

BOLD: passed

Italics: has not been voted on yet

Underlined: failed

Highlighted red: Tabled

Police Brutality:

P1: Fully recognizing that the definition of the police brutality is the illegal deliberate use of excessive force against a civilian, and.

P2: Recognizing that various nations have diverse crime rates and cultural backgrounds, thus a global standard would thoroughly disregard the individualized situations of various members states, and

P3: Emphasizing that the United Nations not interfere with the religious values of nations in order to protect national sovereignty, and

P4: Acknowledging a need for consistent ethics to uphold police to , and

P5: Expecting that the definition of “excessive force” be left to individual nations, and.

P6: Recognizing that the UN Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination has noted that the individuals subject to police brutality are disproportionately minority groups, and

P7: Alarmed with the overseas detainment of foreign citizens without due process as a violation of national sovereignty and human rights, and.

P8: Recognizing that national sovereignty is limited by what the United Nations has deemed are crimes against humanity, and.

P9: Including in the definition of police brutality psychological force such as fear tactics, terrorism, public executions, arbitrary arrests, etc.

P10: Fully believing that certain cultures require flexibility in law enforcement that the UN can not discern, and.

P11: Recognizing that in recent years, the issue of police brutality has been more focused on racial profiling and its impact on minority citizens, especially those of color, and

P13: Fully believing that there are aspects of cultures that are difficult to discern, and.

P14: Recognizing Sharia Law as an acceptable means of police behavior in exercising countries, religions, freedoms, and.P

P15: Defining “police” as a law enforcing entity under the control of the government, and.

P16: Recognize that police brutality extends into investigations, sentencings, treatment in facilities, facility condition, facilities referring to place of incarceration, and.

P17: Accepts that crimes against human rights should be dealt within the country the crime was committed, and.

A1: Condemns police brutality on the basis of race, gender, or religion, and.

A2: Urges the establishment of nationally owned and regulated bodies to examine reported cases of police brutality, take any necessary action and additionally, report their progress annually to the United Nations Human Rights Council, and.

A3: Encourages countries to address the disproportionate convergence between minority groups and crime as a result of poverty, and.

A4: Encourages the research of the effect of police brutality on culturally diverse people and groups, and.

A5: Endorses that culturally similar countries form committees to define excessive force for members of the committee, and.

A6: Affirms that sexual abuse and sexual harassment, defined as the forcing of unwanted sexual activity on another, executed by a member of a police force is a form of police brutality that must be condemned by the United Nations, and.

A7: Condemns police brutality as defined in amendment F1.

A8: Endorses individual nations’ rights to monitor and regulate their own police forces, and.

A9: Calls upon national bodies (as mentioned in A2) to meet in regional (and therefore culturally similar) committees to evaluate police brutality and action taken against, to hold countries responsible for protecting citizens and allows for a system of country support among peer countries, and.

A10: Affirming that sovereign nations have no authority to infringe on the rights of police action, and.

A11: Accepts member nations’ rights to accurately group themselves with like minded countries when creating the regional groups mentioned in amendment A9, and.

A12: Authorizes the regional and/or cultural committees listed in A9 to be determined by the national bodies and not dictated by the United Nations, and.

F1: Friendly amendment to P1 - Fully recognizing that the definition of the police brutality is the illegal, as determined by the member nation, deliberate use of excessive force against a civilian, and.

F3: Friendly amendment to A6 - Change affirms to affirming, thereby changing it to a preambulatory clause.

Securitization:

P1: Acknowledging a security issue as anything that presents an existential threat to the stability of a nation, and.

P2: Recognizing the potential existential threats that may emerge as a result of immigration, and.

P3: Recognizing, but not condoning that perpetual war represents perpetual profits for expanding business and government interests, and.

P4: Recognizing that the process of securitization occurs after 3 steps: an actor or nation claims an object such as sovereignty or territory is being threatened, the actor argues that extreme measures are necessary to protect the object, and an audience must agree that extreme measures are justified, and.

P5: Acknowledging that war can benefit one participant economically at the expense of other participants Infrastructure, and.

P6: Recognizing the Industrial Military Complex is made up of armed forces, legislatures, and the industries which supply the armed forces, and.

P7: Disturbed by the reliance of nations on private industry instead of other nations, and.

P8: Recognizing that NATO involvement in the Middle East and Northern Africa, along with lack of subsequent support, led to the collapse of said regions infrastructure, and.

P9: Recognizing “war for profit” as the militarization of a state for economic, political, or geographical gain, and.

P10: Acknowledging that the Military Industrial Complex refers to the close ties between legislatures and industries that support the military and lobbyists, and.

P11: Recognizing that a military and its supporting industrial complex are sovereign rights, and.

P12: Recognizing that the military industrial complex is a security threat, and.

P13: Concerned that other nations’ interference in regards to a securitization threat would be less effective than local political leaders with greater cultural and political experience within their own nations resolving the threat independently, and.

P14: Recognizing that interventionist campaigns are a threat to the security of countries invaded and the aggressor nations should be held accountable by the subcommittee mentioned in A4, and.

A1: Condemns war for profit, and.

A2: Emphasizes the importance of diplomacy before military action, and.

A3: Notes that securitization allows for nations to bypass more diplomatic means and go beyond normal political procedures of the state, and.

A4: Encourages that the UN create a subcommittee in order to investigate the validity of military threats to limit corruption in securitization, and.

A5: Urges nations to consider that securitization can easily become corrupt, such as allowing militarized nations to take control of other nations' resources or political structure under the guise of addressing the security issue, and.

A6: Recommends nations form regional councils to cooperate on common securitization threats, and.

A13: To resolve an international security and drug trafficking crisis by transfer of the Indian States of Tripura, West Bengal, Sikkim, and Assam for Bangladesh to allow Bangladesh to aid India in border patrol, police resources and resolve a disputed border whilst addressing a global drug trade, with support from UN Peacekeepers, and.

A7: Expresses its sympathy for nations without militaries, and further invites all nations with a military to disband their military.

A8: Supports the role of the UN in addressing security issues, and.

F1: Friendly amendment to P3 - Adds "some" before the phrase "expanding business," and.

F2: Friendly amendment to A1 - Condemns war for profit as defined in P9, and.

F3: Friendly amendment to A4 - Insert "designated by the Peacekeeping Commission set forth in the 2005 World Summit" after "subcommittee," and.

F4: Emphasizing the need for border security, Mexico moves that we build a wall around the entirety of our nation. This isn't for the sake of stopping illegal immigrants, but to keep the world safe from Mexico's eternal wrath. Furthermore, we insist that Donald Trump and the USA pay for it.

April 15, 2016
Police Brutality:

Preambulatory:

Actuating:

A13: Affirms that religious law in a country where it is enacted is not a form of police brutality or excessive force, and.

Friendly: