

XXVIII

TECMUN Jr.

United Nations Office of
the High Commissioner
for Human Rights

XXVIII TECMUN Jr.
Horario de sesiones

Miércoles 18 de noviembre

Ceremonia de Inauguración	9:00 – 10:00 h.
Receso	10:00 – 10:30 h.
Primera Sesión	10:30 – 12:00 h.
Receso	12:00 – 12:30 h.
Segunda Sesión	12:30 – 14:00 h.
Comida	14:00 – 15:00 h.
Tercera Sesión	15:00 – 16:30 h.

Jueves 19 de noviembre

Conferencia Magistral	8:30 – 9:30 h.
Receso	9:30 – 10:00 h..
Cuarta Sesión	10:00 – 11:30 h.
Receso	11:30 – 12:00 h.
Quinta Sesión	12:00 – 13:30 h.
Comida	13:30 – 14:30 h.
Sexta Sesión	14:30 – 16:00 h.

Viernes 20 de noviembre

Séptima Sesión	8:00 – 9:30 h.
Receso	9:30 – 10:00 h.
Octava Sesión	10:00 – 11:30 h.
Receso	11:30 – 12:00 h.
Novena Sesión	12:00 – 14:00 h.
Comida	14:00 – 15:00 h.
Ceremonia de Clausura	15:00 – 17:30 h.
TECMUN GLOOM ¹	18:00 – 19:00 h.

¹ TECMUN GLOOM es una experiencia únicamente para los delegados donde habrá actividades en las que los delegados y las mesas se podrán conocer.

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Agenda

Secretaria General: Nuria Vidal Castillo

ASAMBLEA GENERAL

Subsecretaria General: Aiko Valeria Aguilar Jiménez

Sesión Plenaria de la Asamblea General

Presidente: Javier Márquez Saucedo

- A) Medidas para controlar la creciente crisis social en Estados Unidos de América con enfoque al reciente movimiento *Black Lives Matter*
- B) Estrategias para la erradicación de los combates en el territorio de Libia provocados por los grupos del Gobierno de Acuerdo Nacional y el Ejército Nacional Libio

Primera Comisión de Desarme y Seguridad Internacional

Presidenta: Daniela Mejía Salgado

- A) Medidas para regular la fabricación, comercialización y el uso de armas letales autónomas (LAWS) para evitar una futura carrera armamentística a través de un marco legal a nivel internacional
- B) Estrategias para evitar la militarización del océano Ártico como producto de nuevas rutas de navegación

Organización Internacional para las Migraciones

Presidente: Manuel Alejandro Rosales Portillo

- A) Medidas para asegurar la integridad del pueblo migrante de Rohingya en su proceso de traslado hacia Bangladesh
- B) Problemáticas de la migración norcoreana causadas por el gobierno de la República Popular Democrática de Corea

United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights

Presidente: Germán Osvaldo Nuñez Benitez

A) Suppression from the government of the People's Republic of China upon human rights, focusing on the use of economic power, censorship, indoctrination and heavy surveillance in Xinjiang

B) Oppression of women, the LGBT+ community and civil society activists in Iran, focused on the extreme measures applied by the national penal code and the Supreme Court

Organización Mundial de la Salud

Presidente: Ángel Daniel González Jasso

A) Estrategias para una segura reactivación de la economía en países de América Latina y El Caribe ante la reciente crisis causada por el COVID-19

B) Medidas para mejorar los servicios de salud pública en Yemen a causa de la presente catástrofe humanitaria

United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

Presidenta: Alejandra Bañuelos González

A) Measures for the regulation of space tourism and passenger safety

B) The increasing threat to the global astronomic and space observation community from the rise of satellite constellations and the number of space debris

CONSEJO ECONÓMICO Y SOCIAL

Subsecretario General: Armando Daniel Navarro Sánchez

Fondo de las Naciones Unidas para la Infancia

Presidenta: Sofía Victoria Solís Uribe

A) Estrategias para brindar apoyo y medidas adecuadas de salubridad y nutrición a niños desterrados a causa del conflicto bélico en la República Árabe Siria

B) Medidas para prevenir la existencia del matrimonio infantil forzado y sus consecuencias en las niñas con enfoque en África Occidental

Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Medio Ambiente

Presidente: Arturo Rubio Díaz Vázquez

- A) Medidas para evitar la sexta extinción masiva de fauna silvestre con énfasis en los incendios del bosque tropical de la Amazonia y el bosque de Malacura en Australia
- B) Medidas para disminuir la pérdida de agua potable causadas por el fenómeno de la industria de la moda rápida en la República Popular China y la República Popular de Bangladesh

International Criminal Police Organization

Presidenta: Andrea Michelle Martínez Lozano

- A) Measures to contain and dismantle the triads, the Korean criminal organizations, and groups of organized crime in the Golden Triangle
- B) Strategies to prevent radical acts that involve the use of chemical and nuclear weapons by extremist groups, focusing on the Middle East

Commission on the Status of Women

Presidenta: María Fernanda Casillas Monroy

- A) Measures for the attention of female victims of acid attacks due to its accessibility in the Middle East and United Kingdom with emphasis on the social consequences
- B) Measures to provide opportune prevention and support for women affected by female genital mutilation as sexual repression in regions of Northern and Western Africa

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

Presidenta: Samaria Sánchez Ramírez

- A) Acciones para garantizar un avance en materia de equidad e igualdad de género educativa ante situaciones de crisis en países de América Latina y el Caribe
- B) Medidas para asegurar la libertad de expresión y estabilidad artística, como parte de la diversidad cultural, ante la pandemia de COVID-19 con enfoque en América Latina y el Caribe

United Nations World Tourism Organization

Presidenta: Rebeca Ávila Delgado

- A) Measures to improve the development of alternative touristic areas in Latin American local communities and get rid of overtourism
- B) Measures to reactivate the Latin American tourism sector after the global pandemic caused by the spread of COVID-19

Commission Économique des Nations Unies pour l'Europe

Presidenta: Lianny Hernández Pérez

- A) Stratégies pour la protection et le placement des réfugiés Syriens en Europe pour éviter des problèmes sociaux et économiques dans l'Union Européenne, en mettant l'accent sur la République Fédérale d'Allemagne
- B) Le développement des politiques pour soutenir la promotion de l'indépendance économique des femmes et l'éradication du fossé salarial dans les pays sous-développés de l'Europe du sud-est

