

Forum: *Human Rights Council*

Issue: *The endorsement or practice of extrajudicial measures in the name of “order” by the governments of member states*

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Introduction

Around 2010, there was a rise in nations permitting the use of targeted killings through policy. Member states’ governments often rationalize these actions as a response to “terrorism” and “asymmetric warfare.” This soon became a problem with a need to set clear boundaries for presumptions of crimes and develop applicable legal frameworks. Legal issues have begun to become more problematic as the boundaries blur.

The endorsement and practice of extrajudicial measures are often prevalent in destabilized nations that do not necessarily have a strict course of law or stable law enforcement. Along with the inadequacy of economic development, the corruption of police custody frequently leads to the absence of judicial proceedings. Random disappearances, extrajudicial killings, extrajudicial punishments, military abuses and impunity, government restriction on freedom of media, the corruption of criminal justice system, as well as torture, has long been a problem in such countries. With national government authorities’ routine aversions to halt unlawful measures, impunity has become more endemic, hence resulting in civilians becoming subjected to human rights abuses at an alarming rate.

The endorsement or practice of extrajudicial measures by governments draws the attention of many human rights groups and is extremely condemned by the international community. However, with security forces’ opposition, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and human rights groups persist in having a hard time intervening. Thus far, only Philippines were able to be under Human Rights Watch’s (HRW) supervision. Member states such as Mexico, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, and Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (DPRK) never cease to be off the radar for human rights accusation, in behalf of multiple human rights violations regarding extrajudicial measures under international law. Mexico lacks proper law enforcement, while leaders of Philippines and DPRK conduct arbitrary operations solely due to personal preferences. Enhancement of framework policies as well as necessary steps are to be taken

to ensure public security and human rights are justified by civilians themselves instead of government military security forces.

Definition of Key Terms

Extrajudicial measures

By far, there is no internationally accepted definition for extrajudicial measures. However, it is generally recognized as courses of actions that are not legally permitted or authorized and are taken in order to achieve a particular goal or purpose; these goals can range from personal to political.

Targeted killing (Extrajudicial killing, EJK, or Extrajudicial execution)

Although 'targeted killings' do not have an official definition under international law, the general consensus is "an intentional homicide with the use of lethal forces by States, their governmental authorities, or organized armed groups in the absence of legal processes or undistorted criminal justice systems."

Extrajudicial punishment

Punishment based on unfounded crimes or offense and is carried out without legal proceedings.

Arbitrary arrest (Arbitrary detention)

The arrest or detention of individuals with no legitimate evidence or justification of illegal activities committed.

Torture

According to the Human Rights Watch, torture is defined as "any act by which severe pain or suffering, whether physical or mental, is intentionally inflicted on a person for such purposes as obtaining from him or a third person information or a confession." It may be "inflicted by or at the instigation of or acquiescence of a public official or other person acting in an official capacity." International law strictly prohibits any acts that meet the definition.

III-treatment

Similar to torture, ill-treatment is defined as mental or physical cruel or inhumane treatment. Ill-treatment however, does not require the involvement of an official representative in the condition as well as a specific purpose behind the act to be counted as ill-treatment, whereas torture does.

War on drugs

A government-led initiative with the aim of ending illegal drug use and trade by enforcing and aggravating penalties.

Organized crime

Illicit activities that are planned and controlled by powerful groups of people that have extensive support networks and are usually conducted with the aim of profit. These organizations can vary in size, scope, and nature, as they can be multinational, national, or local organizations and can be either violent or nonviolent. Example of criminal activities include robbery, drug dealing, human trafficking, and illegal trade. They are highly centralized and many organized crime groups are also terrorist groups that act accordingly in response to political dissatisfaction or change.

Background Information

Targeted killings regulations

In modern times, under the rule of International humanitarian law (IHL), laws of war, and human rights law, targeted killings are only permitted when it is militarily necessary and when the target is not a civilian, such as combatants and fighters. One State's targeted killings in another State's territory doesn't impugn sovereignty if consent from the second State is granted or it is on the grounds of self defence. However, what constitutes a legitimate reason to invoke the right to self defence is highly debatable: to what extent is self defence justifiable for targeted killings? It is the consenting State's obligation to abide by human rights laws and ensure their own civilians' right to life and to further require the targeting State to uphold its authenticity and transparency. Nations are to do anything feasible to protect civilians from harm and minimize mistakes. These standards apply at all scopes, whether transnational or inter-state conflicts. Digressing practices such as reprisal attacks are considered unlawful and strictly banned by international law. Nevertheless, outside of armed conflict, the legitimacy of targeted killings have to be determined by human rights standards.

