

XXXVI

TECMUN

African Union

XXXVI TECMUN
Session Schedule

Wednesday, April 19th

Registry	8:00 – 9:00 h.
Opening Ceremony	9:00 – 10:00 h.
Recess	10:00 – 10:30 h.
First Session	10:30 – 12:30 h.
Recess	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, April 20th

Master Conference	8:30 – 9:30 h
Recess	9:30 – 10:00 h..
Fourth Session	10:00 – 12:30 h.
Recess	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, April 21th

Seventh Session	8:00 – 9:30 h.
Recess	9:30 – 10:00 h.
Eighth Session	10:00 – 12:00 h.
Recess	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.

XXXVI TECMUN
General Agenda

Secretary General: Ixtli Zenit Ramírez García

COORDINACIÓN GENERAL

Chief of General Coordination: Anael Oliveros Aguilar
Coordinating Supervisor for Media Content: Cristian Rodríguez Lane

ASAMBLEA GENERAL

Subsecretary General: Jade Artemis González Díaz
Coordinating Supervisor: Lia Naomi Mejía Vargas

Reunión de Alto Nivel para la Asamblea General

President: Paulina Moreno Rosales

- A) Medidas para hacer frente al desplazamiento masivo en África subsahariana y en los campos de refugiados de las subregiones.
- B) Estrategias para regular el embargo de armas dentro de Sudán del Sur para garantizar la rendición de cuentas por la violencia sexual relacionada con la guerra civil (CRSV).

Primera Comisión de Desarme y Seguridad Internacional

President: Karla Isabella Juárez Zárate

- A) Estrategias para frenar los tiroteos perpetrados en centros escolares, manteniendo un enfoque en los Estados Unidos de América y en la República Federal de Alemania.
- B) Medidas para evitar la detonación de un conflicto nuclear a causa de la utilización de armas atómicas en la disputa entre Ucrania y la Federación de Rusia.

Tercera Comisión en Asuntos Sociales, Culturales y Humanitarios

President: Catherine Romina Espinoza Mora

- A) Estrategias para disminuir el riesgo de escasez de recursos de las personas con discapacidad, debido a la falta de oportunidades laborales, dificultad para realizar actividades, movilidad limitada y discriminación en Europa, con énfasis en el Reino de España.
- B) Acciones para combatir la discriminación hacia los inmigrantes afrodescendientes en las estructuras institucionales con respecto a la educación y la salud en Europa Occidental como efecto de la negación generalizada y la injusticia social.

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

President: Daniel Hilario Salazar Meléndez

- A) Estrategias para la prevención del reclutamiento de niños, niñas y adolescentes por parte de grupos de la delincuencia organizada, igualmente para la reinserción social de las víctimas en el triángulo norte de América Central y los Estados Unidos Mexicanos.
- B) Estrategias para la debida aplicación de los marcos jurídicos internacionales en materia de trata de personas con fines de explotación sexual en las rutas hacia Europa Occidental y central, con énfasis en las víctimas provenientes de la región de los Balcanes y la ex Unión Soviética.

World Food Programme
President: Melissa Murillo Yáñez

- A) Measures to reduce and prevent malnourishment due to food scarcity in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, with emphasis in childhood and pregnancy.
- B) Strategies to counteract the impact of climate change in food production within Southern Africa.

United Nations Development Programme
President: Daniela Alejandra Moreno Villagrán

- A) Actions to increase the education level in West and Central Africa with emphasis in the improvement of the post pandemic conditions.
- B) Strategies to counter the disruption of sexual and reproductive health in the Republic of Mozambique with emphasis on the consequences of the Cyclone Idai.

CONSEJO ECONÓMICO Y SOCIAL
Subsecretary General: Elena Ramírez Sandoval
Coordinating Supervisor: Mariana Goytia López Gutiérrez

United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
President: Dereck Zayd Ibarra Martínez

- A) Approaches to prevent and counter the stigmatization and discrimination of the HIV and AIDS-infected sectors of the sex industry in the Sub-Saharan African region, with a special preeminence on the dearth of essential services along with the violence and aggression toward those who trade sex.
- B) Strategies to confront and hinder the spread of sexually transmitted infections and HIV regarding the people afflicted by sexual assaults in Central and Eastern Europe, with a special preeminence on the various social constraints of marginalized groups along with the lack of awareness and education mechanisms.

Comisión de la Condición Jurídica y Social de la Mujer
President: Arantza González de la Peña

- A) Medidas para contrarrestar la violencia contra las mujeres a mano de los policas de la moral en la República Islámica de Irán, así como la represión de las manifestantes por parte del Estado.
- B) Medidas para erradicar el infanticidio y el aborto selectivo femenino en Asia haciendo énfasis en la república Popular China y la República de la India.

Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Medio Ambiente
President: Aretxa Abaunza Díaz de León

- A) Mecanismos para reducir la contaminación del agua por nicotina y microplásticos generados por el desecho de filtros de cigarras y cigarrillos electrónicos desechables en el sudeste de Europa.
- B) Medidas para prevenir la pérdida de ecosistemas en América del sur a causa de la sobreexplotación de recursos naturales.

