**FORUM:** Special Conference III

**QUESTION OF:** The Use of Authority as a Method to Safeguard Civilians and Maintain Peace

**SUBMITTED BY:** Venezuela

**CO-SUBMITTERS:** Brazil, France, Mozambique, Haiti, Colombia, United States, Afghanistan, DPRK, China, Russia

THE SPECIAL CONFERENCE,

*Recognizing* the central mission of the United Nations is “to maintain international peace and security”,

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

*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”,

*Affirming* that, according to the United States' 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”,

*Expressing appreciation* for the US 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,

*Recognizing* that the Venezuelan Policía Nacional Bolivariana (PNB), uses its authority as a means to promote human rights and safeguard peace within Venezuelan communities,

1. Encourages all Member States to increase yearly subsidies, determined particularly by a nation's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), demographics, and ongoing armed conflicts, towards all national law enforcement forces in order to improve:
	1. effectiveness when reducing crime, in both More Economically Developed Countries (MEDCs) and Less Economically Developed Countries (LEDCs),
	2. the facilities in police departments for the officer teams and subsequently provide the adequate accommodation for the criminals under arrest (complying with article 8 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights),
	3. the time of training and requirements needed for one to join law enforcement,
	4. access to equipment necessary to prevent 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,
	5. reintegration programs for children, young people and adults involved in the criminal justice system;
2. Urges all Member States to create a specific law enforcement team, if not yet created, whose purpose is to control political or religious radicalisms and terrorism, and act when necessary, which will be allowed to place under arrest anyone who:
	1. uses political movements or political demonstrations as a means to destabilize society and jeopardize national security,
	2. produces and distributes extremist propaganda responsible for the propagation of dubious ideologies that may incite riots and violence while destroying national peace,
	3. uses religion or political beliefs to spread terror, violence, and threatens authority forces and civilian lives;
3. Proposes Member States adopt regulations concerning the force used 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 a third party which would be used in proportion to the circumstances,
	2. allow firearms to be used when managing public demonstrations,
	3. allow for 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 public demonstrations,
	4. reinforce tactical and strategical adaptability to intervene in both urban and rural settings,
	5. strengthen capacity, in order to replace police forces in critical scenarios, including civil riots and practices leaning to terrorism;
4. Further encourages all Member States to create, if not yet created, or improve, national identity cards (IDs) using a system that would allow both the government and law enforcement services to help track social, political and economic behavior, in order to maintain peace within each country;
5. Calls upon Member States to form guidelines on prisons and correctional facilities with the purpose of:
	1. increasing the capacity for each penal complex, or if economically and geographically possible, the creation of more detention centers, thereby reducing organized crime within prisons and prison gangs,
	2. increasing the number of prison guards to ensure a safer guard-to-inmate ratio,
	3. decreasing the number of deaths of both inmates and officers within these public institutions;
6. Advises all nations to improve legislation regarding the organization of criminal records and cases, as well as the inspection processes by increasing the number of professionals involved in each criminal case, in order to intensify these institutions’ effectiveness;
7. Strongly urges all Member States to adopt regulations defining the rights and responsibilities of inmates in order to encourage them to adopt a more civic behavior including:
	1. the right to work within the correctional facilities they were placed in, including productive labor,
	2. the right to be temporarily released under specific circumstances in order to aid the military or other forms of law enforcement, particularly in public demonstrations;
8. Calls for the fortification the Protection of Civilians mandate involved in UN peacekeeping missions, through meetings with UN Advisors and guaranteeing adequate resources and political support is given to civilians, especially women, children and people with disabilities;
9. Strongly encourages all Member States to stand by International Humanitarian Law during times of war while still allowing efforts to reduce and control armed conflict when the protection of civilians is at stake.