Philippines

Rodrigo Duterte's leadership

Rodrigo Duterte embarked on his political career in 1986, serving as the vice mayor of Davao city. With the Philippines currently a populist democratic country, Duterte was popularized by his unfiltered speech and patronage, winning his presidential election with an overwhelming majority of votes. During his presidential campaign, Duterte offered no specific programs, but he did promise his citizens that “change is coming.” In July 2016, his first official address to the country emphasized his vows to eradicate all illegal drug users: “We will not stop until the last drug lord, the last financier and the last pusher have surrendered or are put, either behind bars or below the ground, if they so wish.”

The Philippines War on Drugs

The Philippines War on Drugs started on June 30, 2016, since then till early September, more than 7,000 suspected drug users or dealers were killed by the national police force and unauthorized gunmen; dozens of children were killed in anti-drug operations. This inhuman mass murder caused Philippines to have the highest international criticism with the UN officials showing apparent condemnation on the gruesome Philippines Drug War. In August, Duterte even responded with threats to withdraw Philippines from the United Nations, but it was later on rescinded by the Presidential Spokesman and Philippines' Foreign Secretary.

The situation aggravated after a bombing in Davao city, on September 2nd, 2016, the president has declared a “state of lawlessness” in the country. Police are paid about 10,000 pesos (\$200) for killing a drug suspect or accused criminals, five million (\$100,000) for “drug lords”, and many more bounties in between the extremes. His support towards vigilante groups, such as the Davao Death Squad, has fueled many groups' enthusiasm to increase the number of killed drug dealers. In order to ease the pressure from top officials, police officers and neighborhood councils created a “watch list.” Not only does the list lacked transparency and accountability, it directly became a killing list without being vetted. Police have also been hiring assassins and vigilante groups to carry out such actions and fabricating evidence to justify extrajudicial killings. Moreover, mass extrajudicial imprisonment has been taking place amid the reprehensible drug war, the police force has been directing arrestments for trivial violations such as being shirtless or drunk. The declaration of the state of lawlessness by Duterte has literally caused official agents to act corrupted for the pursuit of extra earnings.

In October 2017, Duterte has finally ordered police to step down from his anti-drugs campaign due to rising opposition of thousands of protesters and top UN authorities. Nonetheless, that only lasted for two months, in December 2017 he reinstated his previous

actions once again because drug crimes had risen with the absence of his interference. He now announced that his War on Drugs will continue until the end of his incumbency in 2022. According to the Human Rights Watch, from July 1, 2016 to November 3, 2016, the Philippine National Police force and unauthorized gunmen killed an estimated of more than 1,790 “suspected drug pushers and users” in the name of order by President Duterte, and this statistic does not include killings by unidentified gunmen.

Mexico

War on drugs and organized crime

The Mexican government started the War on Drugs in 2006 to combat drug traffickers. Until today, the Drug War has not ended and violence remains. Mexican security forces have been conducting extrajudicial killings while perpetrators’ extrajudicial killing crimes are ignored. In August 2016, the National Human Rights Commission (CNDH) reported that the federal police of Mexico had shot at least 13 people, tortured two detainees, and burned a civilian alive during a confrontation in 2015 in Tanhuato de Guerrero, Michoacan, Mexico. In total, executing 22 out of 42 civilians arbitrarily. Similar to the Philippines Drug war, Mexico Drug War’s deadly killings’ numbers have been escalating. In December 2016, it is estimated that 100,000 people were killed and at least 30,000 people have gone missing during the 10 years of Mexico’s War on Drugs. Although homicide rates have lessened in some areas of Mexico, prosecutors had 2,234 homicide investigations in June 2017. This is an increase of 40% over June 2016 and 80% over June of 2015 of investigations. Many law enforcement officials blame such phenomenon on Mexico’s transition to a new criminal justice system. The nation continues to have enforced disappearances, torture, ill-treatment, extrajudicial executions and arbitrary detentions during police and military operation. Despite the lingering of human rights violations and crimes, Mexico has failed to prosecute government agents that are responsible for such actions and condone the irresponsibility of not taking investigative steps.

