

Forum:	Special Conference on Pacifism & Injustice (SPECON)
Issue:	Protecting Vulnerable Groups from Human Rights Violations by Reviewing Law Enforcement Standards
Student Officer:	Marios Pasoglou
Position:	Deputy President

PERSONAL INTRODUCTION

Dear Delegates,

My name is Marios Pasoglou, and I currently attend the 10th Grade at Pierce - ACG. In this year's PSMUN conference I have the utmost honour of serving as a Deputy President in Special Conference on Pacifism & Injustice. This will be my second time chairing and I am very eager to participate in this conference.

I joined my school's MUN club last year and since then I have developed both as a person and as a student. MUN can have many benefits to those participating in it such as improving students' public speaking and critical thinking skills, something that is very important both in an academic and professional environment. Furthermore, students can develop their writing and research skills through reading the study guides and writing resolutions. Finally, through MUN you can investigate and gain deeper insight into the global issues that affect our world.

This year's conference theme of "Pacifism and Injustice" is increasingly relevant to the events that have transpired in the past few years. This topic is very important as it highlights that we as humans should focus on using nonviolent methods to approach and solve current issues. Furthermore, the protection of human rights should be a fundamental part of all societies. Finally, the topic of this study guide: "Protecting Vulnerable Groups from Human Rights Violations by Reviewing Law Enforcement Standards" is crucial in solving the injustices of the world. As it relates to both pillars of the theme, it highlights the imperative role of justice in the maintenance of global peace and the protection of human rights.

This study guide is by no means the sole preparation you should do for this conference. A good delegate should always have done much more research based on the contents of this guide while taking advantage of the bibliography already included. If you want clarification on any part of this guide, feel free to contact me at: m.pasoglou@acg.edu

Kind Regards,

Marios Pasoglou

INTRODUCTION

Human civilization has evolved a lot over the years, however, there are still marginalized groups, including ethnic, gender, and racial, minorities as well as disabled people, that often find themselves in difficult situations purely because of their distinct identity. To this day, many individuals around the world do not have equal status to their fellow human beings, which is a result of systematic inequality caused by social norms, stereotypes and prejudice. These individuals and social groups face discrimination and marginalization rendering them socially disadvantaged.

By definition, vulnerable groups include people that are physically, mentally or socially disadvantaged, and that are often subjected to violent behaviours from their social environment. Paradoxically, in many countries across the world law enforcement agencies and officers are often involved in incidents of ethnic, gender, or racial oriented discrimination. Law enforcement entails authorities such as the police, federal agencies, and sometimes even the military which are directly connected to the government. Although law enforcement is responsible for ensuring that citizens and institutions adhere by national laws and legislations, due to the lack of adequate or appropriate standards it fails to fulfil its role.

The involvement of law enforcement in cases of human rights violations can often be contributed to weak legal frameworks as well as their idea of being “untouchable” by law. Law enforcement standards often contain significant flaws that can jeopardize or harm the livelihoods of vulnerable groups and minorities. By reviewing and adjusting these guidelines and standards to the needs of marginalized individuals, discriminatory violence could be effectively reduced around the world. In the past few years this issue has become more and more prevalent and has gained worldwide attention especially through the emergence of movements such as Black Lives Matter (BLM). However, actions taken by the international community towards tackling the spread of discrimination have had minimal effect.

This topic is connected to this year's PSMUN theme Pacifism and Injustice on multiple levels. On the one hand, law enforcement plays a significant role in the maintenance of peace both on a national and international level. Therefore, when such agencies contain flaws they hinder progress towards the achievement of pacifism. If the current law enforcement standards were to be reviewed = there would be a greater chance of reaching the global goal of pacifism. On the other hand, human rights violations are a primary example of injustice and failure to adhere by international law. By neglecting the review of said standards, discrimination against specific social groups is exacerbated creating a vicious cycle of inequality and oppression. Therefore, investigating the issue and drafting possible solutions is essential.