L'organisation des Nations Unies pour l'éducation, la Science et la Culture

President: Angel Uriel Vega Salinas

A) Mesures pour protéger et restituer l'éducation des femmes musulmanes avec insistance sur l'Asie occidentale et l'Asie du sud.

B) Stratégies pour faire face aux effets de la fonte du *permafrost* et des pôles sur la région du cercle polaire arctique, en soulignant la perte du territoire et culture des peuples autochtones.

Fondo Monetario Internacional

President: Abraham Alejandro Carlos Mendoza

A) Estrategias para asegurar el desarrollo económico sostenible en el sur de América, con especial atención en la destrucción de la selva amazónica para el despeje de nuevas tierras para la ganadería y el cultivo.

B) Medidas para mitigar el riesgo en la recuperación económica posterior a la pandemia en la Unión Europea, con énfasis en la crisis laboral debido a la alta oferta de empleos y en las necesidades de empleo insatisfechas de personas desempleadas o subempleadas.

Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

President: Yamir Bandala González

A) Measures to reduce the adverse effects caused by the collision of space debris in the atmosphere as a consequence of the space industry.

B) Strategies to cope with the adverse effects generated by the unauthorized use of weapons in outer space.

AGENCIAS ESPECIALIZADAS Y ORGANISMOS REGIONALES

Subsecretary General: Diego Márquez Sánchez

Coordinating Supervisor: Iris Giselle Balderas Arreola

African Union

President: Carmen Dannea García Aguilar

A) Mechanisms to safeguard the integration of the population in the Republic of the South Sudan for the *coup d'etat* in 2013 with an emphasis on the economic crisis.

B) Strategies to reduce violations of human rights of Congolese population caused by the exportation of coltan to developed countries.

Caribbean Court of Justice

President: Bruno Ramírez Barcelata

A) Barbados Royal Police Force Incident involving Tamika and Lynnel Gilbert on October 11th 2016 (Gilbert Family v. The State of Barbados).

B) The State of Trinidad and Tobago 's non-appliance of the Common External Tariff in the acquisition of brown sugar from non-member countries of the Caribbean Community (The State of Belize v. The State of Trinidad and Tobago).

Comité Internacional de la Cruz Roja

President: Monserrat Ríos Fernández

- A) Medidas para mejorar la calidad de vida de desplazados y personas detenidas provenientes del Emirato Islámico de Afganistán después de la retirada de tropas militares de los Estados Unidos de América en el territorio.
- B) Estrategias para la asistencia de víctimas del reciente conflicto Ucrania-Rusia, con enfoque a la violación del Derecho Internacional Humanitario.

Counter-Terrorism Committee

President: Samuel Ortíz Delgado

- A) Actions to reduce the financial support to the terrorist organization Da'esh in the Gulf of Guinea, with emphasis on human trafficking as an illicit source of revenue.
- B) Strategies to reduce explosive, suicide, and firearms attacks under the Taliban regime in the Kabul region of Afghanistan, with emphasis on attacks against minorities and civilians.

Historical Security Council

President: María Fernanda González Rosales

- A) Measures to counteract threats and negotiate arrangements between the Republic of Cuba, the United States of America and the United Socialist Soviet Union, in relation to the discovered Soviet nuclear missiles in the Republic of Cuba (1962).
- B) Actions to avoid further hostilities and usage of military response caused by the first North Korean armed intervention in the Republic of Korea, remarking the nonexistent official peaceful agreement of the division of the Korean Peninsula (1950).

Organización de los Estados Americanos

President: José Manuel Cervantes Sánchez

- A) Estrategias para limitar las consecuencias de la lucha contra grupos criminales en la República de El Salvador dando énfasis al reclutamiento forzado y la protección de los derechos humanos.
- B) Medidas para contrarrestar la creciente gentrificación en Hawái con énfasis en la crisis social de hawaianos nativos sin hogar y su relación con la industria turística.

“Cuando sientas que pierdes el rumbo, recuerda para qué estás aquí y por qué lo estás haciendo.”

-Anonymous

For your moment,

Eleven years ago I stepped into a TECMUN debate room for the first time. That day I accompanied my brother, who was representing the Republic of El Salvador, as he debated about the homicides of rural groups in Latin America caused by drug trafficking. On the other hand, I was just admiring everything he and the delegations that made up the debate were arguing, as well as the tenacity with which they were looking for some way to help those who needed it most. They inspired me in a way that I will never forget in my life. It was then that I realized that I wanted to do it too, I wanted to become what they were at that time, agents of change. Later I had the opportunity to participate as a delegate, in my first model uncertainty and fear prevailed. I felt insecure about myself, I thought my opinion was not important and for that reason I did not express it. At that time I was regressing because I didn't feel like the agent of change that my brother once encouraged me to be. It wasn't until my second year participating in TECMUN that I discovered my potential, I questioned why I should be afraid to speak up for things that deserve to be heard. I was representing the Islamic Republic of Iraq in the Historic League of Arab States, this year I was thinking a lot about the fact that something could go wrong in the debate, that's why I started to remember the reason why I decided to participate in this model; I wanted to get out of my comfort zone. Once I was at the closing ceremony, I promised myself that I would always do my best to leave my mark wherever I went, as well as continue to learn and inspire others. For me, this model represented evolution.