Persecution and censorship of journalists

In 2011, Mexico’s press freedom environment was downgraded to “Not Free” by Freedom House and has remained in that category ever since. In Mexico, a journalist is assaulted every 26.7 hours and 48 percent of attacks recorded were corruptly performed by public officials. In 2014, three journalists were killed for having direct connection with their work and in 2015, a total of six journalists were murdered in Mexico. Furthermore, under Mexico’s Federal Telecommunications and Broadcasting Act, the Mexican government has the power to monitor or shut down internet activities during public protests and track cell phone users. Self-censorship is

prevalent in the nation as journalists often face police aggression when attempting to cover protests. In the past, journalists had been fired and attacked for unveiling corruption of government related individuals.

People's Republic of China

Shuanggui

In 2012, the Chinese government launched a “war on corruption” that is advertised to “cleanse” the government as well as the Chinese Communist Party. In order to achieve what President Xi Jinping desires, the government has been implementing an abusive secretive detention system, also known as the shuanggui disciplinary system. The system is designed to detain officials until they confess to accused crimes. Government officials that are suspected of corruption go through enforced disappearances to be put in secret detentions. During detentions, the corrupted suspects are interrogated, tortured, deprived the right to sleep, eat, contact anyone from the outside world, and are prohibited to move freely for days. None of the detainees have the rights that are protected by both the Chinese law and international law. If one chooses to not “confess,” family members will be arrested and convicted. Eventually, after confession, government officials will be brought to the official court system, but the severity of sentence is pre-determined by the shuanggui system.

United States of America (USA)

After the September 11 terrorist attacks, the United States soon adopted a secret policy of targeted killings conducted by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). The first reported drone killing was on November 3, 2002 when a combat drone fired a missile in Yemen, killing an al-Qaeda leader responsible for the USS Cole bombing, Qaed Senyan al-Harithi. Since then, there have been over 120 drone strikes by the American government, including the armed conflicts in Afghanistan and Iraq. Although the reported numbers cannot be verified, any use of drone strikes are controversial as the CIA made their decisions wholly based on surveillance and “pattern of life”, while not knowing the target’s name. Due to the rising criticism of the drone killings, during President Obama's second term in office he announced a shift in strategy for targeted killings to proceed only when there is certainty that no civilians would be injured. Since then, he has been personally approving drone targets and requiring the CIA to transfer most of its operations to the Pentagon.

In addition, the War on Terror was launched by President Bush’s administration in response to the terrorist attacks. The War on Terrorism included the Afghanistan War and the War in Iraq, in which the US was infamous for its series of human rights violations in the Abu Ghraib prison in Iraq. Detainees

in the Abu Ghraib prison were abused and tortured, but President Bush asserted that those cases were only “isolated incidents,” misconducted by a few American troops. The pattern of prisoners abuse forged over time turned out that the mistreatments were not the results of disobeying soilers instead, it was the results of Bush administration’s unlawful coordination. The administration sought to rewrite the Geneva Conventions of 1949, bypassed international law, and convinced long established legal restrictions on treatment and interrogations of detainees to be “obsolete.” Although the War on Terror was an international military campaign, the nation bending and ignoring the established rules were condemned and widely disputed by humanitarian organizations such as the Human Rights Watch and Red Cross.

Myanmar

Currently, in the western region of Myanmar, the Rakhine state, the Rohingyas are being persecuted by the Myanmar military; constituting one of the most urgent crises in the world. This situation has been generating serious humanitarian crisis, as the Myanmar government has been “ethnic cleansing” their country, attempting to eradicate one of its many ethnic minorities. On August 23, 2017, an insurgent group known as the Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army (ARSA) carried out a coordinated attack on 30 police stations, killing 12 security officers in total. Afterwards, this has become the military party’s excuse to conduct unlawful killings of the Rohingyas. The military party has been conducting extrajudicial killings in the name of responding to insurgents that have hurt their security forces. Whole villages have been burned down while Rohingyas are experiencing massacres and forced displacement, which many are now homeless and stateless. The Rohingya population has been targeted and abused by the government of Burma since the 1970s. Even prior to the recent crisis, they have been denied citizenship by the government of Myanmar since 1982 and excluded from the country’s census in 2014. The anti-Muslim violence has been particularly evident since 2015 when the government began systematically isolating the Rohingyas. During the 2015 Rohingya refugee crisis, thousands of Rohingya refugees fled neighboring countries, predominantly Bangladesh. In December 2017 it is estimated that more than 625,000 Rohingyas have fled to Bangladesh in seek of refugee.