AGENCIAS ESPECIALIZADAS Y ORGANISMOS REGIONALES

Subsecretaria General: Montserrat Olivas Ramos

Organización de los Estados Americanos

Presidenta: Paola González Zapata

- A) Repercusiones sociales y políticas tras la censura de medios de comunicación en México, con énfasis en la persecución de periodistas por grupos de narcotráfico
- B) El neocolonialismo como un obstáculo para el desarrollo económico de las comunidades indígenas en América Latina

Comisión de Prevención del Delito y Justicia Penal

Presidente: Victor Daniel Meza Castillo

A) Estrategias para mejorar el estado de derecho y reducir la impunidad de las autoridades latinoamericanas con enfoque en la violación de derechos humanos y la ineficacia de las garantías constitucionales presentes en los movimientos sociales

B) Medidas para erradicar las prácticas de tortura en las cárceles africanas con base en Las Reglas Mínimas de las Naciones Unidas para el Tratamiento de Reclusos

United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation

Presidente: Santiago Makoszay Castañón

A) Measures to ensure radiation protection in case of a nuclear reactor accident. A study based on novel information on the effects and risks of radiation exposure due to the accident at the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power station

B) Assessment of the biological mechanisms relevant to the inference of cancer risk after exposure to low-dose radiation

North Atlantic Treaty Organization

Presidenta: Mariana Cortés Gallardo

A) Political and military measures to prevent further naval and territorial conflicts between Ukraine and Russia

B) Reaffirm diplomatic and military strategies to increase the security of Afghanistan's inhabitants facing the current terrorist attacks by the Taliban

Security Council

Presidenta: Vanessa Arroyo Jerez

A) Strategies to suppress the resurgence of the Islamic State in the Syrian Arab Republic and the Republic of Iraq

B) Prevention mechanisms against the illicit trafficking of nuclear material within the Black Sea region

International Court of Justice

Presidenta: Carolina Elizabeth Vásquez Regalado

- A) Relocation of the United States Embassy to Jerusalem (Palestine v. United States of America)
- B) Application of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (The Gambia v. Myanmar)

“Make the most of yourself by fanning the tiny, inner sparks of possibility into flames of achievement”.
-Golda Meir.

Delegada/o, Ministra/o, Juez,

Lo peor que puedes hacer es subordinarte al contexto en el que resides. Esta es tu oportunidad de demostrarte que por medio de tu investigación, ideas, trabajo e innovación puedes y vas a cambiar al mundo. Entre más conocimiento adquieres, más te das cuenta de que la sociedad en la que vivimos está lejos de ser perfecta. Lo que necesita un mundo en crisis es a personas como tú que están dispuestas a alzar la voz en contra de injusticias, violencia, inequidad, fobias, machismo, entre muchas otras cosas. Necesita a personas que, a pesar de vivir durante una pandemia mundial, toma tres días para participar en un modelo en línea. Sé esa persona que el mundo anhela, esa persona que va siempre un paso más allá.

Este modelo es una muy pequeña representación de lo que en verdad está sucediendo alrededor del mundo y que decidimos ignorar porque vivimos en una posición de privilegio donde podemos asumir que nada ni nadie nos va a hacer daño; Sin embargo, como el último año nos ha demostrado, esto puede cambiar en cuestión de segundos. Así que aprovecha y toma ventaja de tu posición de privilegio y de todas las oportunidades que se te presentan gracias a ella. Porque si decides ignorar los problemas, te conviertes en una gran parte de ellos. Pelea con todo lo que tengas por lo que crees y sé la voz por los que son silenciados. Cualquiera puede quitarte lo que sea, menos el poder de alzar tu voz.

Delegada/o Ministra/o, Juez, es tu oportunidad de pensar fuera del estatus quo, de romper tus estándares y esos de toda la gente que te rodea, de ser tú misma o mismo, de romper o mejorar el sistema, de expresar tus ideas únicas y creativas y de salir de tu zona de confort que lo único que te está haciendo es nublarlo. Sí, da miedo, pero no dejes que esos pensamientos frenen tu capacidad de expresarte; Úsalos a tu favor y véncelos, porque la falta de confianza, la duda y el miedo siempre van a ser las cosas más difíciles de sobrellevar, pero, el hacerlo genera el verdadero cambio. Espero que confíes en el modelo y en el Secretariado, pero especialmente, espero que confíes en ti, que abras tu mente, que aprendas sobre una gran variedad de temas, que salgas de este modelo con una visión completamente distinta del mundo a la que tenías antes. Quiero que salgas con la capacidad de analizar críticamente y empatizar con otras personas y situaciones para que llegues a tener la habilidad de resolver estos problemas de la mejor manera posible no solo dentro de las salas de debate, sino en la vida real.

Finalmente, quiero que aproveches el momento, tu momento. Lucha contra el problema y haz la diferencia en esa sala de debate, porque esta es una simulación del mundo real, y lo que hagas ahí dentro representa lo que haces y harás por el mundo si no permites que se quede en esas 4 paredes. Recuerda que no hay experiencias que se repitan dos veces y que la que estás a punto de vivir, te marcará de por vida. Confío en ti y en tu capacidad, porque estás aquí por una razón; porque hay una chispa en ti esperando ser encendida y puede que esta sea tu única oportunidad de hacerlo. El mundo está en las manos de ti, de la juventud; si no aprendemos a tomar ventaja de esto y hacer del planeta un mejor lugar, nadie lo va a hacer. Encuéntrate en esta experiencia y cree en ti, en lo que puedes aportar al modelo y en el gran impacto que esto tendrá en las personas, porque yo te aseguro que confío ciegamente en ti.

Nuria Vidal Castillo
Secretary General for the
XXVIII TECMUN Jr.

Nuestra mayor gloria no está en fracasar nunca, sino en levantarnos cada vez que caemos .
-Confucio

No sé en qué momento exacto estarán leyendo esto. Puede ser el primer día del modelo, al momento de recibir estos documentos, puede ser que sea en la noche, o inclusive ni se molestaran en hojearlos, pero no tiene nada de malo.

Si me hubieran dicho, hace 3 años, que yo me encontraría aquí dirigiéndome a ustedes, estando a cargo del modelo de las naciones unidas más grande Latinoamérica, no me lo habría creído. Había fallado tantas veces ya, que simplemente no lo creía posible, y la verdad, es que sigo sin creerme que esté el día de hoy aquí con ustedes y viendo el fruto del maravilloso trabajo en equipo que hicimos mis compañeras y yo.