I share with you a part of my story in TECMUN because just like me, you are probably looking to evolve after a period of regression, or i don't know, maybe you are aiming to fulfill other objectives. Regardless of the path you want to take in your life, you should never be silent about what seems unfair, participate and give your opinion because the power of change is in the actions you decide to do or not, learn because cultivating your mind is essential to understand yourself and others, help those who need it most because you have privileges that many people in the world can not enjoy, finally inspire yourself and inspire others, you never know if you will become an example for them to follow. Do things with passion, love and purpose every day, do it for you.

Whatever the reason you decided to participate in TECMUN is, take advantage of the fact that you are here today. Today you have the opportunity to expand your limits, you have the opportunity to learn, to teach and to motivate whoever needs it. Always remembering that you will have a support network that trusts you so you can achieve your goals. Be that person you always wanted to find to guide you in your learning process and trust you, because you are capable of doing it.

I'm living my last TECMUN after five wonderful years, therefore I want to thank you for inspiring me, for giving me reasons to go further and further. I thank you for being part of one of my greatest passions. I hope that after these three days nothing will be the same for you, I hope that you have made friends, that your committee has reached a resolution project, that you have found your passion, that you have enjoyed yourself and that you have learned something new. But above all, I hope you have **evolved**.

Ixtli Zenit Ramírez García
Secretary General for the
XXXVI TECMUN

“Education is the most powerful weapon you can use to change the world” -Nelson Mandela

Dear participant,

Whenever I have to write a letter or a speech for you I start the same way, expressing how much I admire your presence in this model. It is not easy to talk in public, do an extensive research, defend what you believe, propose innovative and creative solutions and, above all, open your eyes to today's world. I admire that you are willing to give your best, that you have decided to invest time and energy in seeking to solve the great unknown of today, during these three days of model, "how can I make my world a better place?"

I confess that for me, this is not just a simulation of a United Nations model. I am here, because I love to see more than nine hundred students with a smile on their faces as they enter their debate rooms, happy at the end of the day because they were able to make at least one resolution to their topic hoping one day to make it happen. That passion and dedication is the one that motivates me and that gives me faith that our world will not fall.

This work is one of the best things that has happened to me in life, it makes me feel part of the change and part of those smiles that I love so much to appreciate. I know that the Conference Officer for the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, who began with all the enthusiasm this great journey in 2020, is now proud to be something she never imagined it could be: member of the High Secretariat as Chief of General Coordination.

So from my own experience I can assure you that you can achieve the unimaginable. There will be many obstacles, stumbling blocks and difficult decisions to make but I can also promise you that with a lot of passion, dedication, patience and the support of the people you love most everything else will gradually go away.

Without further add, I thank you for making the decision to participate in this model and I wish you to leave those rooms with a big smile as once I did.

Anael Oliveros Aguilar
Chief of General Coordination for the
XXXVI TECMUN

Dear participant:

Today I would like to talk to you, it may not be face to face, but I hope my words manage to inspire something in you. This will be my last letter to you, so I want to be honest with my message to you. The world is very terrible, life shows us day by day that it is possible to live worse, that you can feel levels of fear that not only paralyze you, but now kill your soul. Thousands of people are damaged and minorities are left in oblivion, women, Afro-descendants, members of the LGBTIQ+ community, etc. But I am not saying this on the air, nor do I mean to discourage, but we have to be honest before attacking the problem. But where do we start to change the world? A person cannot change the whole world overnight; however, he can change his world. I dream of a utopia, unlikely? Maybe, but the most important thing is to keep dreaming, from these illuminated dreams may emerge that hope and will that have been taken away from us. Have we started to dream of fear? Or has fear made us stop dreaming? That powerful fear that binds our hands and will. But it is only an illusion, it has never been as great as it prostrates, it has never been as fierce as it vocifies to be. That terrible feeling possesses us and makes us not want to fight anymore, to allow from micro-aggressions to the most brutal and violent acts. I want to inspire you, to inspire me, so that together we can conquer fear, not accept that destiny is written, to take away our fear, to remove the blindfold from our eyes and see the position we occupy in society and in the problem itself. And even if that fear is so abysmal, I would rather die on my feet than die on my knees.

Dear AEOR:

Never stop dreaming, live each day as if there were no more. Thank you for letting me be your guide, or for the simple fact of appearing in your life. I will always be for you, your support, your pillow when life has swept you away, or that quiet company that your calm requires. It was a dream to see you grow up, I am proud of you, happy for every laugh and hug we shared. But now I want you to embrace and congratulate yourself, for existing, for trying, for striving, for simply not giving up. Alone, we get there faster, but together, we get further.

Goodbye Tecmun,

Diego Márquez Sánchez
Subsecretary for the Specialized Agencies and Regional Organisms for the
XXXVI TECMUN

"The greatest glory in living lies not in never falling, but in rising every time we fall."

