

26
HAKMUN

UNHRC

Under Secretary General:

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1) Letter from the Secretaries General

Official Letter from the Secretaries-General of HAKMUN'26
Honorable participants of HAKMUN'26

As the Secretaries-General of HAKMUN'26, which will take place from July 1st to July 3rd, we would like to extend our warmest welcome to all participants of this distinguished conference.

As this marks HAKMUN's first official edition and its first conference in Antalya, we aim to establish not only a conference, but a lasting tradition built upon vision, discipline, and excellence. HAKMUN'26 stands as a testament to what determined hard work and collective ambition can achieve when united under a single purpose. Our inspiration comes not only from our elders, but also from our younger selves, as we have held onto our ideals since the very beginning of our MUN journeys.

We believe that true greatness is not defined by titles, but by the ability to inspire, to take initiative, and to stand firm in the face of challenges. Throughout this conference, every delegate will be challenged to step beyond their limits, work diligently, and act with both confidence and integrity. HAKMUN'26 is designed to cultivate individuals who are not only participants of today, but also future leaders who will shape the world of tomorrow.

Our vision for HAKMUN'26 goes beyond just a three-day conference. We aspire to build a platform where diplomacy meets innovation, and where diverse perspectives come together to create stronger, more refined solutions. Each committee session, each debate, and each resolution represents a step toward fostering a generation that understands the value of cooperation, resilience, and strategic thinking. With this greater purpose in mind, we aim to contribute meaningfully to society.

As Secretaries-General, we have devoted ourselves to ensuring that every aspect of this conference reflects our commitment to quality and purposeful hard work. From our academic depth to our organizational structure, every aspect has been carefully planned and executed to provide you with an experience that is both intellectually stimulating and personally transformative, while also allowing you to socialize and enjoy the process.

Welcome to HAKMUN'26.

With our best regards,
Yağız Eren BAYBURTLU
Sait Eren TUNCER
Secretaries-General

2) Letter from the Under-Secretary General

Hello everybody my name is Doruk Sapmaz, I'm the Under Secretary General of this committee. I'm currently a high school graduate currently waiting to go to university; moreover, I graduated from Antalya High School last year.

The reason I chose this committee is because it is a relatively a new topic that has been going on and it is really against moral laws and ethical guidelines. ICE treats immigrants like they are nothing more than a piece of rubbish, so this committee investigates the ICE thoroughly upon ethical guidelines.

Now lastly I would like to thank the Secretariats of this conference for giving me a chance with such an committee and the hardworking Ata Yank Kılınç, my Academic Assistant, for helping me everything.

I'm really glad that I have a chance to meet all of you in person, I will be leaving my contact information below if you have any questions feel free to contact me at any given time.

Sincerely,
Doruk Sapmaz

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(530) 011 47 01

3) Letter from the Academic Assistant

Esteemed delegates, honourable Academic Team members and advisors,

I, the Academic Assistant of the UNHRC committee, welcome you all to the HAKMUN'26 and its UNHRC committee. One of the basic things that I have to add is that our study guide is essential. Researching about our Agenda Item and our QTBA's are also essential.

I don't think that I need to rewrite the points that my USG mentioned. I wish a great conference and research to you my delegates. I wish you pleasant research and reading our study guide.

See you at the conference. You may contact me via

kilincatayanki@gmail.com

(549)4777464

Sincerely Ata Yankı Kılınç

4) Introduction to the Committee

United Nations Human Rights Council, which is shortly UNHRC, is a key body of the United Nations. UNHRC mainly focuses as it stands in its name on Human Rights and possible violations. This topic that UNHRC focuses on has a really big importance in the world especially after the World Wars and the Slavery in the world. With this Council, the United Nations and its member states look and gather information about this crucial topic and step forward in the aim of equal rights for everyone in every part of the world. With gathering information in order to ensure this aim worldwide, UNHRC is one of the most active and efficient bodies with WHO.

The United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) is an intergovernmental body within the United Nations system responsible for promoting and protecting human rights globally. Headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland, it addresses human rights violations, investigates emergencies, and makes recommendations on country-specific and thematic issues.

