

FORUM: Disarmament and International Security Committee

QUESTION OF: Tackling the development of improvised firearms

SUBMITTED BY: Iraq

CO-SUBMITTED BY: Albania, Algeria, Belgium, Canada, China, Colombia, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Gabon, Iran, Israel, Japan, Lebanon, Mexico, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, Vietnam

Considering the tragic turn of many events regarding improvised firearms such as but not limited to the Korean War and the Zip-Gun wars of New York,

Deeply concerned by the loss of track of firearms production by many countries because of improvised firearms,

Mindful of the significant threat that improvised firearms can pose to international and national security,

Recalling resolution 77/71 7 December 2022 as well as all previous resolutions on the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects, including resolution 2220,

Acknowledging the failure of the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT), Resolution 2117 and Convention on Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) to solve the issue at hand,

1. Suggests the improvement of the detection and interception of illicit firearm trafficking and smuggling by means such as but not limited to:
 - a. Adding more levels of identification as well as passport checks and more thorough cargo searching,
 - b. Strengthening their international cooperation and information sharing, particularly through the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), to detect and disrupt the illicit trade of improvised firearms,
 - c. Developing and implementing effective export controls to prevent the export of components and materials used in the production of improvised firearms to countries or groups that are likely to use them for illicit purposes,
 - d. Encouraging the private sector to adopt responsible business practices and due diligence measures to prevent the manufacture and trade of improvised firearms, including by establishing supply chain controls and monitoring mechanisms;

2. Urges all member states to develop and implement effective market controls in order to reduce the availability and accessibility of materials and components that can be used to make improvised firearms in mass, from individuals that do not possess necessary paperwork and documentation (ID, building license etc.) in order to purchase them in large quantities, such as but not limited to:
 - a. Pipes and other metallic scraps,
 - b. Nails,
 - c. Springs,
 - d. Cartridge;

3. Further urges member states to raise awareness and educate the public about the dangers and consequences of using improvised firearms, for both the user and the targeted individual, with means such as but not limited to:
 - a. Developing and implementing awareness-raising campaigns, education programs in schools and universities, and community outreach initiatives to inform the public about the risks of improvised firearms and their impact on communities,
 - b. Providing information on responsible and secure firearms storage and handling practices, and the legal requirements for the possession, use, and trade of firearms,
 - c. Encouraging the involvement of civil society organizations, including youth groups, in promoting public awareness and education on the dangers of improvised firearms and their impact on communities;
4. Proposes the expansion of the power of the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) so that it might be able to play a more active part in the combat of illegal weapons, especially improvised firearms, transforming it from a legal entity to an international agency, which will:
 - a. be funded by the United Nations,
 - b. have international authority akin to that of the local authorities,
 - c. be able to call upon said local authorities for reinforcements if needed,
 - d. only be involved in matters concerning the illegal creation or trade of firearms;
5. Calls for the establishment of strong and non-elusive legislation regarding the manufacturing of makeshift weaponry and the licensed ownership of firearms which will aim to:
 - a. Monitor and render stricter and more thorough investigations of cases of possible possession of such equipment, which were mentioned above,
 - b. Register and conduct thorough background checks on the individuals owning or wishing to own the aforementioned equipment,
 - c. Raise penalties for owning improvised firearms to discourage individuals from manufacturing or owning these weapons, including penalties such as but not limited to:
 - i. long prison sentences
 - ii. heavier fines or in extreme cases;
6. Encourages collaboration and cooperation amongst member states on a national, regional, and international level, by allowing diplomatic parties to embark on neutral ground and by enhancing transnational relations, in order to achieve goals such as but not limited to:
 - a. Sharing intelligence about combating the development of improvised weapons with means such as but not limited to:
 - i. Technical assistance
 - ii. Capacity building
 - iii. Regional and international cooperation in this regard;
 - b. Sharing information on criminal networks and gun smuggling,
 - c. Sharing relevant policies and legislations,

- d. Signing treaties and reaching agreements which will aim to facilitate the eradication of makeshift firearms production;
7. Recommends that all UN Member States reevaluate and further discuss the risk that improvised firearms pose to their stability by:
- a. Conducting a census of the amount, type, and condition of all privately owned and maintained weapons in their states,
 - b. Researching the use and production of illegal firearms in their states through compiling information from past incidents;
8. Invites the firearm makers belonging to the local artisan production category to exploit their skills, capabilities and potential, and engage in a rehabilitation program which will aid them in their search for employment of a predominantly legal nature by:
- a. Providing them with sufficient resources to cease the manufacturing of compromised firearms and conduct a significant change in their lifestyle,
 - b. Contributing to their education and acquisition of the essential qualifications will open up workplace opportunities for them.