Nelson Mandela

Dear delegate,

I want to congratulate you for having made the decision to be part of this great model, the world today is full of problems that need solutions, such as hunger, inequality, warlike conflicts, and global warming, among many others, and it needs people like you, who today dare to want to make the change. The fear can be defined as that which is born after imagining that some situation can be carried out differently than expected and on many occasions this fear can overcome us and prevent us from moving forward. Throughout my life I have felt terrified by different circumstances that have been presented to me to accomplish my goals and although sometimes they defeated me, I began to learn from them. I discovered that the road will never be easy and it is not about being positive all the time, there will be good, bad and worse days, but when you start to act and leave procrastination behind, everything is possible. Always keep in mind your motivation and the reason why you want to achieve your goal, without forgetting the essential values that are part of you, such as gratitude and humility. Not long ago I heard that Tecmun changed your life, and it made me wonder over and over again how a model of the United Nations can change your life. It wasn't until my experience began that I understood it all, and beyond the fact that Tecmun is what changes your life, it is all the people who make it up. Tecmun is not only three days of debate to reach agreements that make up a resolution sheet, but it is the development of critical thinking, collaboration, empathy, creativity and above all a set of ideals for wanting to help. I hope these words can be of some use to you, probably the nerves are inside you, running through you, but never doubt your capabilities and I truly hope that this journey you are about to begin will leave you as many learnings as it has done with me, enjoy it.

Carmen Dannea García Aguilar

President of the African Union for the

XXXVI TECMUN

Background

The African Union (AU) was created on July 2nd, 2002 by the Constitutive Act, to legally establish the formation of the organization, and to generate commitment in the countries to the growth of Africa, signed in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, replacing the Organization of African Unity, Africa's first organism. The AU has been working to address major political, social, and economic issues, with an approach to conflict prevention and resolution, to promote development and integration, through its different areas of discipline. The Union is composed of 55 member countries to implement agenda 2063, within a strategic framework that aims to deliver on its inclusive and sustainable evolution goal. The AU has different sub-organisms such as the assembly and the executive council responsible for complying with objectives for achieving greater unity and solidarity between African countries, guided by their vision of a prosperous and peaceful country.

Faculties

The African Union in pursuit of ensuring the development of human rights, international protection, and cooperation:

- Promotes peace, security, and stability on the continent, as well as coordination and harmonization of strategy among existing and future Regional Economic Communities;
- Establishes the necessary conditions through economic policies and laws to enable the continent to play its rightful role in the world economy;
- Generates research in all fields such as experimental, evolutionary, propositional, and correlational, in particular in science and technology;
- Leads global efforts to stop forced displacement by strengthening protection, assistance, and border management.

Topic A

Mechanisms to safeguard the integration of the population in the Republic of the South Sudan for the coup d'état in 2013 with an emphasis on the economic crisis

*By: Carmen Dannea García Aguilar
Luca Carrillo Barrera
Andrea Vianey González Marroquín
Kenia Guadalupe Enriquez Jiménez*

Introduction

The Republic of South Sudan is located in Sub-Saharan Africa, where diverse tribes, races, cultures, and religions are found. The Republic has been working for years to achieve security and overcome political and economic problems since gaining independence from the Republic of Sudan in 2011, after twenty-two years between the predominantly Muslim northern Sudanese (now Republic of the Sudan) government and the Southern who mostly represented the Christian and Hindu religions. However, although it was thought that the problems would end, in 2013 clashes began between the factions of President Salva Kiir and Vice President Riek Machar, which plunged the country into a deep political and military crisis, and had serious consequences on the population that require an immediate solution as there is currently a significant increase in the lack of access to essential services and disease outbreaks becoming more frequent. The country is going through a deep economic crisis, with high inflation and shortages of fuel that “accounted for more than half of the Sudan government’s revenue and 95% of its exports. This has reduced economic growth and resulted in double-digit consumer price inflation” (World Bank, 2022). Additionally, the violence has prevented farmers from planting or harvesting crops, causing food shortages¹ nationwide.

The United Nations reports that the conflict in the Republic of South Sudan has caused one of the worst refugee crises in Africa, making it the third largest in the world. The consequences for children have been severe, as 70 % of the country's children do not attend school, with one in three schools damaged, destroyed or occupied, and approximately every 12 minutes a child passes away from preventable diseases according to reports presented by The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). Furthermore, it is estimated that the years of

¹**Food shortages:** May happen when not enough food is produced. (University of Nebraska, 2022).

conflict have resulted in nearly 400,000 casualties due to ethnically motivated attacks on civilians; in other matters, sexual and gender-based violence has also been used as a weapon of conflict, along with these systematic attacks on ethnic and political grounds. The warlike conflict ended in 2020; nevertheless, reports of continued attacks, coupled with the “collapse of multiple previous peace deals, highlight concerns that the fragile peace may not hold” (CFR, 2022).