5) Context and Role of United States Immigration and Custom Enforcements

United States Immigration and Custom Enforcements shortly ICE is a bureau of the Department of Homeland Security. ICE was created 2003, combining INS and other agencies in the aim of reforming broken and dysfunctional border and refugee policies. After its establishment in 2003, ICE had investigated and enforced over 200 federal immigration laws in order to prevent the illegal immigration routes to the United States. Another core function of ICE was to execute deportation orders issued by immigration courts and operating detention facilities for immigrants pending removal hearings. Although these are really important and crucial functions of ICE the most known core function of ICE are border security coordination with Customs and Border Protection which is shortly CBP, Human trafficking and smuggling investigations and lastly Criminal alien removal from the interior. With these functions the US government had become a lot more strict in border control because immigrant flow from neighboring countries especially from southern parts of the continent and Mexico had a great impact on the economy and social status of the United States. Although an improvement in strictness and policies in borders, these improvements were made without considering the humanitarian laws. The consequences emerge not only because of not considering the humanitarian laws but also with the transparency gap. Limited public access to detention conditions data; significant debate about internal oversight creates an untrusty environment through the region.

6) Introduction to the Agenda Item

Agenda Item: Investigation of the Human Rights Implications of Immigration Detention and Deportation Practices by U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)

Everybody in the world probably knows the Immigration problem and USA-Mexico Deportation problems thanks to social media. Although a lot of people escaped from Mexico and were transported to the United States of America illegally, the USA is really normative in the topic of immigrants, especially illegal ones. Because of this normative style of behavior against the immigration problems and deportation policies.

Immigration has become one of the most debated political and humanitarian issues of the 21st century. Armed conflicts, economic instability, political persecution, environmental disasters, and poverty have forced millions of individuals to leave their countries and seek safety or better opportunities elsewhere. As one of the world's largest destinations for migrants, the United States has developed extensive immigration enforcement mechanisms to regulate entry, residence, and removal procedures.

Among these mechanisms, the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) agency plays a central role in immigration detention and deportation practices. While the United States government argues that these measures are necessary to uphold national security and immigration laws, numerous human rights organizations, legal experts, and international institutions have raised concerns regarding the treatment of detainees, family separations, detention conditions, due process rights, and the humanitarian consequences of deportation operations.

This agenda item aims to examine the human rights implications of ICE detention and deportation practices, evaluate their compliance with international human rights standards, and discuss potential reforms that balance state sovereignty, border security, and the protection of fundamental human rights.

In this Session of HAKMUN'26 we are going to debate upon this topic and the Immigration and Deportation Policies and Practices of the United States of America. We hope that you read the upcoming parts in the ensured study guide in order to understand the committee and create a peaceful environment in the sessions.

7) Policies of U.S. ICE (Immigration and Customs Enforcement) and the Created Consequences

ICE—Immigration and Customs Enforcement—takes orders from the Department of Homeland Security. When it comes to immigration laws in the U.S., they're basically in charge. They're out there tracking down people without legal status, detaining them if they think it's necessary, waiting for the courts to make decisions, deporting people, and sometimes teaming up with local police.

Everything funnels through detention centers. If ICE suspects someone broke immigration laws, agents can lock them up for days, weeks, or even months. Folks sit and wait for court dates or for the government to call the shots. Supporters say detention helps keep things organized and ensures people stick around for their hearings. On the flip side, critics argue that the whole setup is chaotic—especially when you see kids, vulnerable people, or those dealing with illness stuck inside.

Deportation is where things really get tense. ICE tracks down people without legal papers and sends them back to their countries. Some argue that's just enforcing the law. But for families and entire communities, deportation can turn their world upside down. The stress never lets up, and sometimes people get shipped back to really dangerous places.

Trying to get legal help while locked up? That's brutal. Finding a lawyer or getting a fair shot in court doesn't come easy, especially with centers packed to the brim. Human rights groups keep pressing for stricter protections, better oversight, and basic fairness for folks stuck behind those walls.

So, here's the big question: How does a country protect its borders without tossing its values aside? With immigration numbers climbing, politicians can't ignore it. It always seems to boil down to security versus human dignity—and for ICE, that's not just a debate. It's what they deal with every single day.

8) Ethical and Humanitarian Concerns of the U.S. ICE Practices

A central UNHRC principle is that every person possesses inherent dignity regardless of immigration status. Despite this well-known central principle, the U.S. ICE Practices are focused less on legal details and more on the human impact, morality, dignity, and humanitarian consequences. The only thing that shouldn't be forgotten in interpreting this topic is that immigrants are also humans. That also means that their humanitarian rights must be ensured to these immigrants. Also the detention conditions should preserve dignity and basic welfare. These conditions have to be parallel with the ethical and humanitarian laws. In addition, these practices sometimes end up with individuals being treated as criminals solely because of immigration violations.