DEFINITION OF KEY TERMS

Human Rights

Human rights are the rights that we have solely because we are humans, and they belong to all of us regardless of race, gender, or nationality. Some of the most basic of rights are the rights to life, food, health, and education.¹



Figure 1: Depicting human rights protected by the Human Rights Act in the UK²

Vulnerable Groups

According to the UNHCR's Master Glossary of Terms, vulnerable is defined as: "Physically, mentally or socially disadvantaged persons who may be unable to meet their basic needs and may therefore require specific assistance"³. These groups usually include ethnic, racial and gender minorities and are usually marginalized and discriminated against by the societies they live in.

Police Brutality

Police Brutality is the use of any force exceeding that reasonably necessary to accomplish a lawful police purpose. Police brutality is a term now used to describe the unjustified use of force by police against people that usually belong in vulnerable groups.⁴

¹ "Human Rights." *United Nations*, United Nations, <https://www.un.org/en/global-issues/human-rights>.

² Turnbull, Eilidh. "Human Rights in the Care and Support Sector." *National Care Forum*, 23 Jan. 2020, www.nationalcareforum.org.uk/blog/81231/.

³ United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. "UNHCR Master Glossary of Terms." *Refworld*, UNHCR, 2006, www.refworld.org/docid/42ce7d444.html.

⁴ "Police Brutality." *Dictionary of American History*. *Encyclopedia.com*. 29 Nov. 2022 <<https://www.encyclopedia.com>>.

Law Enforcement

Law enforcement is “the department of people who enforce laws, investigate crimes, and make arrests”.⁵ Law enforcement is usually comprised of officers which have taken an oath to protect their country and its citizens. Thus law enforcement’s cause is to uphold the rights of citizens and to punish those who break the law.

Human Rights Violations

Human Rights abuse is defined as “violation of the basic rights of people by treating them wrongly”.⁶ As such human rights violations are the violations of the fundamental human rights that people have. These violations are becoming increasingly common across the world, and they need to be stopped.

Socially Disadvantaged Groups

Socially disadvantaged groups are groups which have been subject to racial and ethnic bias because of their identities. Most of the times they belong to minorities and are discriminated against because of their belonging in such a group.

Discrimination

Discrimination is “treating a person or particular group of people differently, especially in a worse way from the way in which you treat other people, because of their race, gender, sexuality, etc.”⁷ Discrimination is one of the root causes of problems like this one and usually disproportionately affects people that belong to vulnerable groups.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Historical Background of Law Enforcement

The origins of the police of today can be found in “slave patrols” that were created in the US in the 1700s to squash slave uprisings. These patrols continued to exist until the end of the Civil War when the 13th Amendment was passed banning slavery. However, these slave patrols were swiftly replaced by militia-like groups that denied equal rights to freed slaves and reinforced segregation laws. Especially during the peak of racial segregation in America and the Jim Crow laws in the early 1900s, cities started to establish their own police departments to enforce local laws, mostly racially motivated ones. Gradually the racial laws were abolished and the mandate of the police changed.

⁵ “Law enforcement.” Merriam-Webster.com Dictionary, Merriam-Webster, <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/law%20enforcement>. Accessed 11 Jan. 2023.

⁶ “Human rights abuse.” Merriam-Webster.com Dictionary, Merriam-Webster, <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/human%20rights%20abuse> . Accessed 11 Jan. 2023.

⁷ “Discrimination.” *Cambridge Dictionary*, <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/discrimination> .

The origins of intelligence organizations such as the CIA, NSA, MI5 and MI6 are found in the early 20th century. At the turn of the century the European powers needed more intelligence to support their empires, and as such intelligence bureaus were founded across Europe. Towards the start of the Second World War, countries across Europe, especially with totalitarian regimes, started creating new intelligence agencies to monitor their adversaries. In 1942, one of the first intelligence organizations, the Office of Strategic Services, (OSS) was founded in the United States. As a result of the increasingly evolved technology participating in the war, such as the enigma machine and more bombing missions conducted, intelligence missions were one of the most important aspects of the war. The big rise and creation of intelligence agencies as we know them today came with the Cold War. In that era some of the biggest intelligence agencies of the world were founded such as the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) of the US, the KGB of the USSR, China’s Ministry of State Security (MSS) and Israel’s Mossad. Especially during the Cold War, intelligence was of vital importance with frequent reconnaissance missions conducted by both parties. After the end of the cold war, intelligence agencies have been focused on terrorist organizations such as al-Qaeda which themselves had developed a significant intelligence presence. This day they are mostly used for these activities but are reported as being used to spy against citizens.

