**FORUM:** Special Conference II

**QUESTION OF:** The use of authority as a method to safeguard civilians and maintain peace

**SUBMITTED BY:** Russian Federation

**CO-SUBMITTERS:** The People’s Republic of China, Syria

THE SPECIAL CONFERENCE,

*Approving* of article 28 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights “Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized”,

*Appreciating* Article 3 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights “Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person”,

*Bearing in mind*, Article 1 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights “All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights”,

*Affirming* that, according to the National Institute of Justice “Developing and maintaining trusting relationships are the foundation of community policing and are essential to preventing crime, terrorism, and targeted violence”,

*Recognizing* that the Russian Politsiya (IPA), uses its authority as a means to promote human rights and safeguard the peace within Russian communities, the main national law enforcement division,

*Expressing appreciation* for the National Police Foundation for their dedication to the cause, their determination in identifying groups that might disturb peace and diplomacy between nations and protection of civilians,

1. Urges all Member States to create a specific law conceding the jurisdiction over political, religious, and other types of terrorist groups or individuals, to the Member State where they originated, facilitating:
	1. The identification of such individuals or organizations,
	2. The apprehension, by maintaining the criminals in provisional detention,
	3. The unquestionable extraction of the individuals and organizations;
2. Calls upon Member States to adopt regulations concerning the force usage by the national police services which would:
	1. Justify the use of deadly force in the defense of the life of a police officer or an innocent citizen,
	2. Allow rubber bullet guns to be used when managing public demonstrations,
	3. Allow for the military personnel to take special precautions to protect human life, reduce damage and injuries, and avoid disturbing other people, when the use of firearms is absolutely necessary during terrorist attacks;
3. Encourages all Member States to adopt, if not yet adopted, or improve, automated face recognition systems that would allow both the government and law enforcement services to track social, political and economic behavior, through access to phone and surveillance cameras, in order to maintain peace within each country;
4. Calls upon Member States to create legislation with the purpose of:
	1. Facilitating the national and international movement of secret services and armed forces,
	2. Permitting the presence of foreign secret service agencies and agents when justified,
	3. Promoting collaboration between the difference branches of the armed forces;
5. Requests every state to effectively control all actions including but not limited to:
	1. The strengthening of the use of police forces to keep civilians safe during conditions such as but not limited to pandemics like COVID-19, riots, civil wars, famine and financial crises,
	2. This will be done by actions such as but not limited to:
		1. Further funding of the police and military, but partly armed only as to promote non-violent peacekeeping,
		2. Swelling the ranks by promoting and advertising police work and duty,
		3. Reinforcing military-type and counter-terrorism training by actions such as increasing the durability and rigor of the training,
		4. Rejection of appliances from any unreliable individuals or with blurry background, which would be determined by the employed trainers by background research and impressions;
6. Encourages all Member States to increase funding and supplies in accordance to the nations’ GDP, demographics, and ongoing armed conflicts, towards all national law enforcement forces in order to improve:
	1. Response to organized crime, in both MEDC’s and LEDC’s,
	2. The national security,
	3. The quality and performance required for one to join law enforcement,
	4. Equipment necessary to combat criminal attacks including any instrument, in the case of national police services meant to protect citizens, that falls under the sphere of:
		1. Weapons including portable firearms and nonlethal weapons,
		2. Toxic chemicals legally allowed, such as anesthetic and sedative chemical agents that degrade the functioning of the brain;
7. Calls upon Member States to pass legislation forbidding civilian’s ability to access, acquire, or carry firearms and other deadly weapons, by doing so:
	1. Minimizing general violence within the population,
	2. Preventing mass shootings,
	3. Safeguarding the safety of law enforcement officials,
	4. Cut the supply of firearms in the black market;
8. Encourages all Member States to adopt policies restricting the movement of people and immigrants between borders in order to ensure:
	1. The control of the number of people entering and exiting the country,
	2. Identifying and combating potential threats before they act:
		1. That crime is kept local, facilitating a fast and accurate response,
		2. Local culture and customs will not be affected by external threats and organizations,
	3. These policies should include but are not limited to:
		1. Visas and travel permits,
		2. The tracking the location of foreign passports and documents of identification within national territory,
		3. The specification of purpose, location of stay, and time period, binding the citizens’ visit or entrance in the Member State.