Another issue that needs to be addressed is the family separation. The separation of the parents and the children during detention or deportation has to be prevented while this may cause great mental illness to both the children and the parents. Also other than the long-term psychological trauma caused; no establishment even if the people are being deported or even the establishment is established by the government, they do not consent to a right to separate the families and deport them separately. Furthermore; emotional distress may be caused by uncertainty and prolonged separation. The sole question that needs to be answered in this topic is "Can border enforcement objectives justify the separation of families?". In order to furthermore detail the possible mental illness that would affect in the way of worsening the whole life of the person that shall be deported by the law enforcements decision; the possible illness are :

- Depression
- PTSD
- Self-harm risks
- Stress among children
- Anxiety

Even when detention is legal, prolonged confinement may produce severe humanitarian consequences.

As we mentioned before in detention zones or during deportment phases, it is really important that the children are not harmed both physically and mentally. Unless, it would cause unnecessary stress among children. Also if a child was harmed during these phases, it would also increase the possibility of self-harm risks especially when they become a grown up. Children are particularly vulnerable as they are our future. With acknowledging this situation, the importance given in the detention environments to children and their mental health are not sufficient. Detention environments are generally not suitable for child development. This detention period does not only affect children's mental health but also the primary rights of their. One of their rights is education. One of the main rights of the children ensured by the sovereign states in the world can not be ensured to these children that have the possibility of getting deported. Children should not bear the consequences of migration policies designed for adults.

Another humanitarian rights that usually are not ensured during the deportment phase is healthcare. The ensured healthcare does not reach to the humanitarian standards. The questions that has to be answered in this topic are:

- Do detainees receive adequate medical care?
- Is mental health support available?
- Are vulnerable individuals properly identified?

Lack of adequate healthcare can transform administrative detention into a human rights issue.

Balancing Security and Humanity

The necessity of balancing security and human welfare is also essential. Every country understands that the security and its necessity for a country's independence is essential. Every country, especially independent ones, has their own policy for their own citizens' welfare and they will do everything to ensure it.

But the thing here that the problem emerges is that the humanitarian laws and rights have to be overlooked while implementing these policies.

This is the main area that the world is against the ICE policies. In order to understand this friction between the security and balance in the ICE policies we have to look to reports about this topic.

When analyzing the friction between state security and human welfare, particularly regarding U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) policies, several critical dimensions should be added to the argument. Navigating this tension requires addressing not just the theory of state sovereignty, but the specific legal, physical, and systematic realities that fuel global criticism.

Representatives may consider talking and debating upon the following parts:

The Right to Due Process vs. Expedited Enforcement

- **Lack of Legal Protections:** Unlike criminal defendants, detained immigrants are often denied federally funded legal counsel.
- **Mass Deportations:** Swift, administrative removals bypass judicial review, leading to errors and returning individuals to danger without evaluating asylum claims.

The legal protection for the martyrs against these unhumanitarian policies of ICE which is being considered cruel by many international organizations are really low. It is lacking although it is one of the main things that these victims need. They are not being defended as the criminals who are literally real criminals as these people's only mistake was to get in the borders of the USA.

Literal criminals could find defendants. The crimes of them have been proved however there from somewhere a lawyer shows up and defends them. However no one goes against ICE because they know that they will lose.

Mass deportation is also a big problem. Deporting with law and rights are not wrong but the rapidness of this situation brings many mistakes and questions. Swift, administrative removals bypass judicial reviews, creates questions and maybe the lack of legal protection emerges because of this. If these situation were long and leaked to the media the lack of legal protection would emerge and ICE's work would be harder. ICE knows this better than all of us.

2. Deteriorating Conditions and "Inhuman Treatment" in Detention

I suppose you have understood the Inhuman treatment going on in the USA caused by the harsh policies of ICE: Weaponization of Containment, Shield of privacy and profiting from silence are important in this topic.

- **Weaponization of Containment:** Detention facilities are fundamentally designed for rapid processing, not long-term human habitation. Because ICE prioritizes speedy deterrents, physical conditions decay rapidly under overcrowded, sub-standard operations.
- **The Shield of Privacy:** A vast majority of these facilities are operated by private, for-profit prison corporations. This corporate structure allows ICE to bypass public transparency laws, effectively hiding severe medical neglect and physical abuse from media scrutiny.
- **Profiting from Silence:** If independent human rights monitors were granted unrestricted access to these private facilities, the public outcry would force a halt to operations. ICE utilizes these isolated, commercial spaces precisely because dead or suffering detainees do not have an open mic to the public.

The physical reality inside detention centers highlights just how quickly human welfare is set aside in the name of border security. These facilities are rarely built with human care in mind; instead, they operate like temporary holding pens designed for speed, leading to severe overcrowding and unsafe living conditions. To make matters worse, a huge portion of these centers are run by private, for-profit corporations. This corporate setup creates a dangerous shield of privacy, allowing ICE to bypass public transparency laws and keep the public in the dark. If independent journalists and human rights monitors had open access to see the medical neglect and isolation happening inside, the public outcry would be deafening. The system relies on this isolation because it is much easier to maintain harsh policies when the people suffering have no way to make their voices heard.

3. The Violation of Non-Refoulement

- **Bypassing International Treaties:** The international principle of non-refoulement legally forbids a nation from sending an individual back to a country where they face torture or death. However, when ICE prioritizes national security as an absolute, this global humanitarian obligation is completely disregarded.
- **Blinded Enforcement:** The extreme speed of expedited removals means that immigration officers act as both judge and jury at the border. Individuals fleeing cartels or political execution are sent back into immediate danger without ever getting a chance to explain their fear.
- **Erasing the Paper Trail:** By executing these deportations swiftly, the agency ensures that there is no paper trail or legal record of the asylum seeker's plea. By the time an international humanitarian organization can step in to investigate, the victim has already been sent back, leaving no evidence of a treaty violation.

Under international law, there is a sacred rule called non-refoulement, which strictly forbids any country from sending people back to a place where they face torture, persecution, or death. Yet, when national security is treated as an absolute shield, this life-saving humanitarian duty is completely ignored. Because the removal process is stripped of judicial oversight, immigration officers on the ground are forced to act as both judge and jury. Families and individuals fleeing cartel violence or political execution are regularly pushed right back into the hands of their abusers without ever getting a fair chance to explain why they are running for their lives. By moving so fast, the agency effectively erases the paper trail of these desperate pleas. By the time a human rights organization learns about a case, the person has already been deported, leaving behind no record of the treaty violation and no path to safety.

4. Criminalization and Dehumanization of Migrants

- Shifting public perception: To justify harsh security measures, state rhetoric deliberately mislabels economic migrants and families as existential security threats. This targeted propaganda desensitizes the general public, making human rights abuses appear necessary for national survival.
- Calculated Cruelty: Practices like the separation of children from their parents are not accidental logistical errors. They are engineered psychological tactics meant to broadcast a message of terror to anyone else thinking of crossing the border.
- The Erasure of Dignity: When humans are reduced to numbers and treated as an invading force, their basic legal rights are easily stripped away. This strategic dehumanization ensures that the public feels no empathy, allowing extreme enforcement policies to continue without political backlash.

To justify treating human beings this harshly, the political rhetoric deliberately reframes regular families and economic migrants as dangerous threats to the nation. This constant storytelling shapes public perception, desensitizing everyday people so that extreme enforcement begins to look like a necessary defense rather than a human rights crisis. Horrific practices, like tearing children away from their parents, are not accidental mistakes; they are calculated psychological tactics used to spread fear and deter others from coming. When you reduce human beings to mere numbers or label them as an invading force, it becomes much easier to strip away their dignity. This strategic dehumanization ensures that the public looks away, allowing cruel policies to run on autopilot without facing the political backlash they deserve.

Transparency and Accountability

Ethical concerns increase when:

- Detention practices lack oversight.
- Complaints mechanisms are weak.
- Independent monitoring is

As we mentioned before the conditions occurred and then maintained in the ICE detention are exacerbating and against human welfare even if they are illegal immigrants. Conditions in ICE Facilities are really touching the nerves of the both the governors of other countries especially the martyr of the ICE policies nationality's governors and both the international media as this situation is becoming a torture to the humanitarian law supporters.

Detention practices and its oversight by the government causes randomness and illegality as ICE wanders aimlessly and runs wild without any oversight. Complaints systems are not available and they are weak. Even if they are available they are not transparent and independent as independent monitoring is not possible currently.

All of these things lead to questions emerging about the legality of ICE's work.

9) Refugees and Asylum Seekers

One of the most critical dimensions of the broader immigration debate concerns the treatment of refugees and asylum seekers, individuals who are not simply crossing borders in search of opportunity, but rather fleeing persecution, armed conflict, political violence, and life-threatening circumstances. It is essential to distinguish this group from the general category of undocumented immigrants, as their legal standing and the international obligations owed to them are fundamentally different.