FORUM: Economic and Financial Committee (GA2)

QUESTION OF: Implementing measures to address the inflation of currencies in the More Economically Developed Countries (MEDCs)

SUBMITTED BY: Russian Federation

CO-SUBMITTED BY: Albania, Algeria, Czechia, Myanmar, Nigeria, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Mexico, Iran, Ghana, Gabon, Nicaragua, Kenya, Afghanistan, Syrian Arab Republic, Australia, Colombia, Egypt, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, Türkiye, Iraq, Libya

THE ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL COMMITTEE,

Recalling the adverse impacts of inflation, particularly in the more economically developed countries (MEDCs), on the global economy, including a reduction in global trade, investment and economic growth, as many countries are interconnected through international trade and investment,

Deeply concerned about the negative impacts of inflation on the most vulnerable populations, including women, children, and the elderly,

Acknowledging that inflation can result from a variety of factors, including government policies, global economic conditions, and market speculation,

Recognizing the need for cooperation and coordination among MEDCs and LEDCs with international financial institutions, such as the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, to address the root causes of inflation and its effects on the global economy,

Noting with concern the recent increase in inflation in MEDCs, which has resulted in a significant reduction in the purchasing power of their currencies, and has negatively affected the living standards of their citizens but also those of other countries,

1. Suggests the creation of a financial commission under the Economic and Financial Committee of the General Assembly (GA2), made up of respectable academics and experts from the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), with the objective of reviewing central banks' initial responses to inflation, particularly the rise in interest rates, in order to assess their efficacy and set some restrictions in order to prevent potential recessions, by proposing to carry out certain strategic steps such as but not limited to:
 - a. Assessing MEDCs member-states inflation rates and any corresponding increases in interest rates,
 - b. Utilizing these statistics to create an agenda that will:
 - i. Estimate the appropriate rise in interest rates for each member state, taking into account the lowest and maximum values it can achieve in a given amount of time,
 - ii. Include MEDCs nations that have reached or are approaching the aforementioned limit,
 - c. Coming to common agreements to monitor and set up suitable and specialized limitations to the increase in interest rates,
 - d. Providing the agenda and organizing negotiations to inform member states about the required actions;

2. Calls for the establishment of a proposal under the supervision and financial support of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) with the aim of suggesting an economic reform using supply-side policies, both interventionist and market-based to achieve their effective cooperation and the best outcome, with a focus on:
 - a. Implementing interventionist supply-side strategies by:
 - i. Promoting all forms of education and training,
 - ii. Promoting research and development, particularly in technology,
 - iii. Making investments in enhancing infrastructure,
 - b. Implementing market-based supply-side strategies by:
 - i. Increasing competition,
 - ii. Making the labor market more flexible,
 - iii. Increasing work incentives,
 - c. Reviewing if goals are achieved through these policies including:
 - i. balancing economic growth,
 - ii. guaranteeing the stable rise of inflation,
 - iii. limiting an increase in unemployment,
 - d. Observing this procedure and evaluating its efficacy;
3. Proposes the following suggestions for an action plan that will be overseen, funded, and monitored by the UN Department of Economics and Social Affairs (DESA) in order to first tackle short-term demand-pull inflation management and then achieve increased economic output and supply of more goods and services by such ways but not limited to:
 - a. Holding discussions in which all member nations are strongly urged to participate in order to help MEDCs' governments with specific steps that can improve the situation and benefit the world economy,
 - b. Allocating government expenditure in a way that is appropriate for the circumstances and aims to improve production, particularly in areas such, but not limited to:
 - i. Technical advancements to support research and development,
 - ii. Human capital,
 - iii. Productivity levels,
 - iv. Employment rates;
4. Endorses the establishment of a temporary fund that will be overseen by the Department of Global Communications (DG) and to which any willing member state, non-governmental organization (NGO), and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) can contribute money in order to assist member states and governments in the manners described below:
 - a. Governments will be allowed to request money when they have accumulated a sizeable amount, as long as it does not go over a certain limit and they specify how they plan to spend the money and the purpose they are attempting to accomplish,
 - b. After carefully examining the member states' position and determining if the request is suitable, experts and qualified professionals will proceed while keeping in mind that the researchers are acting impartially,