Key Issues

Lack of political will

One of the main reasons nations endorse extrajudicial measures is for political status. When states like China and Philippines do not believe situations can be solved through legal procedures, they then use any means despite offending international law. Corruption or illegal activities are then fought by

illegal and extraordinary channels. Governments believe that otherwise they will not be able to net the criminals and appear “weak” amongst the international community.

Denial of a nation’s current state of extrajudicial killings is prevalent. Take Myanmar as an example, as a country where the de facto leader’s party and military party share power of the nation, the wrongdoings of one party can represent the entire nation. The military junta has a history in Myanmar, from 1962 - 1988 it has always been under the ruling of a military government. It was until March 15, 2016, a civilian president was elected fairly. The military power in the country has been directing the forced displacement and slaughters of the Rohingyas initiated in August 2017. However, at the beginning of the crisis, Myanmar’s de facto leader Aung San Suu Kyi had failed to address the current situation in her public speeches and was turning a blind eye on the issue. She had also refused to attend meetings of the UN and was denying such crisis.

A few States, such as Israel, have also refused to admit to the formal adoption of targeted killings or armed conflicts within their state. This lack of transparency nationally and internationally is common. For instance, in Mexico, the government has been unwilling to properly investigate crimes and refused to publish reports on the number of killed and wounded by police and military forces for three consecutive years. Nations have failed to specify the legal justifications of extrajudicial measures as well as disclosing their criterias for target killings, such as the reasons and security consequences, and even if actions were justified, they were vague and lacks accountability.

Tendency to expand current legislation

Some member states have been disregarding clear international human rights laws such as who qualifies as a target and when and where a person can be targeted. In addition, there has been a tendency to expand current applicable legal frameworks for certain nations. It is highly problematic when nations try to blur the boundaries of their legal frameworks because this causes ambiguous legal procedures for non-international conflicts and inconsistency under international norms. Moreover, many leaders of countries like DPRK and China are claiming “exceptions” and personalizing normative legal frameworks according to their will, thereby dismissing international standards and condemnation.

Severe human rights and international humanitarian law violation

Under the International Humanitarian Law (IHL), regardless of who conducts the targeted killing, the target has to be “directly participating in hostilities” and the use of lethal force is only permitted in “defence of life.” Member states such as Mexico and Philippines are not using lethal forces for defence of life in the context of their Drug Wars. Further violations include the negligence to justify under what part of international law is the basis of their targeted killings, not making the number of civilians killed in a

targeted killing operation public, and not specifying the level of force used at each stage of operation. The most serious violation of all is basing target killings or detentions solely on the context of suspicion. Under China's shuanggui system, the convicted victims were captured with no evidence as basic foundation, and the treatment towards detainees was a serious violation of human rights. The detainees were deprived of prisoners' rights stated in the third Geneva Convention, the prohibition of torture and ill-treatment despite their past, provision of food and water, as well as communication to the outside world. Aforementioned violations are only some cases that happened in the world.

Major Parties Involved and Their Views

Human rights organizations

Amnesty International

Amnesty International is a human rights advocacy NGO that was founded in 1961 in London, United Kingdom. The group has been calling for no secret detentions, torture, ill-treatment, regular access to lawyers and family members, fair trials, the legal process for suspects to challenge their detention and many more basic human rights. The organization has been publishing Fair Trial Manuals for lawyers, judges, and trial observers to educate them on standards for fair international trials. For issues such as China's increasing enactment of new national security laws that pose serious threats to human rights, Amnesty International has been urging other member states governments, such as the German government, to discuss human rights issues with China.

Human Rights Watch (HRW)

Human Rights Watch is a non-profit, non-governmental international human rights organization that spreads awareness about human rights violations by conducting research on current conflicts. The NGO is well known for its accurate information and their meetings with UN and regional groups for means to solve pressing issues. For issues such as Philippine's extrajudicial killings, the NGO has shown their dismay towards Philippine's disrespect and rejection of the UN and reminds Philippines of their obligations as a UN member. HRW has also been urging UN organs to ensure Philippines' extrajudicial killings' accountability.

United States of America (USA)

At the beginning of Duterte's incumbency, President Obama has instructed his team to talk to their Philippine counterparts and stated that they recognize the burden of drug trade in all parts of the world. However, would want to encourage the tackling strategy be consistent with basic international norms. The response from Duterte were grating, causing U.S. officials to be deeply concerned about Duterte's unpredictability and asserted the decision to cut military aid to the Philippines if such response to human rights concerns remains. This was then taken personally by President Duterte, in October 2016, USA no long is a part of Philippine's foreign policy. In April of 2017, the US deputy assistant secretary of state for Southeast Asia, Patrick Murphy has been keen on sharing Philippine's objectives and provide assistance, but is troubled by the increasing number of extrajudicial killings. They have been urging Philippine officials to commit to investigations in distinguishing the source of killing, by a government agent or vigilante groups.