Hace algunos ayer, fui una de ustedes, sentada, nerviosa, ansiosa, por saber qué era lo que se avecinaba. Me daba tanta pena y temor de poder expresar mis palabras y puntos de vista, que había veces que inclusive me quedaba callada, por el “¿Qué dirán?”. Dos palabras que al principio, no sabes cuan pesado es su significado. Dos pequeñas palabras, que te atormentaran por el resto de tu vida, que te harán pensar si toda acción que has realizado hasta el día de hoy, es la adecuada, o fue la correcta. Si yo les dijera, que pronto aprendí una manera para que esas palabras no te afecten, es una mentira. Es más, me atrevo a decir, que si alguna persona les ha dicho eso, muy probablemente es mentira, o a lo mejor y no. Pero de algo estoy segura, tú el día de hoy, ya has sobrepasado esa dos palabras por el simple hecho de presentarte aquí, a este nuevo e innovador modelo. Porque, además de que es tedioso trabajar tres días en soluciones un tanto utópicas para diversos problemas, que nosotros no deberíamos de preocuparnos, lo estás haciendo en línea. Esas dos palabras, ahora se quedan cortas ante tal suceso que estás por realizar.

No pasa nada si el primer día, el segundo, o hasta los tres días no dices nada, créeme que eso no te hace peor o mejor que el otro delegado. Por el simple hecho de haber investigado antes de tu tópico o caso, de haber pensando en los pros y contras que tiene tu país y cómo se relaciona con los demás, no solamente has salido de tu zona de confort, sino que has callado muchas bocas. Has callado tantas bocas, que simplemente buscarán más defectos en ti, porque esas personas saben muy dentro de ellos, que has crecido como personas, por el mero hecho de presentarte hoy aquí.

No tengan miedo delegados, si ganan hoy, o no, o si ganan mañana, o no, o inclusive si no ganan nunca. No tengan miedo, que no solamente las palabras son lo que ayuda, a veces el silencio, es el arma más fuerte y poderosa, que nos ayuda a crecer y a generar un pensamiento crítico.

Les deseo la mejor de las suertes, y recuerden, escuchen, aprendan y principalmente, disfruten.

Subsecretary Aiko Valeria Aguilar Jiménez
Subsecretary for General Assembly
XXVIII TECMUN Jr.

“What begins with the failure to uphold the dignity of one life, all too often ends with a calamity for entire nations.”

Kofi Annan, 7th secretary general of the UN.

Dear delegates,

Welcome to a new edition of a model that may change the perspectives of those who attend it, and a forum where voices can be raised against injustices upon people or groups, TECMUN. Thank you delegate, for being part of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, a committee that oversees the fulfillment of human rights obligations and justice for all. As a delegate, you must rise to the challenge, since you will be a reformer for 3 consecutive days, taking actions to mark a difference between an unfair world and a better one. You will discuss the crimes against humanity that occur due to the decision of the chiefs of state of the People’s Republic of China, or the Islamic Republic of Iran, as well as those who support the cruelty created by these regimes.

As people with the ability to make a change, it is our moral responsibility to use our tools and strength to stand up, as one, for the greater good of all humanity. For the justice of the oppressed, the deluded, the threatened, the martyr, the victim, we must make the world one which is inhabited with people who believe in peace and justice. Even though a person may seem to be insignificant for the greatness of a brave world, all it takes to change the world we know, is the just will of a few, and the determination to spread the truthful call to take action and confront the existing challenges. Anyone can be a change agent when enough support is given. Faith in oneself is only necessary to grow and fight for the greater good. Most of you will learn about the flaws of humanity and what it takes to fix them. Some of you may never think the same way again. But that is what makes us learning humans, and most importantly, potential game changers for the righteous prevalence of our civilization. Though people come and go, as long as we are here to improve the world we live in, humankind will continue to outgrow the need to fight in order to exist peacefully. This is the time to be a change agent.

Germán Osvaldo Núñez Benítez

President of United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights

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Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights Background

The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), has its origin in the decade of 1940, as a small division of the United Nations. In the decade of 1980, in Geneva, it was upgraded as the Center of Human Rights. The OHCHR was officially founded in 1993, when the international community decided to establish a more robust human rights mandate. It serves the purpose of assisting governments, human rights institutions, international organizations, and other UN bodies, in the implementation of human rights and the enforcement of obligations. Their methodology is based on three main strategies: the standard setting of Human Rights, monitorization, and the support of human rights. The office receives the participation of all of the member states of the United Nations.

Faculties

- Opening of forums to report any systematized issue or violation against human rights.
- Suppliance of technical support to UN Human Rights bodies to assist their standard-setting and monitoring tasks.
- Deepening the knowledge and awareness about the economic, political, social and civil rights written in the International Bill of Human Rights.
- Strengthening the capacities of rights-holders and duty-bearers by applying research, analyses, methodologies and training.
- Deeploying international human rights experts to field offices, in order to assist countries working to fulfill their human rights obligations.
- Implementings the former strategies, as well as new ones, in the Office's Management Plan, which has a term of three years.

Topic A

Suppression from the government of the People's Republic of China upon human rights, focusing on the use of economic power, censorship, indoctrination and heavy surveillance in Xinjiang

By: Germán Osvaldo Núñez Benítez

Background

The Communist Party of China (CPC) has been the governing party of the People's Republic of China since 1949. In 2012, Xi Jinping assumed office, taking a new course of action for the CPC, making outstanding efforts to blatantly prohibit basic human rights and to impulse censorship. As claimed by InterNations, 44 % of China's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is based on the workforce², conformed by millions of people who are emancipated³ to look for better living conditions. As a country with an autocratic⁴ government, the CPC fears that rival political ideas and parties could put pressure on the government, leading to rebellions and consequential loss of political and economic power. Due to the absence of elections, the legitimacy⁵ of the CPC is highly dependent on the country's rapid economic growth, which is why the government has been seeking to accelerate it steadily and to suppress protests in Hong Kong. Any drop in China's economy could result in their population doubting about the legitimacy of the government and create unfavorable popular opinions against the government. For this reason, the Chinese government has invested enormous amounts of money in surveillance technology, censorship, indoctrination⁶, and has implemented the Social Credit System (SCS).

In recent years, the CPC has suffered social pressure, both national and international, that have threatened the stability of the regime. The main conflicts are the actions against the Hong Kong protests for democracy and the actions taken against Muslim migrants in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR), which are taken by the Chinese government in the "*Strike Hard Campaign against Violent Terrorism*", as

² **Workforce:** People engaged in or available for work, either in a country or area or in a particular company or industry. (Oxford Languages, n.d).