- c. If the request is granted, the member state will have access to that portion of the savings and be able to implement their plan after signing an agreement that:
 - i. Outlines their objectives,
 - ii. Permits staff to look into the progress made in the ensuing months,
 - iii. Specifies that the funds are subject to withdrawal if misused;
- 5. Calls upon the MEDCs to implement measures that address currency inflation, including but not limited to:
 - a. Adopting monetary policies that aim to maintain price stability and control inflation, such as:
 - i. Reducing excessive money supply growth through fiscal policies,
 - ii. Ensuring independence and accountability of central banks in conducting monetary policy,
 - iii. Governments may apply measures to regulate the flow of money that comes in and out of the country,
 - b. Strengthening the regulatory framework for financial markets and institutions to prevent speculative behavior and market manipulation, by:
 - i. improving the surveillance and supervision of financial markets and institutions,
 - ii. Enforcing strict penalties for illegal activities such as insider trading and market manipulation,
 - c. Promoting transparency and accountability in the management of public finances and the exchange rate regime, by publishing timely and accurate fiscal and monetary data to the public,
 - d. adopting and implement appropriate macroeconomic policies and structural reforms to address the root causes of inflation, such as:
 - i. Reducing fiscal deficits and public debt through fiscal consolidation, tax reforms, and expenditure rationalization,
 - ii. Strengthening monetary policy frameworks to ensure price stability, such as by adopting inflation targeting regimes, improving transparency, and enhancing central bank independence,
 - iii. Addressing structural bottlenecks that hinder productivity growth and competitiveness, such as by investing;
- 6. Emphasizes the importance of addressing income inequality to assist reducing inflation by increasing the income of the low-income population, especially in the following sectors:
 - a. governments by increasing minimum wage,
 - b. investing in alternative sources of revenue,
 - c. tourism and services by:
 - i. receiving an advantage in procurement by the government
 - ii. encouraging localism in the businesses during the off-tourist season
 - iii. enhancing user-friendly websites,
 - d. construction and infrastructure,
 - e. developing educational programs for improving employees' skills such as:
 - i. computer skills,
 - ii. communicative skills and creativity;

7. Suggests that More Economically Developed Countries (MEDCs) implement supply-side policy reforms to relieve demand through monetary tightening, in order to reduce inflation, through measures such as but not limited to:
 - a. Restricting government spending so as to mitigate demand-fueled inflation, while at the same time enable governments to pay off their debts and thus control inflation expectations,
 - b. Increasing labor force participation and thereby reducing the cost of production for firms by ways such as but not limited to:
 - i. Removing barriers to work through occupational licensing reforms,
 - ii. Increasing work flexibility,
 - iii. Mitigating work disincentives in tax and transfer programs
 - c. Deregulating energy, housing and other markets with the purpose of reducing the regulatory burden on businesses, lowering the cost of domestic production and reducing prices,
 - d. Removing barriers to international supply by reducing tariffs and eliminating regulatory barriers so as to provide consumers access to cheaper goods and increase the resiliency of supply chains;

8. Calls for increased cooperation and coordination among MEDCs and developing countries, with the support and help of international financial institutions, such as the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, to address the root causes of inflation, including by:
 - a. The exchange of information and best practices on macroeconomic policies and reforms by:
 - i. Conducting online or in-person conferences and workshops where experts exchange knowledge and ideas,
 - ii. Providing technical assistance to LEDCs by sharing knowledge in areas such as macroeconomic management, financial regulation, and monetary policy, through bilateral agreements, where MEDCs provide direct technical support to LEDCs, or through international organizations,
 - iii. Conducting peer reviews of each other's macroeconomic policies and reforms, such as the systematic and objective assessment of a country's policies and reforms by experts from other countries,
 - b. The support of developing countries in their efforts to address inflation and promote macroeconomic stability, through technical assistance and financial support,
 - c. The promotion of international trade and investment to enhance economic growth and stability, through steps such as but not limited to:
 - i. Reducing trade barriers, such as tariffs, quotas, and other barriers to promote international trade,
 - ii. Promoting foreign investment by creating a favorable investment climate, through measures such as tax incentives, streamlined regulations, and investment guarantees,
 - iii. Developing trade agreements to promote international trade, through the liberalization of trade in goods and services, the protection of intellectual property rights, and the resolution of disputes.

FORUM: Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural Committee (GA3)

QUESTION OF: Assessing and eliminating the effects of school-to-prison pipelines in the Americas

SUBMITTED BY: Norway

CO-SUBMITTED BY: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Colombia, Czechia, Haiti, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Kenya, Lebanon, Mexico, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Sudan, Ukraine, United States of America, United Kingdom, Vietnam

THE SOCIAL, HUMANITARIAN, AND CULTURAL COMMITTEE,

Acknowledging the growing concern about the negative effects of the school-to-prison pipeline on marginalized communities in the Americas,

Recognizing the need to assess and evaluate the root causes and consequences of the school-to-prison pipeline to identify effective strategies to eliminate it,

Affirming the fundamental importance of education as a tool for empowerment, social mobility, and positive youth development,

Affirming also the importance of ensuring that all individuals, especially youth and marginalized communities, are treated with dignity, fairness, and respect by the justice system,

Emphasizing the need for a multi-sectoral and holistic approach to addressing the school-to-prison pipeline, involving education, justice, social services, and community organizations,

1. Promotes the increase of Social Workers and Mental Health Professionals in schools though the creation of a program that will specifically be altered according to each country's needs, will be funded by the World Bank and will be monitored by the UN in order to ensure the social workers and mental health professionals proper training as well as its effectiveness and its application in all schools in order for:
 - a. students will be able to:
 - i. receive the psychological support they need to address their mental health concerns and be able to overcome them, allowing them to better themselves,
 - ii. be educated on mental health issues to erase the stigma concerning mental help, inform students on different behavioral and psychological disorders and encourage them to seek help;
 - b. teachers will receive the appropriate training in order to:
 - i. address the needs of students who come from underprivileged backgrounds or who have experienced trauma,
 - ii. form a better understanding of the root causes of behavioural issues;
2. Considers investing in community-based programs such as after-school programs and mentorship programs, which can provide students with a supportive environment outside of school, by offering to students:
 - a. various opportunities for academic enrichment, emotional support,

- b. positive role models, all of which can help reduce the likelihood of them engaging in behaviours that lead to disciplinary action,
 - c. the introduction of cultural events that are meant to introduce a more inclusive way of thinking amongst students and teachers;
- 3. Supports the funding of specific juvenile rehabilitation programs to be implemented in collaboration with schools, otherwise, while juveniles serve their prison sentence, their main goal would be to act as an alternative, in order to:
 - a. help juveniles develop creative skills,
 - b. redirect delinquent's focus toward academic achievement so that they may pursue higher education,
 - c. aid them in acquiring skills to later assimilate into the job market;
- 4. Affirms the importance of re-evaluating the influence of zero-tolerance policies, which automatically punish students for certain behaviours, regardless of context or intent, an approach that disproportionately affects students of colour and those with disabilities, thus, by ending zero-tolerance policies and instead focusing on:
 - a. restorative justice and other alternative disciplinary measures, schools can reduce the likelihood of students being pushed into the school-to-prison pipeline,
 - b. locating innovative tactics to combat the school-to-prison pipelines;
- 5. Suggests that restorative justice practices be implemented in schools as an alternative to traditional disciplinary measures, said the approach would focus on repairing harm and restoring relationships rather than punishing students, as concluded by research conducted by The American University of Washington DC restorative justice practices have been shown to:
 - a. reduce suspension and expulsion rates, which are major contributors to the school-to-prison pipelines,
 - b. providing a far greater feeling of equality among students;
- 6. Encourages a national movement of local leaders, advocates, and communities to minimize officer-involved shootings and excessive use of force by law enforcement and to ensure that officers who improperly use force are held accountable, this can be implemented by:
 - a. emphasizing proportionality (ensuring that the degree of force used is proportionate to the immediate risk faced by the officer and/or the public),
 - b. providing specialized training related to youth development,
 - c. partnering with mental health professionals when responding to mental health crises,
 - d. law enforcement agencies can limit the use of unnecessary force as part of a comprehensive agenda for community-centered policing;
- 7. Asks for the reformation of classrooms to increase their functionality and become a more agreeable environment for the students with means such as but not limited to:
 - a. reducing classroom sizes to ensure that every student's need are properly met,