Historical background and the current situation

The conflict started in December 2013, after independence in 2011, a political power struggle broke out between president Kiir and his former deputy Riek Machar, the People's Liberation Army² carried out a *coup d'état*³ against the government of Salva Kiir. In January 2014, fighting escalated and nearly 100,000 people were forced to flee their homes in a matter of weeks, "despite peace talks, the situation escalates rapidly and South Sudan is engulfed in civil war." (ICRC, 2019). After Machar's flight, the violence turned into an ethnic conflict, spreading to other parts of the country, such as Jonglei State, Unity State, and Upper Nile State. In 2015, the two warring parties the Sudan People's Liberation Army now led by Salva Kiir, and the Sudan People's Liberation Army In Opposition led by Riek Machar reached a peace agreement. However, in 2016 both sides of the conflict clashed again aggravating the situation. Finally, in September 2018, a peace treaty was signed between Salva Kiir and Riek Machar, officially ending the conflict, as part of the treaty, Machar was supposed to return to Juba by May 2019, which was extended by six months as both parties had disagreements regarding the initial accord; the lapse was then pushed for a further 100 days due to concerns for the leader Machar's security, but ended when both parties agreed to form a Unity

²**People's Liberation Army:** Rebel group that fought for its independence, founded in 1983.

³**Coup d'état:** A sudden, violent, and unlawful seizure of power from a government; a coup. (Oxford, n.d.).

government in February 2020 that establishes the control and monitoring of the nation as well as the creation of a Tribunal for general justice, as this will put in place convictions for those responsible for these attacks and human rights violations.

Despite all the efforts to accomplish peace, the conflict was not over yet. Between February 17 and April 7, 2022, 72 civilians were deprived of their life, at least 11 were wounded, and 64 cases of sexual violence were recorded by the Sudan People's Liberation Army according to the United Nations. In addition to the non-compliance with the peace agreement by the parties involved, the consensus aims at generating positive outcomes as it addresses the main causes of the dispute, like the displacement problem, as well as the distribution of wealth and power. Violence has decreased in the country after a peace agreement “Comprehensive Peace Agreement” reached on August 31 2020. Nevertheless, the population has been left uprooted⁴ and without the necessary resources to start again their normal lives; furthermore, the situation has been aggravated by the COVID-19 pandemic since there have been inefficient measures in the country for the prevention and mitigation of the effects of this virus and other diseases such as malaria, influenza, respiratory infections, measles, etc. Presently, the situation has started to improve with the harmony accord, a new Transitional Government of National Unity is being established and the Republic has received support from countries such as the People's Republic of China, the State of Israel, and the Arab Republic of Egypt so it is increasingly spotlight on recovery and resilience.

Economic crisis

The economic crisis in the Republic of the South Sudan is caused by social and political issues, the main cause of this crisis is the loss of oil, which before its separation from the Republic of Sudan was one of its main export sources. The government of the republic began

⁴**Uprooted:** Someone that does not have any kind of interest in the place where they live or in their environment, generally for reasons beyond their freedom. (Oxford, n.d.).

to work on problems, which consequently have not turned out as expected, since there is currently a high inflation in the region due to the lack of fuel it covered 95% of exports. In addition within the Republic, agriculture is considered one of the main drivers of economic and rural development, but it cannot develop properly because the country suffers from severe geographical consequences of climate change such as faces land degradation, temperature increases, frequent droughts and floods and the erratic rainfall, thus making food production almost impossible such as peanuts, sorghum, millet, wheat, gum arabic, sugar cane, cassava, mangoes, papaya, bananas, etc.. According to Africa Development Bank Group, the lack of economic resources increased from 55.4% in 2020 to 55.9% in 2021 and generated an 18% increase in unemployment in the country, although these numbers have recently decreased due to imports into the Republic.

The population has for years worked with an array of economic woes⁵, including a huge budget deficit and widespread shortages of essential goods. The problem has brought the country to a critical economic situation as food and fuel prices have risen to make it almost impossible for the population to maintain a decent life quality. There is a critical point in the gross domestic product, and the human development index, consequently there is a high rate of lack of economic resources, as well as a lack of jobs. The increase in the price of the euro has devalued the country's currency, adding that there is a shortage of funds, which is insufficient to support the humanitarian crisis.

Impact on the population and humanitarian crisis

The conflict has left many sectors of society vulnerable, the youths have been forced to take part in the conflict as combatants in the different armed groups, while the female population

⁵**Woes:** Things that cause sorrow or distress. (Oxford, n.d.).

is exposed to sexual violence such as sexual harassment; thus, since 2013, the country was declared in humanitarian crisis. It is estimated that nearly 500,000 casualties were suffered over the years according to UNHCR reports, many of them as a result of ethnically motivated attacks on civilians, including children and elderly people. Also, gender-based violence has been used as a form of control for warlike, and has been generalized and intensified enormously during the current crisis. Commerce and local markets have been greatly affected and food has run out quickly; as a result, more than 7.1 million people, approximately half of its population, are currently facing extreme hunger. CARE a leading non-governmental organization that provides humanitarian assistance reported that the country has the eighth highest level of acute malnutrition with eight million children and five million pregnant and lactating women unable to feed themselves and their infants.