The repulsive relationship between the US and Philippines has changed under President Trump's administration, however. President Trump had once praised Duterte's brutal drug crackdown saying that Duterte is doing an "unbelievable job on the drug problem," and has complimented the Philippines president multiple times in the past. Despite human rights groups and US politicians strongly urging President Trump to confront Duterte on his drug war, it seems like compatible nature of the two leaders are not making their nations have conflicting interests.

Philippines

President Duterte himself has publicly supported extrajudicial killings against suspected drug users and despised recommendations from the United Nations as well as international law. He continues his anti-drug campaigns with Philippine's national police force, as he have said in his public speeches himself such as "I will kill you, I will kill you. I will take the law into my own hands... forget about the laws of men, forget about the laws of international law whatever." Although some branches of the government has been trying to accept recommendations and carry out responsibilities for human rights, the country states that with the overwhelming amount of recommendations that state is unable to support all of them. One of the reasons being that the processes required to implement them many of them are beyond the control of government bodies.

People's Republic of China

During the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, President Xi Jinping addressed in his speech to replace the secretive detention system shuanggui to liuzhi while accentuating his commitment in punishing official corruption. However, this raises concerns for the China director at

Human Rights Watch, as it is uncertain if the proposal means the detainees to not be mistreated as this issue was not addressed in President Xi Jinping's speech.

China has also been backing President Duterte's controversial extrajudicial measures in the Drug War. They offered support to the drug abolition and ever since it became a part of Philippine's new foreign policy. In 2016, they explicitly expressed willingness in cooperation in creating an effective action plan with the Philippines. The Chinese embassy has also asserted that combating drug related crimes is a "shared responsibility of all countries in the world" in the context of Chinese government having a history of punishing drug criminals regardless of their nationalities.

Timeline of Relevant Resolutions, Treaties and Events

Date	Description of event
December 11th, 2006	The start date of the Mexican War on Drugs.
June 30th, 2016	Rodrigo Duterte elected as the President of the Republic of the Philippines, and the starting date of Philippines War on Drugs.
March 2nd, 2017	As of this date, at least 7,000 people have been killed by police and unidentified gunmen in Philippines.
April 26th, 2017	Mexican government passed the General Law on Torture after the national public protest two years ago on numerous human rights violations and the sudden disappearance of 43 students.
September 25th, 2017	16 out of 13 senators filed a resolution calling on government to stop extrajudicial killings especially towards children in Manila, Philippines.
November 5th, 2017	As of this date, more than 18000 people were murdered in the name of Mexico Drug War.
October 18th, 2017	Chinese President Xi Jinping promises to abolish the current shuanggui detention system and replace it with a new detention system called liuzhi, in effort to broaden the legal reform in China.

Relevant UN Treaties and Events

- Mandate of the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, 11 July 2017 **(A/HRC/RES/35/15)**
- Extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, 28 February 1997 **(A/RES/51/92)**
- Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, 18 June 2008 **(A/HRC/RES/8/8)**
- Written statement submitted by the World Organization Against Torture, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status, 28 May 2008 **(A/HRC/8/NGO/15)**
- National report submitted in accordance with paragraph 5 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 16/21 - Philippines, 19 March 2012 **(A/HRC/WG.6/13/PHL/1)**
- Summary prepared by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in accordance with paragraph 5 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 16/21, 12 March 2012 **(A/HRC/WG.6/13/PHL/3)**

Evaluation of Previous Attempts to Resolve the Issue

On March 14th, 2017, the UN Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial killings, Agnes Callamard, called President Duterte to stop his War on Drugs and stresses the fact that War on Drugs is not the best solution to combat illicit drug trade. The UN Special Rapporteur has also stated that the Philippines is now standing as one of the worst places outside of armed conflicts because of the scale of summary executions and extrajudicial killings. Nevertheless, instead of accepting the UN associate's recommendations, Duterte disregarded her message and demanded to have a public debate with Callamard, which was later withdrawn due to violation of the UNHRC's code of conduct. According to Callamard, she has been explaining in multiple occasions why President Duterte's regulations and conditions are violating UNHRC's code of conduct adopted by member states of the UN and why his actions are going against the "spirit and the principles of an investigation" such as the respect for international law and victims' right to life. Despite the efforts, this attempt to rectify the issue of extrajudicial killings ultimately failed. As Agnes Callamard asserted, Duterte opening up to experts' comments is the key. World leaders have agreed on Drug Wars being ineffective, but Duterte has been ignoring world perspectives.

