**FORUM:** General Assembly Fourth Committee

**QUESTION OF:** The situation in Venezuela

**SUBMITTED BY:** Poland

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Realising* that in 2017, the South American country experienced inflation rates up to 652.67% and predictions show that the average inflation rate in 2019 will soar up to 3,474.73%. These inflation rates have resulted in food and medicinal prices skyrocketing,

*Noting* that many Venezuelans are seeking asylum abroad to escape the economic collapse. Over the last four years, an estimated 4 million Venezuelans have migrated, often illegally, to other neighbouring countries such as, Colombia, Ecuador, Brazil, Mexico, Panama, Chile, Guyana and the Dominican Republic,

*Affirming* several countries are attempting to make an effort to increase immigration restrictions and to deport illegal Venezuelan migrants,

*Having heard* Venezuelan president Maduro uses assassinations, torture and sexual abuse against political prisoners, and extreme censorship of the press to control population. Furthermore, the hunger which pollutes the country is used as another tool for political control,

*Reaffirming* the duty of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela as a State to protect the life, liberty, and security of its citizens,

*Further condemning* the Government of Venezuela’s refusal to recognize or take any action in response to the humanitarian conditions of the country,

*Emphasizing* that strong authoritarian rule, and strong manipulation tactics used by current president Nicolas Maduro, played a big role in the current humanitarian and economic crisis in Venezuela, and that a restoration of the four branches of power in Venezuela’s government is crucial in its process towards full economic recovery,

*Further reaffirming* the fact that the Venezuelan crisis has lasted for over 18 years, therefore, a serious, it is imperative that an efficacious resolution is established, which takes actions as soon as possible,

*Reminding* all nations that a complete restoration of power within the Venezuelan government is an extensive procedure,

*Noting further* that the Venezuelan economy being solely based on oil has factored into the crisis greatly,

*Defining* Human Development Index (HDI) as “statistic composite index of life expectancy, education, and per capita income indicators,”

*Noting with regret* that the “National Constituent Assembly” is illegitimate and that the political rights of the Venezuelan citizens are at risk as they have a lack of political freedom,

*Clarifying* that The Lima Group (LIMA), is a multilateral body composed of 17 nationwide within the America’s tasked with “establishing a peaceful exit to the crisis in Venezuela,

1. Calls upon all acting parties within the Venezuelan crisis to take effective measures in peacefully restoring the four previously existing branches of power, in accordance to the Venezuelan constitution, and in addition, strive for a government that is capable of providing humanitarian aid and restoring the nation’s economy, this can be done in means such as but not limited to:
   1. talks between Maduro’s government and all acting parties within the Venezuelan government, these negotiations will aim for:
      1. effective processes in the shift towards a fairer government,
      2. alterations to Venezuela’s economic agenda,
      3. negotiate a new electoral process that truly reflects the will of the Venezuelan citizens and peacefully resolves the current crisis in that country;
   2. a coalition between all nations affected by the Venezuelan crisis as well as, countries that have strong historical ties with Venezuela, such as LIMA, this will limit the current unilateral actions by the United States, this coalition will be tasked with:
      1. leading the response against Maduro’s authoritarian government, including sanctions and diplomatic relations,
      2. being primary subsidiaries for the humanitarian and economic aid within Venezuela;
2. Requests that the government of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela take complete responsibility of the human rights violations their government has committed including but not limited to:
   1. arbitrary detentions and killings against peaceful protestors,
   2. violent house raids,
   3. torture,
   4. government forces firing tear gas and buckshot at anti-Government protestors without a warning,
   5. systematic use of military force to instill fear in protestors so they will no longer protest, rally, or assemble,
   6. threatening journalists to prevent them from distributing information about the protests to the public;
3. Strongly Encourages the current Venezuelan Government to open its doors to Humanitarian aid and implement epidemiological measures offered by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, for the reasons of:
   1. the fact that Venezuela’s current political and economic situation making it incapable of subsidizing for effective humanitarian aid,
   2. the implementation of quick and effective measures to combat the humanitarian issues within Venezuela, as they serve as an obstacle in tackling the political and economic issues within Venezuela,
   3. prevent the aggravation of the humanitarian and public health crisis;
4. Calls for the creation of a UN task force called The United Nations Political Mission to Venezuela (UNPMV), tasked with overseeing the shift towards a fairer government within Venezuela by:
   1. guarantee the presence of socio-economic, and political rights of all citizens within the republic,
   2. further the investigation on the alleged violation of human rights within Venezuela; (Finland)
   3. monitoring the following elections so as to ensure that the elections run under the terms negotiated in the talks mentioned in clause 1
   4. ensuring that citizens voting are protected from influencing parties
5. Affirms the continuation of the investigation by the ICC prosecutor towards the alleged human rights violations by Maduro’s security forces, and act within the ICJ in whatever means they deem appropriate;
6. Urges the Venezuelan government to take effective action in diversifying its economy and striving for an economy that is not solely based on oil with actions such as but not limited to:
   1. creating effective measures to make agricultural production play a big role in the Venezuelan economy through bilateral investment with its allies, such as the ones already present between Venezuela and China,
   2. establish an agreement on an economic plan with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank which could strengthen the methods in diversifying its economy by subsidizing for the expenses of shifting the economy away from oil,
   3. loans from the IMF and World Bank to establish and strengthen domestic firms and assist the Venezuelan private sector;
7. Strongly asks the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) to incentivize the transition towards a more politically and economically stable Venezuela by subsidizing for what was implemented in clause 6;
8. Further calls for more effective measures in minimizing the number of Venezuelan refugees fleeing to Central and South America, as many of the nations within South America are incapable of providing effective humanitarian aid to refugees, this will be done through:
   1. temporary housing and healthcare facilities near the Venezuelan border, funded by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
      1. temporary housing has reasonable accommodations such as running water bedding heating and gas that will both provide a sustainable life and at an appropriate standard compared to the HDI standard,
      2. this housing will be overseen by the UNHCR and United Nations Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), in order to ensure that refugees are not being exploited in these facilities;
   2. UNHCR will additionally fund for education opportunities within these facilities
      1. suggest that the Red Cross fund, facilitates, and oversees the healthcare facilities,
      2. children aged 3-18 will receive compulsory education in accordance to the International Standard Classification of Education (ICSE),
      3. adults can additionally receive higher education in several fields which will further help them integrate into the new economy,
      4. UNHCR will fund for the necessary educational infrastructure,
      5. teaching opportunities will be a voluntary service organized by UNICEF;
9. Urges that the Office of the High Commissioner send an interim and follow up report to the Human Rights Council on the situation in Venezuela, this should serve as a determiner for what Humanitarian aid needs to be implemented within Venezuela.
10. Demands to release political prisoners of the government of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela within the standards of the negotiations in clause 1A