The United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR) communicates that 60 % of the country is currently suffering from flooding and more than 900,000 people have been directly affected as the floods have washed away their homes and livestock, forcing thousands to flee, and have had serious consequences on farmland, worsening the food emergency. In addition, 6 million people do not have access to safe drinking water and adequate sanitation facilities, with a consequent increase in waterborne diseases. The COVID-19 pandemic exacerbated the crisis as, since April 2020, more than 111,000 people have lost their lives, particularly displaced people in overcrowded camps, facing an elevated risk of contracting the virus. Recently the African Union (AU) created a fund to help countries cope with the pandemic and provide health resources to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, moreover in response to the humanitarian crisis, the Economic Community of West and Central African States has been called upon to intervene to mitigate the existing victims. Despite the efforts made by organizations such as the UNHCR which made a call to raise a donation to help the

refugees having insufficient funds for education, health, and food, the country still needs many efforts to be able to overcome the tough situation.

Displaced people

The ongoing violence in South Sudan has had devastating effects on all areas of life, jeopardizing⁶ access to food, clean water, basic health care, and education for millions of people, who have been forced to flee their homes and abandon everything they have. The situation has caused four million people to be displaced mainly in countries such as the Republic of Uganda, the Republic of Sudan, the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, the Republic of Kenya, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Although UNHCR is doing its best to provide essential assistance with limited resources, displacement continues to extend the humanitarian crisis in different parts of the country due to the risks involved in relocation and undefined stay. According to the International Committee of the Red Cross, out of a population of 12 million, one in three people is displaced and in 2019 violence escalated, forcing thousands to flee their homes and causing the separation of many families and communities.

According to the 2019 Humanitarian Needs Overview, of displaced people, 15 % reside in the protection of civilian sites, 32 % in collective centers, 7 % in informal settlements, and 46 % are unknown. The United Nations has built different shelters to protect the population, however, these spaces have not escaped from the effects of ethnic divides, and on several occasions, the shelters have turned into conflict zones due to the big role that ethnicity plays in everyday lives of people since in turn the conflict is the product of the confrontation between the two largest ethnic groups in the country, the Dinka and the Nuer, and in their quest for power they have involved relatives of their rivals who are in such

⁶**Jeopardizing:** Into a situation in which there is a danger of loss, harm, or failure. (Oxford, n.d.).

locations. The violence in Warrap state led to 192,000 movements through 2021, while in Equatorial 80,000 between June and September, triggered 429,000 internal displacements in the country, the highest figure since 2017. Women, children, and elderly people have had to stay in swampy areas for months, subsisting solely on wild fruits, and when trying to return home, constant looting makes it difficult for them to resume a normal life.

Attempts by the African Union to resolve the conflict

Since the beginning of the conflict, the African Union has tried to ensure peace and security, as well as to address the current crisis in the country. In February 2015, it worked alongside the General Assembly for an agreement between the parties involved that hoped would bring the nation lasting support for the recovery of peace and security for the benefit of its population. The situation was complicated by the fact that President Kiir did not agree with the mediation of the international organizations, so unfortunately, on July 8, 2016, there was a confrontation between Machar's bodyguards and Kiir's presidential guards resulting in 273 casualties and hundreds of other wounded, thus breaking the agreement. In spite of this situation, AU, together with some members of the UN, has been present in the country carrying out civilian protection tasks.

In the following years, the African Union (AU), with the support of the international community, tried to lead the resolution of the serious crisis and ensure the establishment of a government, although it did not achieve its objectives as expected due to the consequences that the country is suffering today. It is necessary to find a solution for the other existing problems, taking into account the integration of the population and the relations of the Republic of South Sudan with other countries. It is also important to interfere in the remaining issues with the Republic of Sudan, such as the sharing of oil sales, border demarcation, border trade, and nationality. Finally, it is important to intervene in the

agricultural sector since, as mentioned above, it is one of the main drivers of the economy, given that they export to countries such as the Central African Republic, Republic of Chad, Arab Republic of Egypt, State of Eritrea, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Libya and Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

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Topic B

Strategies to reduce violations of human rights of the Congolese population caused by the exportation of coltan to developed countries

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Introduction

The Republic of the Congo is a country located in Central Africa, has 77 million inhabitants, and according to the African Development Bank, 72 % of rural areas and 59 % of urban areas of the population are in an unstable situation because of the lack of resources due to various conflicts that have been emerging since 1990 such as the warlike between Tutsi and Hutus. Currently, there are approximately 132 armed groups in the Democratic Republic of Congo, most of them located in the east of the country, such as the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of Congo, which was created due to the financing and military support from the Republic of Rwanda and the Republic of Uganda. The conflict between these two countries since 1994 spread throughout the Republic of the Congo and is now suffering the consequences. In addition, the country is considered rich in minerals like gold, tin, diamonds, and cobalt, and one of the most important is coltan. Coltan is a mineral needed to manufacture electronic devices, 80 % of its production is extracted from the Democratic Republic of Congo, which increases labor exploitation among the African population for the removal of this mineral.

The mineral was used for the first time in 1922 by an engineer for the creation of a household appliance⁷, however, the price of the mineral began to rise in 2010, due to its recurrent use for the manufacture of new-generation microchips that go into smartphones, consoles, or laptops. The extraction of coltan is a high-risk job because of the areas in which it is located because of the collapses or radiation that some mines may have, adding that the salary of a miner is normally 10 dollars a week. The most affected by this conflict have been children and women since according to reports from United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) there are around 5.5 million victims of overexploitation of labor.