Under international law, most notably the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol to which the United States is a signatory, asylum seekers are entitled to seek protection and cannot be returned to a country where they face serious threats to their life or freedom. This principle, known as non-refoulement, is one of the cornerstones of international humanitarian law. Despite this, the practices of ICE have increasingly raised serious concerns regarding whether the United States is upholding these obligations.

The Right to Seek Asylum and Its Erosion

Seeking asylum is a legal right, not a crime. But in recent years, asylum seekers without a criminal record have been detained across the country, a sharp departure from past practice. This shift represents a fundamental challenge to the legal framework that governs the treatment of people fleeing persecution. As of late 2025, more than 2.3 million immigrants were waiting for asylum hearings, a number that has been steadily increasing. Attorneys and advocates have argued that detaining asylum seekers is unnecessary and harmful, as these people are already known to the government and are actively engaged in a legal process. NBC NewsNBC News Furthermore, the detention of asylum seekers has been found to violate Article 26 of the 1951 Convention on Refugees, which grants asylum seekers lawful status in the United States and entitles them to freedom of movement while their cases are being determined. Despite the United States being bound by the 1967 Protocol, it continues to use detention as its primary mode of operation when processing asylum claims, contrary to statements from the United Nations that detention of refugees should be avoided.

Refugees Already Lawfully Admitted

The situation has extended beyond asylum seekers to include individuals already legally admitted to the United States as refugees. A Department of Homeland Security memo granted ICE permission to arrest and detain refugees already legally permitted into the United States if they had not yet obtained a green card, directing them to return to federal custody for re-vetting. Legal experts have criticized this policy, noting that refugees already undergo years of intensive vetting before being admitted. This has fostered a climate of fear among the refugee population, including those who are fully compliant with U.S. law. KJZZ Barriers to Legal Representation and Due Process One of the major issues in the treatment of asylum seekers in the ICE detention system is the extreme lack of access to legal representation. Unlike criminal proceedings, immigrants are not guaranteed the right to a government-appointed attorney. Instead, they must pay for a lawyer, an option most detained immigrants cannot afford. Deportation to Danger: The Non-Refoulement Crisis One of the most serious human rights problems is the deportation of people to countries where they face real danger. U.S. officials have used a variety of tactics to implement mass deportations including increased use of expedited removal and offshore detention facilities, many of which have little or no transparency or oversight. In several documented cases, individuals have been deported or transferred to third countries of which they are not even citizens, a practice widely condemned by international human rights bodies as a severe violation of the non-refoulement

10) Questions to Ponder

- 1) How can the international community hold the United States accountable for potential violations of non-refoulement and other obligations under the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol?
- 2) What international standards should govern the conditions in immigration detention facilities, and how can compliance be effectively monitored?
- 3) How should the international community respond to the use of expedited removal processes that may bypass adequate assessment of asylum claims?
- 4) What can be done so as to fit ICE into ethical guidelines?
- 5) How can the mental health and medical needs of detained individuals, particularly children and survivors of trauma, be adequately met?
- 6) What policy reforms could allow states to maintain border security while ensuring full compliance with international human rights law?
- 7) How should states respond when a country deports individuals to third nations of which those individuals are not citizens?

11) Further Recommendations

As a recommendation from the committee secretariat we highly advise you guys to check out the recent incidents that are concerned with ICE such as policy changes, unethical behaviour or even normal news at a new channel. Also, the most important thing is to read the guide thoroughly so that you have an idea about what the committee is about because it is somewhat a new topic.

Just as we mentioned before, the importance of our study guide is a lot. Along this important phase representatives shall also research about the unhumanitarian policies of US ICE.

Representatives, one of the core factors which will absolutely enhance the speed of improvement of our committee is your study guide reading rate. Another main factor is the rate of delegates who did their duty in researching upon their allocation and their agenda item. These rates will not only increase the possibility of an award but also the fun that you will have throughout the conference and the effectiveness of our final document.

With mentioning the final document our final document will be a resolution paper. But do not get anxious as we will give a workshop about our final document as we will give the other procedures workshop. You may find a link below about our final document if you'd like to look at it before our procedure workshop.

<https://bestdelegate.com/model-un-made-easy-how-to-write-a-resolution/>

Your allocations will be countries so there will not be any personal allocations in our country. We would like to advise you to behave and research not upon your personal thoughts but your allocated country. You may find dozens of qualified websites on the internet and in our study guide's bibliography part. If you had a hard time finding these websites we will be happy for you to ask us about these websites.

Our final document will be a resolution paper as we are going to follow a basic General Assembly procedure which we will give a workshop upon.

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