³ **Emancipated:** Free from legal, social, or political restrictions; liberated. (Oxford Languages, n.d).

⁴ **Autocratic:** Relating to a ruler who has absolute power. (Oxford Languages, n.d).

⁵ **Legitimacy:** Conformity to the law or rules. (Oxford Languages, n.d).

⁶ **Indoctrination:** The process of teaching a person or group to accept a set of beliefs uncritically. (Oxford Languages, n.d).

part of the “*War on Terror*”. The communist regime has taken strong measures to keep control of its population, companies, and to take advantage of other states to impulse its own political and economic power. Upon its population, the government has taken measures to enforce the use of technologies for invasive surveillance⁷, impulsed the censorship⁸ of international information, restricted contact with people from abroad, suppressed criticism against the CPC, and has input the SCS, which allows the government to take away permissions and access to services and cities. Upon corporations, the CPC has taken protectionist⁹ measures that do not allow Chinese companies to trade with users or governments who have openly shown criticism towards the regime. China has also used its own companies and programs to impulse projects in developing countries, making bribes that would only benefit the authoritarian and economic power of China, at the cost of the progress and development of beneficiary countries, such as Sri Lanka, Kenya, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Pakistan, Malaysia, and Sierra Leona.

Beijing has used the power obtained by its new initiatives, combined with its already existing military and economic power, to indiscriminately violate the human rights of Muslims in the XUAR. Due to the prominence¹⁰ of Muslim faith in the region, methods for surveillance and censorship have been widely used to impulse the mass detention of Muslims to indoctrinate them out of their original religion. Re-education camps have been created to be the detention camps of the arbitrarily detained people, and their families are kept under careful watch because the regime thinks that the growth of Islam within their

⁷ **Surveillance:** continuous observation of a place, person, group, or ongoing activity in order to gather information. (Oxford Languages, n.d).

⁸ **Censorship:** The suppression or prohibition of any parts of books, films, news, etc. that are considered obscene, politically unacceptable, or a threat to security. (Oxford Languages, n.d).

⁹ **Protectionist:** Advocates the policy of shielding a country's domestic industries from foreign competition by taxing imports. (Oxford Languages, n.d).

¹⁰ **Prominence:** The fact or condition of standing out from something by physically projecting or being particularly noticeable. (Oxford Languages, n.d).

country may conform to a new opposing front against the CPC. Control methods are also used to avoid other citizens to contribute to any sort of activism that may promote the growth of unfavorable opinions that might put at stake the political strength of the communist regime in China. The political power of China allows the country to be an example of an ideal dictatorship and to impose fear on governments that could stand against the course of action that the regime has executed. Any state that relies on the People's Republic of China to import goods and services is threatened not to meddle in Beijing's affairs. The CPC has shown no opposition or pressure to other neighboring nations who violate the human rights of religious groups and suppress the liberty of free speech.

People's Republic of China's Economic and Political Power

For decades, the People's Republic of China impused its economic growth based on industry, starting with the *Great Leap Forward* in 1958, which had the goal of concentrating the tasks of the Chinese population from agriculture into the industrial workforce. Since China's agricultural production was low, the income for investment was insufficient, costing the lives of 20-45 million people as a consequence of starvation. The situation of the working class did not improve in further years, but the government started promising to form a middle class that would be able to demand its rights. The regime claimed that it would not be necessary to put pressure on the system, for this reason, saying that commerce would be enough to improve the existing miserable life conditions. The portrayal has always been that of a welcoming, open, free, and powerful country, offering itself as a safe and cheap place for corporations to place their investment and factories. Presidents are not elected, they have great control over the executive power, legislature,

and judicial system, and they are welcomed as great moral authorities¹¹ around the world. These are reasons for China to be shown as an icon for autocratic governments, as it is an attractive mixture of great economic development, rapid modernization, and political stability.

China has great international influence, not only because of its impressive industrial production within its domestic territory but also by investing trillions of dollars in projects across different countries. To impulse the power of international financing, Xi Jinping started the *Belt and Road Initiative* (BRI), which is a program of infrastructure¹² and investment for China to access natural resources and markets of over 70 countries that are seeking for development. This program is accepted when there is a lack of alternative investors, and used as a tool for authoritarianism¹³ in beneficiary¹⁴ countries, by forcing costs upon countries that the program aims to help, and pushing their projects without regard for Human Rights or environmental standards. Personnel who might be harmed have no word in the arrangement of projects, and many schemes¹⁵ are done in backroom deals, which are likely to be corrupt and benefit elites only while creating big debts for the beneficiary countries. Such is the case of the Hambantota port in Sri Lanka, which recently became repossessed by China for one more century, because Sri Lanka became unable to pay the debt created in the creation of that port, making China the only beneficiary of the project. The program receives funding from the China Development Bank, the Ex-Im Bank of China and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, which policies defend transparency

¹¹ **Moral authority:** An authority premised on principles or truths that are independent to the law, with the capability to input influence and to be perceived as a “higher law”. (U.S. Legal, 2019).

¹² **Infrastructure:** The basic physical and organizational structures and facilities, such as buildings, roads and power supplies, which are needed for the operation of a society or enterprise. (Oxford Languages, n.d).

¹³ **Authoritarianism:** The enforcement or advocacy of strict obedience to authority at the expense of personal freedom. (Oxford Languages, n.d).

¹⁴ **Beneficiary:** Person or country that takes advantage from something. (Oxford Languages, n.d).

¹⁵ **Scheme:** A large-scale systematic plan or arrangement for attaining some particular object or putting a particular idea into effect. (Oxford Languages, n.d).

and accountability in the projects they finance, while evading the identification of human rights risks. Ultimately, the initiative only imposes political conditions to enforce the CPC's anti-rights agenda internationally and to gain political support abroad.