Law Enforcement Standards

Law Enforcement Standards serve a very significant purpose in policing. Their aim is to set the rules of procedure by which the police operate. They are used to ensure that police and other agents follow their fundamental duty to “protect and serve” and to enforce the law with objectivity. There are three levels of law enforcement in the United States: federal, state, and local. In most other countries law enforcement agencies are either a single country-wide authority or are separated into multiple local or state agencies supervised by the respective justice department of each country. These standards have both advantages and disadvantages. The advantages are that there are set standards in which an officer should operate in order to avoid any misunderstandings for both the officer and citizen. Additionally, limiting how and when a police officer can use force is one of the major advantages of setting law enforcement standards. However, there are many more disadvantages and flaws in current law enforcement standards. One of their main flaws is the vagueness and inaccuracy that is identified in most systems around the world that fail to put a limit on the use of force and allow room for misinterpretation. Furthermore, many law enforcement agencies fail to give enough training to their officers, especially in de-escalation, thus further exacerbating the ineffectiveness of procedural guidelines.

Relationship between Law Enforcement Standards and Human Rights Violations

Even in contemporary societies, law enforcement standards have been promoting inequalities and violating those same rights that police have been sworn to protect.

As of late, there has been an observed increase in both police brutality and in the violation of human rights by law enforcement. In the US, there have been multiple documented cases of the government spying on its citizens through the National Security Agency with the help of many major telecommunications carriers something that can disproportionately affect minorities. That is a violation of multiple rights including the right to privacy. Additionally, the rights of many protesters were violated during the protests initiated by the BLM movement in 2020 which resulted in police brutality and people being illegally detained even if they were peacefully advocating. These violations especially impact people that belong to vulnerable groups and deeply affect their socioeconomic status.

Unfortunately, more and more examples of such incidents have been occurring in other countries too. In Iran the right to assembly and protest has been violated many times in the last few months as the police have killed and detained multiple people associated with the protests. The UK London's MET police's database called the "Gangs Matrix" has also been found to be racially biased against young men of colour leading to them being stopped and searched on the street under the "Stop and Search" program. In France, young men that are black were twenty times more likely to get checked by police. In July of 2016, for example, a man named Adama Traoré was found dead in police custody after he was identity checked and pinned to the ground by three officers. Similar exhibitions of violence appear across with the world law enforcement officials being found guilty of abusing their authority by either falsely arresting people, performing illegal searches, using excessive force and ultimately in the worst case murdering a person.

Case Studies

Iran protests

In these last few months there have been widespread protests in Iran that were sparked by the death of 22-year-old Mahsa Amini while in police custody on 16 September 2022. She was arrested by the Iranian "morality" police with the pretext that she was wearing the compulsory hijab wrongly on the 13th of September. According to the media and Mahsa's family she was severely beaten and died 3 days later while still in police custody. After reports of this incident came to light, widespread protests started in Iran. The women across the country removed their hijabs as a means to show their dissatisfaction on how they were being treated. This slowly evolved into a movement calling for revolution and to take down the theocratic regime. This has led to protests worldwide both for women's rights in Iran and against the theocratic regime. Such protests have been done in many major European cities such as Berlin, London and Athens. As a result, Mahsa Amini became a symbol for freedom and women's rights across the world.