⁷**Household Appliance:** Devices or machines, usually electrical, that are in your home and which you use to do jobs such as cleaning or cooking. (Collins Dictionary, n.d.).

In addition, developed countries such as the People's Republic of China and the United States of America are involved in the conflict, since they are the main importers of this resource, even though they know that different regulations are violated to obtain it.

Historical Background

After the First World War and the subsequent gradual decolonization of Africa by the Europeans, 1950 presented the most obvious hostilities between Hutu and Tutsi conflict that arose when the Kingdom of Belgium had control of Rwanda and classified the population according to their ethnicity, which caused inequity in the benefits delivered to each of these populations. During the Rwandan genocide⁸ of 1994, From April to July, members of the Tutsi ethnic group were victims of planned, systematic, and organized homicide by radical sectors of the Hutu ethnic group, affecting 75 % of the population. Then, the Tutsis decided to attack the Hutus, due to the mass extermination process that the Hutus had against the population of Rwanda for the alleged responsibility of that Tutsi rebel group in which they shot down the plane of the then president Juvenal Habyarimana. More than 800,000 Tutsis died due to the attack, which lasted 100 days in the country, and caused the Hutus to flee the country and invade the city of Goma in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

This led the leader of the Republic of Rwanda and the president of the Republic of Uganda to create an armed movement in 1996, called the Alliance of Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Congo. A grouping commanded by the Laurent-Désiré Kabila, that would manage to invade Eastern Congo and overthrow the government of then, President Zaire, thus naming Kabila as the new president of the Republic. During this conflict, Kabila was supported by rwandan government by running general James Kabarebe, where the contry had

⁸**Genocide:** the deliberate killing of a large number of people from a particular nation or ethnic group with the aim of destroying that nation or group.(Oxford, n.d.).

the opportunity to expand its political control over the Democratic Republic of Congo. The Coltan conflict occurred between August 1998 and July 2003 following the invasion of the territory of the Democratic Republic of Congo by the Republic of Rwanda and the Republic of Uganda. Thus began the support of armed groups by the Republic of Uganda and the Republic of Rwanda in order to extract coltan from illegal mines and influence the internal political affairs of the country that is currently maintained.

Importance of coltan in the world

Coltan is a mineral necessary to manufacture electronic devices and is essential for the development of new technologies such as information technology, smart weapons, medicine, aerospace, and magnetic levitation⁹. These have unique properties, such as superconductivity, and ultra-refractory character, and can also function as a capacitor to withstand very high temperatures, in addition, they are also highly resistant to corrosion and alterations. The mineral has been recognized in various reports of BBC News and Independent as "black gold" within the industry as it is a scarce but necessary mineral, despite this, 80 % of it is extracted from the Democratic Republic of Congo. The price has been increasing over the last few years with the advance of new technologies that require it for their operation "in the year 2000 it cost 65 dollars per kg; it reached 500 dollars per kg that same year, surpassing the price of diamonds." (Martin, 2021).

The extraction of this mineral in most cases is illegal as it entails the violation of constant human rights, so in 2017, the UN banned the purchase and sale of Coltan in mines classified as "red", which are kept in non-optimal working conditions, while "green" mines are those that carry out extraction without the violation of rights. Despite government efforts

⁹**Magnetic levitation:** System in which one vehicle runs levitated from the guideway by using electromagnetic forces. (Encyclopedia of Energy, 2004).

to carry out work without abuses, in five years only 2.8% of the mines in the whole country have been classified as "green". In addition over the last ten years, this mineral has become the main target of large electronics companies that have prioritized its procurement. There are several companies such as *Apple* and *Samsung* according to a report by Amnesty International, were among the 80% of companies that did not know the origin of the minerals they used regardless of the risks and rights violations that obtaining these minerals generates. In the last decade, more than seven billion of these devices have been produced, and about five million casualties have occurred in the Democratic Republic of Congo by armed groups.

Coltan export and geostrategic interests in the region

The basis of the economy of the Democratic Republic of Congo consists of mining, it is estimated that more than 60 % of the population depends on the extraction of minerals, either directly or indirectly, to survive. The process consists of the extraction of the mines, where the mineral is then transported to the buying and selling markets, after which it is exported to be smelted¹⁰ and refined in other countries such as the Kingdom of Thailand, Malaysia, the People's Republic of China and the Republic of India. After this import process, the Coltan, mixed with other minerals, is destined for large buyers such as the United States of America, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Kingdom of Belgium, and the Republic of Kazakhstan that in many occasions are involved in an illegal way for the exportation. The exportations of this country are focused more on Europe with some particularity to the French Republic and the Republic of Italy, these are the ones that have greater interests in the Republic of Congo. However, it is being ignored that this Coltan trade does not have an international market because there is no price or formal seller, where labor

¹⁰**Smelted:** The process by which a metal is obtained. (Britannica, 2022).

exploitation, inequality and increase the conflict of both armed groups and different countries in obtaining this mineral.