- b. fixing the classrooms to eliminate any health hazards by employing janitors and mechanics,
 - c. employing janitors to ensure that the classrooms and corridors are clean and do not pose a threat to the student's health;
8. Proposes that schools of UN member states cooperate with each other, as well as other UN organisations such as the Human Rights Council (HRC) in order to explore and thus establish alternative punishment methods such as but not limited to:
- a. providing students with alternative opportunities instead of detentions such as:
 - i. Cleaning the school facilities,
 - ii. Repairing small damage,
 - iii. Helping school offices with paper work,
 - b. communicating with students and cooperating with them in order to discuss what led them to their actions and thus prevent such incidents from happening again,
 - c. rewarding positive behaviour beforehand in order to encourage it and make students feel good before they act in a negative way;

FORUM: Special Political and Decolonization Committee (GA4)

QUESTION OF: Combatting the recent internal unrest in Kazakhstan

SUBMITTED BY: The United States of America

CO-SUBMITTED BY: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Czechia, Estonia, France, Germany, New Zealand, United Arab Emirates, Switzerland, Nigeria, Haiti, Norway, Israel, Japan, Sweden, Canada, Spain, Gabon, Tunisia, Italy, Ghana, Austria, Kenya, Malta, Estonia, Nigeria, United Kingdom

THE SPECIAL POLITICAL AND DECOLONIZATION COMMITTEE,

Guided by the United Nations Charter, Chapter I (Article 1), regarding maintaining international peace and security,

Deeply concerned about the participation of third-party countries, like Russia and Belarus, in the internal unrest of Kazakhstan,

Pointing out the need for stability in the prices of the essential goods that Kazakhstan exports, such as petroleum, natural gas, uranium, copper,

Alarmed by the activities of private military groups controlled by Russian oligarchs and used as a base by Russia in areas with exploitable resources, allegedly including Kazakhstan,

Taking into account the European Parliament resolution 2022/2505 where all economic activities and EU funds were halt until their previous human rights condition has become satisfactory,

1. Encourages the introduction of a police reform, which will aim in reducing police brutality by means such as but not limited to:
 - a. revising the use of force policies, to ensure that officers use the minimal force necessary to respond to the incidents by measures such as increasing officer training where police departments can provide additional training to their officers to improve their cultural competency, communication skills, and de-escalation techniques,
 - b. reducing police militarization by limiting the use of military-grade equipment and tactics by police departments, such as armored vehicles, drones, in order to minimize the potential use of excessive or brutal force and civil rights violations;

2. Proposes the authorization of the United Nations to create an emergency committee whose work will focus on the situation in Kazakhstan and will have the jurisdiction to:
 - a. create bridges of communication and discussion between the protestors and the government to work together in order to meet demands and restore security in the region,
 - b. monitor human rights violations in the country and report any abuses that might occur,
 - c. use its platform to advocate for a peaceful resolution to the crisis and to call on all parties to respect human rights and the rule of law,

- d. deploy a peacekeeping mission, if necessary, to help maintain law and order and protect civilians,
 - e. investigate allegations of human rights violations and abuses committed during the period of unrest in Kazakhstan, and to hold those responsible accountable for their actions,
 - f. facilitate international cooperation and collaboration between all member states in order to support the Kazakhstani people;
3. Calls for the strengthening of local self governance, by implementing and enforcing local governments in Kazakhstan`s regions, in the form of Akimdiks and Maslikhats, in order to more effectively tackle the needs and desires of the people of each area, through:
 - a. ensuring the democratic election of their representatives, with the support of the central government,
 - b. Clearly demarking areas of operation and the local government's responsibilities, such as:
 - i. Handling local administration and public infrastructure works,
 - ii. Noting and expressing the concerns of the people under their representation,
 - iii. Financial and social programmes, in coordination with the United Nations Development Office in Kazakhstan to help ameliorate social and economic inequalities;
4. Emphasizes the need for addressing the root causes of the unrest in Kazakhstan, including socio-economic disparities, corruption, and political exclusion, and encourages the government to undertake reforms that promote inclusive growth, transparency, and accountability;
5. Supports the creation of regional and international laws which completely forbid the activities of private military groups that work together with states in order to commit war crimes and not get penalized, and deploy sanctions for countries that collaborate with such groups;
6. Further encourages the Government of Kazakhstan to launch an impartial investigation into all allegations of human rights violations, including arbitrary detention, torture, and extrajudicial killings, and hold those responsible accountable and to undertake comprehensive reforms aimed at promoting inclusive economic growth, reducing inequality, and improving access to social services;
7. Further proposes the Government of Kazakhstan to enhance its cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and to invite its representatives to visit the country to assess the human rights situation and provide technical assistance;
8. Recommends for an investigation conducted by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in order to monitor and report the human rights situation in Kazakhstan, and to provide technical assistance and support to the government of Kazakhstan in fulfilling its international human rights;

9. Endorses the creation of a UN funded organization which will:
 - a. ensure the country's progress regarding human rights violations and social issues as well as imposing the according sanctions,
 - b. designate the need for the according reforms in the police system to have a more peaceful response to protests, with measures such as prior planning,
 - c. ensure police officers will avoid taking enforcement against larger groups and instead restrict any enforcement activities to individuals or subgroups engaged in unlawful behavior.