Figure 2: Protests in Iran over Mahsa Amini's death shine spotlight on morality police

Black Lives Matter Movement

The Black Lives Matter Movement or BLM for short started in 2012 with the hashtag #BlackLivesMatter after George Zimmerman was acquitted for the shooting and death of Trayvon Martin. It grew throughout the US after the deaths of Michael Brown in 2014 and Eric Garner in 2017 in Missouri and New York respectively. The movement garnered global support worldwide after the death of George Floyd and other people of colour by police during the early days of the pandemic in 2020. It has since become well-established as an international movement with supporters in many countries recently launching worldwide protests against police brutality. It's also worth noting that during the protests that it sparked, there were many violations of the right to assembly with protestors being beaten, illegally detained and arrested by law enforcement authorities of both the local and federal levels. Except for asking for better treatment of black people, BLM has since become one of the biggest organizations for police reform across the world advocating for better law enforcement standards and increased training. As a result, BLM has affected the world by pushing for increased law enforcement accountability and civil rights both in the US and the rest of the world.



Figure 3: Black Lives Matter Movement in the United States of America

MAJOR COUNTRIES AND ORGANISATIONS INVOLVED

United States of America (USA)

Law enforcement standards in the US have been considered lacking by many specialists. In the federal level standards are mainly set by the Department of Justice (DOJ) and its sub-departments such as the Office of Justice Programs (OJP) and the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS). One such standard set by the DOJ are the “Standards for Law Enforcement Agencies, The Standards Manual of the Law Enforcement Agency Accreditation Program” which focus especially on the accreditation of agencies and whose requirements they must fulfil before receiving such accreditation. Additionally, it sets guidelines on police procedures such as patrol and criminal investigations. However, there are also many agencies on the state level which set guidelines on law enforcement such as the Commission on Law Enforcement Standards and Training of the Arkansas Department of Public Safety. Finally, laws such as the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 which allows the DOJ to review practices of law enforcement agencies that violate one’s federal rights and Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 which allows the DOJ to revoke funding to law enforcement agencies that receive federal funding if they are being discriminatory systematically are a good tool to increase the level of standards of the police.

In the US, there have been many cases of police brutality throughout the last few years. There have been widespread protests sparked by the Black Lives Matter Movement (BLM) which although started in 2013, it only gained widespread attention after the death of George Floyd by police in May of 2020. Even though those protests were made to voice how police brutality had affected people of colour, after they started, police brutality did not decrease but as a result increased both in severity and

frequency. There were cases of protesters being falsely arrested and detained by police forces that were there to protect the protesters.

Nigeria

Nigerian law enforcement standards have recently been on the spotlight with the events of the EndSARS movement. Police standards in Nigeria are mainly governed by laws such as the Criminal Procedure Code of 1960, the 2015 Administration of Criminal Justice Act, 1916 Criminal Code and Police Force Order 237, which guide the use of firearms by police. Another policy aiming to set standards for law enforcement is the Nigeria Police Code of Conduct which aims to set rules in many areas of policing. Some of these areas are the use of force and integrity. To conclude, settings standards for law enforcement in Nigeria is a significant issue as current standards are lacking, and Law enforcement has been accused of bribery and abuse of power.

In October of 2020, there was a massive movement of protesters in Nigeria against the Special Anti-Robbery Squad (SARS) with the #EndSARS movement. The movement sparked widespread protests across the country by people requesting the disbandment of said squad. Nigeria could be considered responsible for these cases as it passed ineffective legislation against the issue. Additionally, many Nigerian governments mishandled the situation in many aspects and made false promises resulting in continuous human rights violations.



Figure 4: Nigerians Protest against Police Brutality Despite Government's Promise to Disband Special Unit

Iran

Iran has been in the centre of many allegations of human rights violations against minorities. There have been many cases of illegal interrogations, unfair prosecution or people being detained just for exercising their human rights. With the recent rise to power of Ebrahim Raisi, there has been increasingly conservative and restrictive legislation passed both for women’s rights and human rights in general. Furthermore, the very elections that brought him to power were conducted under a very repressive environment with a very low turnout which was a result of barring women, critics of the government, and religious minorities from running for office. There has also been a continued suppression of the freedom of expression, banning independent political parties, civil society organizations, trade unions and social media which were specifically deemed “counter-revolutionary”.