Methods for censorship, control, and surveillance

To avoid the recurrence of violent acts caused by separatists¹⁶, the Chinese government started investing a serious amount of money on surveillance, even if those systems have gone beyond perceptible security threats. The economic and technological capabilities of the nation allow the use of advanced technologies for surveillance on streets and private property. The surveillance system is used upon the general Chinese population to improve the accuracy of the Social Credit System (SCS). The 2020 report of the Human Rights Watch (HRW) states that a major focus of investment is Xinjiang, due to the high abundance of immigrant Turkic minorities, such as Kazakhs, Uyghurs, as the state seeks for the eradication of Islam by mass detaining Muslims and sending them to re-indoctrination camps. The government has also authorized over a million cadres¹⁷ to visit citizens regularly to report any individual who shows signs of adherence to the Islamic faith, contact with people abroad, or opposition to the Communist Party. According to HRW's report of China in 2020, technologic methods include the use of face-recognition cameras, electronic checkpoints, phone apps to feed in observations from officials, which allow the government to know the kind of information Chinese citizens access, where they go and whom they have contact with. Not only do these actions violate international laws for privacy, but the CPC boasts these actions as a sign of authoritarian power.

¹⁶ **Separatist:** Person or group who supports the separation of a particular group of people from a larger body on the basis of ethnicity, religion, or gender. (Oxford Languages, n.d).

¹⁷ **Cadre:** A small group of people specially trained for a particular purpose or profession. (Oxford Languages, n.d).

A major way of the CPC to avoid the rebellion of citizens against the regime is to undertake measures for the general population to be unable to access information from abroad. For this reason, the *Golden Shield Project* started its operations in 2003, intending to prevent foreign information and social media to be accessible for Chinese citizens. Social media, search engines, and newspapers, such as *Facebook*, *Twitter*, *Wikipedia*, *Google*, and *The New York Times* are banned within the country, as they are feared to contain information that may destabilize the current regime as stated by the Council on Foreign Relations. According to a report from 2013, of the newspaper *Beijing News*, the state and several private companies have employed over 2 million analysts for public opinion, who constantly monitor the internet and ensure that all the information available follows the guidelines¹⁸ of Communist Party's Central Propaganda Department (CPD), specializing in the censorship of sensitive political topics. Methods for efficient monitoring include keyword filtering¹⁹, bandwidth throttling²⁰, the blocking of access to specific websites, and the obligation from any internet company to follow strict guidelines imposed by the government. Several journalists have been arrested in recent years for showing criticism towards governmental corruption, the regime's paper on Tibet, and Xinjiang. The lack of freedom in the press and media has been reported in 2016 when *Freedom House* ranked China in the last place of freedom within the 65 countries that conform the 88 % of internet users, and when in the same year, the organization *Reporters Without Borders* ranked China as the 176th out of 180 evaluated countries in the worldwide index of press freedom.

¹⁸**Guidelines:** A general rule or principle. (Oxford Languages, n.d).

¹⁹**Keyword filtering:** To setup rules to monitor articles and websites that include particular keywords in their texts. (Forcepoint, n.d).

²⁰**Bandwidth throttling:** The intentional slowing or speeding of an internet service, caused by an internet service provider. (Lifewire, 2020).

To bolster²¹ the imposition of censorship by China's communist regime, measures have been taken upon international companies and universities to minimize the popularization of criticism towards the regime. Companies such as *Volkswagen*, *Cathay Pacific Airlines*, and *Marriott*, have been pressured to fire or threaten employees who openly show support towards Hong Kong's democratic movement, the re-education camps in Xinjiang, or the recognition of Taiwan and Tibet as independent republics. Universities worldwide, such as the *University of Maryland*, *North Carolina State University*, and *Columbia University* have also been avoiding uncomfortable subjects to keep steady the flow of Chinese students. Pro-Beijing students have many times shut down debates about human rights situations in the People's Republic of China. Chinese students who acknowledge the situations and criticize the CPC do not feel safe to openly express their opinions, due to the fear of being reported to the Chinese government, which may lead to several consequences against them or their families, based on their social benefits established by the SCS. This is only proven right by Beijing's effort to employ Chinese citizens and send them overseas to help propagate Xi Jinping's ideas and to report any criticism by other Chinese citizens.

The Social Credit System (SCS) is another tool the regime uses to control the population. The system differs from region to region and is used to label citizens as "trustworthy"²², "average", and "non-trustworthy". These labels are used to impose prohibitions or give special benefits to citizens according to their behavior. Actions such as jaywalking, opposing the CPC's ideologies, or using the internet in ways that are not permitted by the CPD, are reasons to lower a citizen's trustworthiness, which the government uses to prohibit access to specific cities, to travel abroad, to public services,

²¹ **Bolster:** To support or strengthen up. (Oxford Languages, n.d).

²² **Trustworthy:** Able to be relied on as honest or truthful. (Oxford Languages, n.d).

access to private education, and to subject citizens to monitoring, violating several human rights. “Crimes” are not limited to the harm of the perpetrator²³, since the perpetrator’s family and friends may be negatively affected. “Trustworthy” citizens are only gifted services and rights that should be universal. The SCS, combined with the *Golden Shield Project*, every citizen is subject to intrusions to privacy that may result in punishments and accusations of crimes that the punished individual might not have committed.

Campaign for mass detention

In May of 2014, the Chinese government started the “*Strike Hard Campaign against Violent Terrorism*”, focusing on the high concentration of Muslims in Xinjiang, although it is applied all across the Chinese territory. This campaign has been used as a tool to increase the number of arrests, and greater employment for police officers, who often detain people who have not infringed on the Chinese law because the number of arrests per officer is expected to be high. The campaign started taking even more authoritarian measures since 2016, Chen Quanguo, was transferred from Tibet to Xinjiang and became the CPC’s Secretary in the XUAR. Between 2014 and 2017, over 200,000 cadres were deployed to Xinjiang, where they are allowed to stay at least 5 days every two months in the residences of citizens, according to HRW’s 2018 report. The campaign has used the SCS to label citizens as “trustworthy”, “average”, and “non-trustworthy”, and the least trustworthy citizens are subject to heavier surveillance and more severe punishments. Among “non-trustworthy” citizens, minority leaders are included, since the government suspects them to be disloyal and often accuses them of threatening family planification and corruption, which subjects them for possible imprisonment. Examples of arbitrary detention include the detention of three officials who distributed educational material in

²³ **Perpetrator:** A person who carries out a harmful, illegal, or immoral act. (Oxford Languages, n.d).

Uyghur and Kazakh languages, which were later declared to spread pan-Islamism²⁴ and pan-Turkism²⁵, developing separatist ideas in students.