The main interests in the area are determined by the location and extension of the Republic and by the abundance of natural resources. In addition, the country is located in the center of Africa and borders nine countries, the Republic of Angola, the Republic of Burundi, the Central African Republic, the Republic of the Congo, the Republic of Rwanda, the Republic of South Sudan, United Republic of Tanzania, Republic of Uganda and the Republic of Zambia being the third largest country in the continent. The interest of corporations in minerals caused many mines to come under the control of armed groups. These companies come from countries such as the United States of America, the People's Republic of China, the Federative Republic of Brazil, and Australia which, through their links with Rwanda and illegal groups have contributed to the instability of the Republic.

Human rights violations

In this region, there is a constant violation of human rights such as freedom, health, and education, although the official constitution of the country protects these. The Republic of the Congo's current wealth should enable it to be among the developed countries on the African continent and ensure the well-being of the population, especially that of children. However, the lack of economic resources in the Republic is serious and the living conditions of the population are very precarious, forcing some children to work in the mines and expose their lives to all kinds of diseases and fatal accidents. In these mining operations, the working conditions of these children are inhumane, they work incessantly and without any minimum protection or safety measures, in unbearably hot conditions, clouds of red dust and low luminosity, constantly exposed to the risk of death by asphyxiation or collapse. According to

UNICEF, there are the most requested workers because of their size they can enter better between the mines and are forced to dig tunnels 200 to 300 meters deep, in exchange for a salary of one to two dollars a day.

The population in the Republic of the Congo has been suffering from decades of inequality and crimes against humanity on a large scale, with depriving someone of their life, torture, and sexual abuse occurring throughout the nation and continuing with alarming frequency. Since 1998 as a result of the value of this mineral, a warlike conflict has been raging for the control of the extraction mines between different armed groups “the people have endured untold suffering, including displacement, separation from their families, looting, abuse, injury, or violent casualties” (CICR, n.d.). According to an investigation carried out by the international relations and political studies program at the New Granada Military University, the armed groups that export coltan illegally in order to increase their power have committed serious violations of women's rights, as on many occasions, women have been sexually abused. In addition, according to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, due to the violence that these groups exert on the population, approximately six million people are displaced, making it the largest population of internally displaced persons on the African continent.

Attempts to approach the conflict

For years the United Nations, the African Union, and countries such as the Kingdom of Belgium, the United States of America, the French Republic, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland have supported the Democratic Republic of Congo in its current crisis however, some of them have not retaliated against the companies in their country. In 2010, the United Nations Security Council adopted Resolution 1952 regarding the

conflict situation in the country, in which it reiterates its concern about the presence of armed groups in the eastern part and seeks to create security with the illicit trade of natural resources, as well as the proliferation and trafficking of arms, however many of these countries don't. In the same year the Financial Sector Reform and Consumer Protection Act was passed, this section establishes that certain multinational companies have the duty to report annually to the United States of America Securities and Exchange Commission the origin of the coltan, tin, tantalum, wolfram, and gold used in their products, to verify whether they come from the Republic and the armed groups located there. However, the law has created a lack of transparency and misrepresentation¹¹ of information, as well as an increase in the illegal trade of minerals from conflict zones.

Currently, the United Nations in the Democratic Republic of the Congo has the objective of maintaining peace, as well as twenty-one specialized programs, funds, and agencies that work together for the stabilization and development of the country, as well as to promote and guarantee humanitarian assistance to the most disadvantaged. The United Nations Refugee Agency is assisting internally displaced persons in the Democratic Republic of Congo through activities aimed at preventing and responding to sexual and gender-based violence and strengthening the protection of vulnerable people, including women and children. In addition, a recent campaign "Technology free of conflict", an initiative of the NGO ALBOAN to raise awareness of the connection between cell phones, tablets, and computers with the war in the east of the Republic, has put forward proposals for collaboration within the reach of the population to contribute to ending the violence. Despite the efforts made, essential support is still needed throughout the region to combat the

¹¹**Misrepresentation:** The action or offense of giving a false or misleading account of the nature of something. (Oxford, n.d.):

aggressions committed by armed groups on a daily basis, and it is also important to lead a major effort to combat illegal trade.

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XXXVI TECMUN
Glossary of Forbidden Words

Forbidden Words

Defined by the United Nations, are non-diplomatic terms participants must avoid mentioning 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	Member of the LGBTIQ+ community
War ¹²	Belic conflict
Rape	Sexual Harassment
Terrorist ¹³	Extremist
Kill or murder	Deprive someone of their life
Death	Casualties
Assassination	Homicide
Army	Military forces
Money	Economic resources
Poor	Lack of resources
Okay ¹⁴	Yes or agree
Black ¹⁵	African American

¹² 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 Historical Security Council to refer to armed conflicts.

¹³ Only the Counter-Terrorism Committee can make use of the term terrorist and its variants.

¹⁴ Is the only forbidden word in the Caribbean Court of Justice.

¹⁵ The word black, with regard to race, is not forbidden but it is recommended to limit its use and refer to this sector as African American or Afrodescendants.

XXXVI TECMUN
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

XXXVI TECMUN
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