Similarly, but more recently we have seen protests in Iran in reaction to the death of 22-year-old Mahsa Amini by the so-called morality police of Iran. She was arrested for violating the Iranian hijab law as she was “improperly” wearing her hijab. She was violently beaten by Guidance Patrol (morality police) officers something that was denied by the Iranian Government. These protests quickly became nationwide garnering attention from the government which responded by shutting down access to the internet and moving to silence the protesters although unsuccessfully. As a result, more than 450 people have been killed including some 60 adolescents.

Germany

Law Enforcement in Germany is considered the responsibility of each state so each one has its own police service. Police can usually be separated into two categories, the criminal police or Kriminalpolizei whose officers usually do not wear a uniform and handle serious crimes like assault and murder and the Schutzpolizei which deals with traffic offenses and minor issues. Most states also have divisions such as the Autobahn polizei which serves as highway patrol and the Wasserschutzpolizei which patrols Germany’s waterways. There are also two main federal agencies the Bundeskriminalamt which works like the FBI, handling matters such as bank robberies, kidnappings and counterfeiting and the Bundespolizei which has duties like border patrol, protection of federal buildings and transportation security.

In relation to law enforcement standards, there are many laws which govern them both on state and federal levels. On the federal level, the use of force is dictated by the Federal Police Law of 1994 which says that when there are several options to achieve the purpose of law enforcement, officers are to pick the least harmful one for both the subject and the general public. Furthermore, police oversight in Germany is described as lacking since most state and federal agencies have not still established oversight authorities for police with claims that nine in ten police officers are not convicted of offences after being investigated. Even though Germany has one of the

highest percentages of refugees and migrants, there are still cases of discrimination and abuse by police towards them.

Russian Federation

Law Enforcement in Russia is headed by the Ministry of the Interior and is primarily focused on state interests rather than the law. Differently than other countries the foreign and domestic security are intertwined. Regime security is one of the most important purposes of law enforcement and as such we've seen the rise of services such as the Federal Security Service (FSB) which although considered a domestic security agency has expanded its activities in foreign intelligence. However, there have been many documented cases of police brutality in Russia these last few years mostly attributed to the repressive character of the regime. Even recently Russian authorities have been torturing anti-war protesters that object the war in Ukraine. Authorities in Russia have so far conducted multiple illegal detentions, arrests and interrogations all of which can be considered human rights violations and show the minimal law enforcement standards which exist in Russia.

Amnesty International

Amnesty International is a Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) that started in 1961 when a British lawyer was enraged by the arrest of 2 Portuguese students for raising a toast to freedom. Following the incident, he wrote an article calling for their release which garnered global attention giving rise to the organization. The main purpose of the organization is making the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights a reality. From their original cause of the release of political prisoners to growing as an organization upholding human rights through the world, Amnesty International has been vital in the resolution of many human rights related issues. They have also played a vital role in the issue of police brutality both in spreading awareness and proposing solutions.

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) was established by the UN General Assembly in December 1993 through resolution 48/141 after the adoption of the Vienna Declaration and Plan of Action by the World Conference on Human Rights. Its aim is to address human rights violations and promote the rights of people across the world. The OHCHR is an agency fundamental in reducing human rights violations by law enforcement as it is one of the more active organisations in this field. The OHCHR has taken many steps to address this issue. Some of them include the International Human Rights Standards for Law Enforcement of 1996 and the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials of 1979. These have been some of the most significant initiatives made to reduce Human Rights Violations and as such the OHCHR is one of the most significant organizations in human rights issues.

