Forum: Security Council

Question of: Venezuela - Tackling a humanitarian, economic and political

crisis

Submitted by: Kuwait

Co-submitted by: Belgium, France, Peru, United Kingdom, United States of America

The Security Council,

Realizing that Article 34 of the United Nations Charter applies, since it declares that "the Security Council may investigate any dispute, or any situation which might lead to international friction or give rise to a dispute, in order to determine whether the continuance of the dispute or situation is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security",

Realizing that in the recent past some countries of the United Nations Security Council have adopted a political tone which stresses only vested interests and is above all threatening the international diplomacy, peace and coexistence of the different people,

Alarmed by the international concerns over the humanitarian situation in Venezuela, which caused the displacement of thousands of people to the neighboring countries,

Pointing out Article 20 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), which guarantees freedom of assembly and association and highlights that no one may be compelled to belong to an association,

Further pointing out Article 21 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), which stresses that everyone shall take part in the government of his country by freely elected representatives and above all the "will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by an anonymized vote or by equivalent free voting procedures" (GA/RES217/1948),

Aware of the Decisions made by the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR), which guarantee among others, the right to access food and health, two rights which are in close relation to any sanctions against countries of high importance,

Fully aware of the deeply concerning fact, that not only due to the high inflation, the rising of unbearable costs of daily needs, the lack of medication, social benefits and the missing ability to purchase basic goods, but also because of political tracking, thousands of Venezuelans have to flee, seeking refuge in Latin America and also Spain and the United States of America,

Guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nation and its values,

Recalling the resolution passed in the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States on January 20, 2019 (CP/RES. 1117) and the resolution passed in the General Assembly of the Organization of American States on June 5, 2018 (AG/RES. 2929),

 42 Expressing deep concern about the fatal political and economic situation in the Republic of 43 Venezuela, which led to a humanitarian disaster that has forced approximately two million 44 people to leave the country,

Bearing in mind the immense need of medical, financial and emergency relief for the Venezuelan people and the neighboring countries of Venezuela,

Deeply disturbed about the use of brute force as well as the persecution of innocent people, committed by the Maduro regime, targeting political and ethnical minority groups such as members of the opposition, peaceful and unarmed protesters and journalists,

Expressing deep concern about the violation of human rights by the Maduro regime and about the existence of corrupt practices, which hinder the restoration of the rule of law and the beneficial use of the oil reserves.

Noting the importance of reaching political accord between the stakeholders in government and opposition to restore democratic governance through a credible negotiation process,

Expressing its approval regarding the conversations between the opposition and the government in Oslo on May 30, 2019 and the continuation of those talks in Stockholm on June 14, 2019,

Rejecting the claim of the Maduro regime, that it gained democratic legitimacy through the presidential elections of May 20, 2018, and noting further that the National Assembly's constitutional authority is legitimized through a democratic election,

1. <u>Calls</u> all parties concerned, named in the second, third and fourth clauses, to take the necessary measures to ensure that humanitarian assistance reaches those in need;

2. <u>Authorizes</u> the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) to discuss and enact possible and necessary measures to establish a stable supply of food and medical goods in Venezuela;

 <u>Further authorizes</u> the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to enforce any action, which is in accordance with the domestic statues and would improve the situation of Venezuelan fugitives;

4. <u>Urges</u> the Venezuelan government to accept the necessary, widely supported and legitimate humanitarian emergency relief by:

a. the United Nations Aid Agencies, which follow international protocols such as but not limited to:

i. the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA),

ii. the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR),iii. and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF),

b. such Non-Governmental-Organizations, which have a United Nations mandate to serve as a guarantor for human rights, as for example the red cross;

- **5. Expresses** that the crisis in Venezuela requires all relevant actors to give priority to the national interest, over personal or party interests, and to commit to a comprehensive political dialogue to address the current crisis;
- **6. Recommends** the Venezuelan government to:

- a. accept help from the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) as well as the World Bank Group (WBG) under the UNs monitor and with routinely sent progress reports to create structures to alleviate the poverty situation by creating poverty reduction strategy Papers (PRSPs) with Annual Progress Reports (APRs) to solve the problem in ways such as but not limited to:
 - i. specific policies, including macroeconomic and financial policies that would be pursued in the context of the strategy,
 - ii. the launch date and timeframe for implementation, to ensure that the strategy underlying IMF-supported programs is current,
 - iii. encouraged participatory process,
 - iv. existing poverty situation and trends,
 - v. factors influencing poverty, including bottlenecks of poverty reduction,
 - vi. a fiscal and debt framework, with the view of prioritizing development spending needs based on a realistic assessment of fiscal space,
 - vii. spending effectiveness such as focusing on how well money is spent on poverty,
 - viii. safety nets and risk mitigations,
- b. accept financial aid by the aforementioned organizations, which will be distributed by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP);
- 7. <u>Acknowledges</u> the international recognized principles and provisions of the United Nations Charter, including especially Article 2IV and those relating to the protection of the sovereignty of the United Nations member states and non-interference in their domestic affairs as long as there are no crimes against humanity committed by the government of the country, to be important guidelines for possible strategies to solve and enhance the situation in Venezuela;
- **8.** <u>Strongly condemns</u> any offensive military action in Venezuela by a foreign power which would violate the, in this resolution highlighted, international principles, among them the territorial integrity or political independence of any state;
- **9.** <u>Urges</u> therefore all parties to exercise restraint, reduce tension, renounce violence and make every effort to prevent further violence;
- **10.** <u>Urges</u> the members of the United Nations to establish the "United Nations International Court and an investigative branch for Investigating crimes and violence in Venezuela" (UNICICVV), which:
 - a. exists as long as the United Nations Security Council extends its mandate,
 - b. serves as a United Nations Organ and is subject to the framework of the International Court of Justice,
 - judges, prosecutors and employees are chosen by all member states of the United Nations, apart from Venezuela in order to secure the neutrality of the Court;
- 11. <u>Urges</u> UNICICVV to investigate crimes or incidents which might emphasize a crime in Venezuela and are of international importance violating fundamental human rights, which might be committed by either the Venezuelan military, members of the official

Venezuelan government, any opposition party in Venezuela, and supposes disabled sanctions against the offenders or, in case of greater political crimes or tactical scheming or similar by Venezuelan authorities, the international community to decide about measures also on Venezuelan territory (and against Article 2 IV) in order to guarantying the basic human rights of the Venezuelan people;

12. <u>Proposing</u> the arrangement and enforcement of an extensive and transparent communication strategy which provides a negotiated, non-violent and believable solution to the crisis of Venezuela;

13. <u>Strongly recommends</u> a free, fair and transparent election in Venezuela, which takes place after establishing a contact group, with the example of the Middle East Quartet and the Contact Group on former Yugoslavia, aimed at implementing statues on credible negotiations, in mind, being held after an investigation of the UNICICVV, supervised by a different international observance committee, taking place under the condition that the newly elected government is obliged to grant access, limited to 10 percent each year, to the oil production of their country to the Russian Federation and China, which is limited to 10 years, grants an interest rate of one billion US dollars a year and splits the profit two thirds in favor of the Russian Federation and one third in favor of China;

14. <u>Strongly urges</u> to restore a democratic governance by implementing a newly elected administration by a transparent election, which:

a. is supported by peaceful and credible initiatives giving rise to free and fair presidential elections,b. should be in charge of an international observation committee,

c. will be, if necessary, protected by a peacekeeping mission in conformity with Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations;

15. <u>Further recommends</u> the development of a socioeconomic agenda which ensures the maintenance of peace, communication and economic development and takes the economic recovery plan into consideration, working out an updated version and therefore trying to control the drop in production of PDVSA, enabling foreign and national investment and reestablishing a functioning economy;

16. <u>Supports</u> the National Assembly, and is aware of the disputes within the opposition; hoping that they will be resolved in order to avoid further problems;

17. <u>Stresses</u> the necessity of the prevention of human rights violations and of the protection of those who are persecuted and the opposition;

18. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.