil society organizations and other institutions aim to find ways to prevent violence against women and girls. These partnerships are mainly focused on early education directed to men and young boys, referring to prevention as the most effective, long-term way to stop violence. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) alongside UN Women in 2018, published "Preventing Violence Against Women in Elections: A Programming Guide" as a recognition that women remain underrepresented in all levels of government. The Programming Guide, built through the research, collection and analysis of experiences from women from more than 40 countries, outlines current available tools and offers a programming framework for prevention and response. (UNDP, 2018). The elimination of GBPVAW consists in the public understanding about the impact it holds in communities and democratic processes, as well as the diminishment²⁸ of women's human rights.

²⁸ **Diminishment:** to reduce or be reduced in size or importance. (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 ²⁹	Member of the LGBTIQ+ community
War ³⁰	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 ³¹	Afrodescendant

²⁹ The word Gay is replaced by a more inclusive term, recognizing that not all people within the LGBTIQ+ community identify in the same way.

³⁰ 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.

³¹ 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.

XXXIII 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

XXXIII 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

[illegible]

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