FORUM: Legal Committee (GA6)

QUESTION OF: Establishing a legal framework for the use of proactive policing in educational institutions

SUBMITTED BY: Bangladesh

CO-SUBMITTED BY: Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Egypt, Ghana, Japan, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Libya, Mexico, Myanmar, Nigeria, Republic of Korea, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Tunisia, Turkiye, United Arab Emirates

THE LEGAL COMMITTEE,

Fully alarmed by the current situation in educational institutions worldwide, with an increased rate of criminal and violent behaviors posing a significant threat to school staff and students' safety,

Having ratified the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime, and Policing Act (2014),

Contemplating the Gun-Free Schools Act of 1994 signed into law on March 31, 1994 by the U.S. Supreme court,

Having considered further the ethical part of police at educational institutions,

Deeply conscious that certain countries are fully affected by crimes and vandalism,

Noting with satisfaction the past efforts of the UN to solve the problem by establishing school resource officers,

1. Urges member-states to take all necessary measures so as to ensure that educational institutions' policies and practices on proactive policing comply with international human rights law and standards, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the UN Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials, by means such as but not limited to:
 - a. Establishing independent oversight mechanisms, such as review boards, to investigate complaints of police misconduct or abuse, ensuring that victims have access to any needed legal representation and/or compensations,
 - b. Collecting and analyzing data on the use of proactive policing, including information on the frequency, nature, and outcomes of police interventions, so as to identify any patterns of abuse or discrimination and to promote the development of evidence-based policies and training programs;
2. Calls on educational institutions to provide comprehensive and frequent training to members of educational institutions' security teams, developed as a result of communication with relevant stakeholders, including students, faculty, and community members, that will be delivered by qualified trainers with expertise in safety and human rights, including practical exercises and covering a range of topics such as but not limited to:
 - a. Developing cultural sensitivity among law enforcement officers,

- b. Engaging law enforcement officers working with young people,
 - c. De-escalation techniques,
 - d. The principle of non-discrimination;
3. Recommends that educational institutions collaborate with law enforcement agencies, community organizations, and other stakeholders to promote effective and inclusive proactive policing practices, including strategies such as but not limited to:
- a. Providing training and support for students, teachers, and staff on the principles and benefits of proactive policing, and on how to interact, or cooperate with proactive policing officers,
 - b. Building partnerships with community organizations that can provide mentoring, counseling, or other forms of support for at-risk students,
 - c. Creating a combined school-police body that guarantees the immediate intervention in any situation regarding school violence,
 - d. Encouraging all relevant agencies of the United Nations to collaborate more closely regarding the establishment of effective surveillance for proactive policing in educational institutions by means such as but not limited to:
 - i. Using cameras, alarms, and other security systems to detect and respond to potential dangers,
 - ii. Using facial recognition software to identify individuals who may pose a threat and can alert security personnel to their presence;
4. Urges educational institutions to take responsibility on raising awareness on the importance of proactive policing and anti-violence which could also promote the collaboration between students and officers, through means such as but not limited to:
- a. Open workshops and campaigns,
 - b. Newspaper agencies and media discussing the significance of this subject and how all nations should recognize the need of being prepared to handle such concerns in their upcoming announcements,
 - c. School seminars that will raise awareness of students by informing them about the topic and its detrimental effect;
5. Encourages governments to enhance the use of School Resource Officers (SROs), who are qualified law enforcement officials assigned to work in schools, in order to facilitate:
- a. Crime prevention, crime fear reduction, and good interactions between law enforcement and students,
 - b. Cooperation with the SROs to educate students and add a similar subject in the school curriculum;
6. Draws the attention on the presence of campus guards, which can prevent criminal conduct by means such as but not limited to:
- a. Reacting immediately to any crime-related problems within the campus,
 - b. Collaborating closely with regional law enforcement to keep the community's safety and security,
 - c. Working along with parents, teachers, and other stakeholders to spot possible safety risks early on and handle them accordingly and sufficiently.