Another measure taken over the XUAR is the strengthening of border control and irregular actions upon passports of the autonomous region. Xinjiang residents have been going through inconvenient application processes for passports for many years, compared to provinces and regions of the Han-majority²⁶. That changed in 2015 when authorities made the application process easier for Xinjiang citizens for unknown reasons, and a year later, authorities starting recalling passports. This recall was declared to have an alleged purpose of “collective management”, which means the police started having more power to scrutinize and control foreign visits. This also means that those who have connections with people who come from “the 26 sensitive countries”, which are based mainly in the Middle East, North Africa, and Russia, will be more meticulously monitored. Additional measures concerning the campaign compel Chinese citizens who belong to the Uyghur or Kazakh ethnicity and live abroad to return to China without being accused of crimes. Thailand, Malaysia, Afghanistan, Egypt, Cambodia, India, Bulgaria, and the United Arab Emirates have been violating their international legal obligations by deporting Uyghurs to China since 2014, even if they are bound to be prosecuted or tortured.

Detention centers and Re-Education camps in Xinjiang

As part of the *Strike Hard Campaign*, Xinjiang implemented new bans as of 2014, to help detain those with Islamic faith and to reduce its influence. According to the HRW, to wear facial hair and veils, to drop out of school because of religious reasons, the

²⁴ **Pan-Islamism:**Intellectual and institutional trends that advocated for the unity of all Muslim Peoples under a single Islamic state during the 19th and 20th century. (Encyclopedia.com, 2020).

²⁵ **Pan-Turkism:** Movement that looks for the unification of all Turkic Peoples in Asia. (Encyclopedia Britannica, 2018).

²⁶ **Han Majority:** Dominant ethnic group in China, Taiwan, and Singapore, occupying 91 % of China’s population, and 19 % of the world’s population. (China Highlights, 2019).

instruction of religion to children and the circulation of files containing religious policies that are public information in other countries, are all actions that are banned by current regulations. The state also requires all pilgrimages to Mecca to be organized by the state, which is another tool to detect Uyghur and Kazakhs who still believe in Islam for further detention. Detentions show to have total disregard of basic process protections since convicts are directly sent to detention camps and authorities provide no detention warrant²⁷, accusation for a particular criminal offense, or access to legal counsel. Some of the accusations are not considered crimes by Chinese law, such as possessing two citizenships. Detainees are further interrogated about other people who profess Islam, and if they are detained from abroad, they are asked about their presence in Mosques, their professions, habits, and other Uyghurs who live abroad, according to the testimony of five detainees who were interviewed by the HRW. Captives may also be required to sign detention warrants without being shown paperwork involving their detention, and are asked not to speak details about what happens in the re-education camps or the interrogation sessions, and according to their replies during interrogation, they are set free or sent to re-education camps.

Detention centers only have the purpose of breaking down detainees and make them confess crimes they may or may not have committed, and to give information of people who are related to the “crimes” they are accused of. Some arrests have political reasons, but some others do not have a particular charge for criminal offenses. Many cases divulged to the HRW mention captives whose reason for detention were crimes that their Islamic relatives committed in other countries, and thus, the detainees were forced to confess being related to terrorism. Testimonies reveal that some of the methods they use

²⁷ **Detention Warrant:** Court order that authorizes the detention of an arrested person. (Oxford Reference, n.d).

are to tie prisoners to iron chairs, often with their limbs strapped for several hours. They are also deprived of sleep and food for several days and are kept, along with about 30 captives, in cells that lack ventilation and space.

After information of re-education camps was leaked, the only information revealed by members of the CPC says that detainees are taught Han Chinese, and are given clothes, food and a place to live. However, interviewees of the HRW reveal that those camps are no different from prisons when it comes to appearance and security. Since the camps are supposed to be maintained in secret, they are built in former schools, production plants, elderly people's homes, and regular prisons. Detainees are supposed to understand the crimes they have committed and follow orders to avoid using local languages and continue to profess their religion of origin. Convicts are forced to do everything in the military-style, from folding blankets and changing their way of walking, to praise the flag every morning and learning propaganda songs that praise the CPC and the president Xi Jinping to have the right to eat. Captives are only allowed out of the camps if they show satisfactory indoctrination about the regime's ideals and no sign of religion, which is a complication to those unable to learn Mandarin, such as illiterate²⁸, blind or deaf people since their detention time would only extend with time, and those who are released are heavily monitored for the time following. There are cases of people who have died in the political education camps, but no information is revealed about their causes of death, raising concerns about physical and psychological abuse.

²⁸**Illiterate:** Unable to read and write. (Oxford Reference, n.d).

The concern of the international community over the situation in Xinjiang

The People's Republic of China has long undermined²⁹ human rights institutions within its territory, to avoid backlash³⁰ upon their repression of human rights. However, Xi Jinping's regime has taken additional actions to avoid international pressure over their human rights violations. In the last years, the government has intimidated other governments and persuaded them to take part in their right-blocking agendas, while applauding China's actions. A network of "cheerleader" states, who depend on China's aid or business has been forming to support the regime in its anti-humanitarian campaign, and those who take actions that go against the regime are threatened. China can use its influence and its veto³¹ in the UN Security Council to promote its anti-rights agenda, by blocking protections to persecuted groups of people, such as Syrian civilians facing indiscriminate airstrikes by the Russian Air Force, the persecuted Rohingya Muslims in Myanmar, or the affected population in Venezuela. Countries who once showed themselves as defenders of human rights have been missing when it comes to China's actions, and have been practicing "silent diplomacy", acting ignorant to avoid conflicts.

It has been difficult for the international community to express its concern about the situation in the XUAR. The first time states joined to show concern, was in July 2019, when 25 governments from the UN Human Rights Council. Due to the fear of China's power, none of the 25 governments was willing to read the statement about Xinjiang's extraordinary crackdown³², and only submitted the written joint statement instead. It was until October of the same year when the United Kingdom read aloud a similar statement

²⁹**Undermine:** Lessen the effectiveness, power, or ability of, especially gradually or insidiously. (Oxford Reference, n.d).

³⁰**Backlash:** a strong and adverse reaction by a large number of people, especially to a social or political development. (Oxford Reference, n.d).

³¹**Veto:** Collective right of an organism to impede the decision of an organ.(Oxford Reference, n.d).

³²**Crackdown:** severe measures to restrict or discourage undesirable or illegal people or behavior. (Oxford Reference, n.d).

for the General Assembly while showing notorious hesitation³³. The Chinese government created its joint statements in response to the former statements, in which it applauded its actions “measures for counter-terrorism and de-radicalization in Xinjiang” which they claim to have led to “a stronger sense of happiness, fulfillment, and security”. Other 54 countries known to violate human rights, such as Russia, Venezuela, North Korea, Belarus, and Saudi Arabia, signed up to show appreciation for the actions China cited in their joint statement.

The Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), formed by 57 Muslim-majority nations, has avoided coming in defense for Muslim citizens in Xinjiang, as they did on the ethnic cleansing of the Rohingya minority in Myanmar. Instead, the organization only commended China for its “efforts to provide care to Muslim citizens”, proving once more the input of power by the Chinese regime. States that did not desire to oppose China have also participated in the propaganda tours the Chinese government organized to address criticism against the mass detention of Muslims in Xinjiang. The regime claimed in these tours, that the detainees are only sent for vocational training, while not allowing journalists to contact inmates, only with the purpose to minimize criticism towards the regime. The only effort the OIC has made upon the situation is the decline to China’s attempts to clean up their history on the crackdowns in Xinjiang, while Turkey and Albania support the call for an independent UN assessment in Xinjiang.

³³ **Hesitation:** To pause before saying or doing something, especially through uncertainty. (Oxford Reference, n.d).

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Topic B

Oppression of women, the LGBT+ community and civil society activists in Iran, focused on the extreme measures applied by the national penal code and the Supreme Court

By: Germán Osvaldo Núñez Benítez

Background

After the Islamic Revolution in 1979, the government of Ayatollah³⁴ Ruhollah Khomeini started to reform the judicial system in the Islamic Republic of Iran. Between 1979 and 1982, the former judiciary³⁵ was purged and substituted for new “Revolutionary Tribunals”. New judiciary members started to be trained with the “Islamic law”, which prohibited women from becoming part of the judiciary system, and paved the way for biased, unfair trials and incompetent judges. Trials stopped efforts to get evidence, making them last periods of time shorter than an hour, and appeals³⁶ were removed as a right. Since 1982, Revolutionary Courts were reinstated and cleared to meddle in matters of national security, intelligence, drug trafficking and political “anti-revolutionary” crimes. In order to avoid risks of uprising coups, “Military Revolutionary Courts” were founded. Ever since, the law in Iran is strictly based on Islamic morality and has allowed governmental interventions to make up accusations of national security threats.

The establishment of a new judiciary system started the systematic oppression of homosexuals. In a few years, thousands of suspects were executed with the excuse of “eliminating corruption”, claiming these people were likely to spread and contaminate others. Ruhollah submitted a legal opinion to permit sex-transition surgeries and allowed it to be used as “treatment” for homosexuality. Women’s rights were subdued³⁷ and deprived of rights to participate in government decisions, pass on their nationality to their spouses, and to expect public events, such as soccer matches. Human rights activists have faced arbitrary arrests and charges for civilian unrest³⁸ and threats to national security, regardless

³⁴ **Ayatollah:** Religious leader among Shiite Muslims. (Merriam-Webster, n.d).

³⁵ **Judiciary:** the judicial authorities of a country; judges collectively. (Oxford Languages, n.d).

³⁶ **Appeal:** apply to a higher court for a reversal of the decision of a lower court. (Oxford Languages, n.d).

³⁷ **Subdue:** bring people, sectors or countries under control by force. (Oxford Languages, n.d).

³⁸ **Civilian Unrest:** Gathering with the intention of causing public disturbance, and displaying hostility toward authority. (Study.com, n.d).

of their nationality, methods or objectives of their activism. Today, this is the reality of Iranian citizens, and the Foreign minister of Iran, Javad Zarif, excuses these arbitrary actions on the moral principles of the Islamic religion.

Unfair trials, punishments, and death penalty

The Islamic Republic of Iran has long imposed death penalty as punishment for the most “serious” crimes. The law considers same-sex relations, adultery, apostasy³⁹ of the Islamic faith, drug use, and “insulting a prophet” crimes punishable by death. Not only does the code authorize death penalty for non-violent crimes, but courts also ignore the code occasionally to sentence death penalty, which is why several people have been executed for crimes they allegedly⁴⁰ committed as children. Numbers of executed individuals have dropped since 2018, when Iran approved a drug law to stop and review drug offenses. However, that does not mean death penalty has been banned in Iran, since 227 people were executed in 2019, and there are 15,000 cases of drug offenses queued for revision, according to the parliamentary judicial spokesperson, Hassan Norouzi. Rights organizations have managed to register 4 extrajudicial executions due to robbery and drug abuse.

Courts fail to follow protocols for fair trials, and base their evidence on forced confessions. Detainees are deprived of legal counsel during investigation, and many of them are submitted to inhumane interrogations where they are tortured and forced to make false confessions that ultimately define the court’s decision. Human rights activists and individuals labelled as threats to national security are arrested without due process and are deprived of medical care during detention. Iranians with dual nationalities and targeted

³⁹ **Apostasy:** the abandonment or renunciation of a religious or political belief. (Oxford Languages, n.d).

⁴⁰ **Allegedly:** used to convey that something is claimed to be the case or have taken place, although there is no proof. (Oxford Languages, n.d).

foreigners are arbitrarily detained by the intelligence organization or Iran's Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC), who send them to revolutionary courts, in which human rights have no regard in the court's decisions, according to Human Rights Watch (HRW) report from 2019. The supreme court does not help in re-judging questionable sentences.

Violence and discrimination based on sexuality and sex offenses

The penal code labels any form of same-sex activity with punishments such as lashes⁴¹ or death penalty. Penetrative sexual intercourse⁴² between two men is cleared to be punished with death penalty and public execution, while non-penetrative intercourse between two males or two females can be punished with 100 lashes and other punishments defined by courts. The law does not recognize consensual and non-consensual intercourse, which makes victims of sexual harassment by a person of the same sex accountable for sodomy⁴³, as well as the offender. In order to investigate sodomy, victims and offenders are subjected to examinations which might constitute torture. LGBT+ activists claim that many executed offenders were charged with more severe crimes, such as sexual harassment, even though no evidence for taken decisions is provided by courts. Security forces are authorized to monitor the internet activity of suspects, and to raid their houses without detention warrant, as stated by the 2019 report of the U.S. Department of State.

The law also ensures that no protection against discrimination and unfair trials is provided to LGBT+ citizens. Homosexual and transgender⁴⁴ individuals are labelled as "mentally sick" and are excluded from mandatory military service, and thus, they are deprived of access to military identification cards. It is not punishable to discriminate and

⁴¹ **Lashes:** a sharp blow or stroke with a whip or rope, typically given as a form of punishment. (Oxford Languages, n.d).

⁴² **Sexual Intercourse:** sexual contact between individuals involving penetration. (Oxford Languages, n.d).

⁴³ **Sodomy:** sexual intercourse involving anal or oral copulation. (Oxford Languages, n.d).

⁴⁴ **Transgender:** denoting or relating to a person whose sense of personal identity and gender does not correspond with their birth sex. (Oxford Languages, n.d).

attack citizens who have not assisted in mandatory military service. Several NGOs report that the government encourages homosexuals to undergo sex transition surgeries in order to avoid discrimination and to “transform” homosexuality into heterosexuality. Other measures the government has taken is the censorship of sites with information about discussed topics about LGBT+, such as *Wikipedia*. According to claims of the NGO 6Rang, there has been a growing amount of offer for psychiatric “corrective treatment”, which is also forced upon many children, as claimed by the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the child. The therapy includes electric shock therapy to hands and genitals, hormones, psychoactive medication, hypnosis, and compulsory masturbation to pictures of people of the opposite sex.

Issues on women’s rights

Iranian women have particular restrictions on their rights for maternity, marriage and divorce. They are required to present a formal letter from their husbands in which they arrange permissions to obtain passport or travel outside the country. Male spouses can ultimately decide the place of living, even if the decision is against the wife’s will, and they can abstain their wives from participating in occupations they deem threatening for their “family values”. On the part of familiar relationships, women are unable to pass their Iranian nationalities to their sons, daughters and husbands if they are born in foreign countries. On March 13, 2020, the Guardian Council approved a law in which mothers are allowed to request Iranian citizenships for their foreign born children. However, the law requires the Intelligence Ministry and the Intelligence Organization of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC), to conduct investigations in order to certify the lack of national security problems, making the process excessively slow. The minimum age for

marriage is 13, and all efforts to increase the minimum age have been rejected by the judicial parliamentary commission.

The law also makes the use of hijab compulsory for women, which has triggered peaceful protests against that law in 2017 and 2018. The results were multiple arrests and unfair charges about crimes that are not related to the abstention on the use of hijab. Such is the case of Yasman Ariani, Monireh Arabshahi and Mojgan Keshavarz, who were arrested for protesting against compulsory hijab laws, and were charged with a total of 16 years for accusations of “assembly and collusion to act against national security”, “propaganda against the state”, and “encouraging and providing for moral corruption and prostitution. Keshavarz was sentenced to 7 additional years for “insulting the sacred”. Acts of immorality are not well-defined, allowing courts to be easily corrupted, and charges are often passed without further evidence. Appeals are not always available, and they are not usually useful for courts to change the decisions of the minor courts.

Although women are allowed to access education, and form part of the majority of students in Iranian universities, they are not allowed to perform jobs where their specialty can be of use. Women are only allowed to access to labor force, and the government has promoted gender quotas⁴⁵ which reduce the minimum and maximum amount of women required for a job. Thus, men receive more and better employment opportunities, even if their female counterparts show to be able to perform better. Universities have also promoted these quotas to reduce the amount of studying women, and some have decided to impose single-sex courses, classes for women and men separately. Government and public sector jobs only allow a maximum of 10 % women personnel.

⁴⁵ **Quota:** a fixed share of something that a person or group is entitled to receive or is bound to contribute. (Oxford Languages, n.d).

Detention of activists and human rights defenders

Activists in Iran are detained due to the fear the regime has about the promotion of ideas that might put pressure on the country's political stability. The main targets activists have are the promotion of human rights, the removal of laws that make the use of hijab compulsory, environmental activism and labor activism. Protests that started in 2017, caused by the increase of fuel prices in November, became an excuse for security forces starting mass detention campaigns. Over 7,000 people were arrested, and 21 people were deprived of life between December 2017 and January 2018. They have also started to shut down networks like Telegram, to avoid communication with people from abroad. These acts have shown to be violations to rights for peaceful assembly.

Several environmental activists from the same group, such as Houman Jokar, Sam Rajabi, Taher Ghadirian, Morad Tahbaz, Amirhossein Khaleghi, Sepideh Kashani, Niloufar Bayani and Abdolreza Kouhpayeh, have been detained since January 2018, and were accused of espionage. Detainees were subjected to psychological torture and the courts failed to find evidence about espionage. Kavous Seyed Emami was also detained and died in detention in the same year, due to alleged suicide. No impartial investigation has been done to prove suicide as the cause of death. Anti-compulsory hijab activists have also been detained and unfairly charged with unrelated crimes, which is the case of Nasrin Sotoudeh, who was sentenced to 33 years in prison and 148 lashes. Over 35 activists were arrested in May 1st, 2019, for participating in peaceful demonstrations in Tehran, to protest the difficult economic conditions workers face.

International Response

The international community has not addressed Iran's human rights issues openly. The 5 permanent Security Council members, specially the United States of America, have imposed sanctions on Iran due to their unauthorized development of nuclear technology and enrichment of Uranium. As of 2015, the Joint Comprehensive Plan of action was signed by the 5 permanent members of the UNSC, plus Germany, the European Union and Iran, in order to lift most economic sanctions imposed to Iran and to minimize the amount of Uranium enrichment facilities they can have. However, under Donald Trump's administration, the U.S. withdrew from the treaty, because the new administration decided that sanctions must not have been lifted. On October 3rd, 2018, the International Court of Justice ordered a provisional measure in which the U.S. had to allow the free exportation of medicines, food, agricultural commodities, equipment and associated services for the safety of civil aviation to Iran, and in response, the U.S. withdrew from the 1955 Treaty of Amity, Economic Relations, and Consular Rights, in order to avoid responsibility from fulfilling the requests. Sanctions have set drawbacks to Iran's fulfillment of human rights obligations, since they severely harmed Iran's economy, which the regime has used to minimize wages and cut female personnel. The UN Security Council and the United Nations General Assembly have failed to address the issues caused in Iran by its oppression to activism, minorities and women.

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Glossary for Resolution Papers

Preambulatory Phrases

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

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

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Glossary for Resolution Papers

Operative Clauses

Operative Clauses are used at the beginning of every resolution within the Resolution Paper on the debated topic. It 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 affirms
Congratulates	Further reminds	Strongly condemns
Considers	Further recommends	Supports
Declares accordingly	Further requests	Takes note of
Deplores	Further resolves	Transmits
Designates	Has resolved	Trusts