Besides, Philippines is not the only nation that is not choosing to accept outsiders' probing concerns. During the three weeks 35th session of the Human Rights Council from June 6th - 23rd 2017, the UN rapporteur of China, Philip Alston, commented extensively on praising China's growing reduction in poverty; yet he raises his concerns for China's systematic interference with human rights works such

as suppressing it their country's civil population and intimidating human rights activists during UN sessions. China has been implementing heavy restrictions on NGOs intervening the nation's human rights issues. Take the imprisonment of three political figures, Hu Shigen, Zhou Shifeng, and Xie Yang, for example. The UN has been urging for their release, while Beijing has grown more and more dismissive of outside pressure on human rights issues. In fact, it has been preventing much from happening at the first time with their growing political and economic influence, so-called "buying international silence". It has been obvious that exhortations from the international community are not going to work towards countries with a dogmatic stance.

Possible Solutions

Commissions of inquiry is a UN mandated body that is capable of tackling various issues related to violation of human rights laws and international humanitarian law. These investigative bodies often conduct fact-finding missions and investigations to later analyze their findings and report them. They are now increasingly used in response to severe human rights violations. Although their findings are not legally binding and are involved in the governmental process, they are highly influential and independent from government bodies. Recently there have been more international commissions of inquiry established in different countries, such as the establishment in Yemen and Democratic Republic of the Congo. On the other hand, commissions of inquiry have also been established a long time ago, such as New Zealand's establishment that dates back to the mid-19th century. As of now, countries that have severe human rights violations like DPRK and Myanmar are under fact-finding missions of commissions of inquiry. This methodology can be applied to China and Philippines as well. With more information available to on the ongoing human rights abuses to the UN, the United Nations will be more competent in releasing orders as well as coming up with feasible and responsive solutions to the matter at hand.

Another possible solution can be **strengthening international pressure** on governments that exercise extrajudicial power. Afterall, the international community can ostracize countries in international forums such as the UN. As stated in the UN Charter Article 6, "A Member of the United Nations which has persistently violated the Principles contained in the present Charter may be expelled from the Organization by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council." Expulsion from the UN has never happened in the past, however, Article 5 reads as follow: "A Member of the United Nations against which preventive or enforcement action has been taken by the Security Council may be suspended from the exercise of the rights and privileges of membership by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. The exercise of these rights and privileges

may be restored by the Security Council." From the short term perspective, it may seem like there are no forces or effects on the withdrawn nation. Notwithstanding, the UN is an international forum that represents worldwide consensus for many occasions and conflicts. Being a member of the UN is, metaphorically speaking, the bridge to multiple benefits and aids. For example, economically, medically, humanitarian aid in case of need, and cohesion among neighboring countries. Perhaps the most momentous of all is the access to protection and negotiations. Banishment from the UN may affect foreign relations and the withdrawal of a country withdraws the accessibility to voicing opinions in international operations at the same time. For nations have an agenda, involvement in UN is crucial.

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Appendix or Appendices

- I. Mandate of the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions UNHRC Resolution
<http://docstore.ohchr.org/SelfServices/FilesHandler.ashx?enc=dtYoAzPhJ4NMy4Lu1TOebIM8c1X4GZjGEGHV9SBM9XQw8qm32MEIypMyQGgv1RHRx1fqzyMRQfFPvLNh7fZrjmwN23PVdvFxJp%2boVpJ5ISMu82mD1XD17HQI3MG7uaR>
- II. Extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions UN General Assembly Resolution
<http://www.un.org/documents/ga/res/51/ares51-92.htm>
- III. Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment UNHRC Resolution
http://ap.ohchr.org/Documents/E/HRC/resolutions/A_HRC_RES_8_8.pdf
- IV. Written statement submitted by the World Organization Against Torture, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
<https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G08/138/48/PDF/G0813848.pdf?OpenElement>
- V. National report in accordance with paragraph 5 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 16/21 submitted by the Philippines
<https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G12/123/16/PDF/G1212316.pdf?OpenElement>