TIMELINE OF EVENTS

DATE	DESCRIPTION OF EVENT
10 December 1948	Publication of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights
1961	Amnesty International was founded.
17 December 1979	Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials is adopted by the United Nations General Assembly with resolution 34/169.
August 1983	Release of The Standards Manual of the Law Enforcement Agency Accreditation Program by the NCJRS.
7 September 1990	Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials adopted by the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Havana, Cuba.
December 1993	The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights was established by the General Assembly with resolution 48/141.
1996	International Human Rights Standards for Law Enforcement were released.
26 February 2012	Death of Trayvon Martin
July 2013	Start of the Black Lives Matter movement
17 July 2014	Death of Eric Garner
9 August 2017	Death of Michael Brown
25 May 2020	Death of George Floyd sparking widespread protests
October 2020	Start of the #EndSARS Movement
16 September 2022	Death of Mahsa Amini while under custody by the Iranian “morality” police

PREVIOUS ATTEMPTS TO SOLVE THE ISSUE

[Universal Declaration of Human Rights \(UDHR\)](#)

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 10 December 1948. It was drafted by a committee comprising of members from various countries with diverse social, economic, and political statuses. It describes 30 fundamental rights and freedoms that all humans have regardless of race, gender, and other significant characteristics. Its main purpose is to show that all people are equal and have the same rights. The UDHR was one of the first attempts aimed to curb this issue and has been one of the more well-known ones. Article 2 of the UDHR describes that “Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind”⁸ and as such all humans have the same rights. Furthermore, article 7 says that “All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law”⁹. Finally, article 5 describes that “No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.”¹⁰ and as such violence against anyone especially those belonging to minorities is prohibited.

[Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials](#)

The Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 17 December 1979 with resolution 34/169. Its aim is to define how law enforcement officers should conduct themselves while performing official duties. Article 2 of the code describes that “In the performance of their duty, law enforcement officials shall respect and protect human dignity and maintain and uphold the human rights of all persons.”¹¹ which is one of the most fundamental things that police officers should consider while conducting their duties.

[Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials](#)

The Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials were adopted in September of 1990 by the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Havana, Cuba as a way to regulate the use of force by the police forces of UN member states. It requests all governments and law enforcement agencies to adopt and implement regulations on the use of force and firearms. Additionally, it asks that law enforcement officials while

⁸ “Universal Declaration of Human Rights.” *United Nations*, United Nations, 10 Dec. 1948, www.un.org/en/about-us/universal-declaration-of-human-rights.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ “Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials.” OHCHR, www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/code-conduct-law-enforcement-officials.

carrying out their duties should apply non-violent means if possible before resorting to using force.

[International Human Rights Standards for Law Enforcement](#)

The International Human Rights Standards for Law Enforcement is a booklet released by the Centre for Human rights of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in 1996. It aims at setting human rights standards for law enforcement as a means to reduce incidents. One of them is titled “Non-Discrimination in Law Enforcement”, which is fundamental in solving law enforcement generated violence. This section aims at reducing discrimination by police and reminding law enforcement that everyone is equal against the law. Furthermore, it sets standards on police procedures such as arrests, detentions and investigations as to try and create impartiality on such procedures. Finally, it sets standards on the use of force and firearms on when they should be utilized and in which situations.

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

[Revision of Law Enforcement Standards](#)

Considering that the law enforcement standards of today are either non-existent or not being followed, we need to take measures and revise them. Revising said standards can help better equip officers on how to handle situations and assist them with the treatment of minorities. This can be done by creating impartial and unbiased policies that set a solid framework for policing. This could include revising standards on the use of force to include non-confrontational methods and have force and violence only as the final resort an officer could take. These standards should be revised with the help of police, lawyers with specialization on Human Rights and civil liberties, and psychologists so as to determine the best courses of action an officer can take. Furthermore, officers should be obliged to keep up to date with new policies and standards by taking seminars. Finally, each agency should create or improve its own Internal Affairs department to be more impartial with all actions conducted by it and approved by a panel of experts on police abuse and police work. All of these can both help with the treatment of minorities by police and in increasing public trust toward law enforcement agencies.

[Law enforcement officers training](#)

A feasible and effective solution would be to overhaul the training that police officers receive before they undertake their official duties. This training should include teaching non-confrontational tactics to avoid edge case scenarios. Furthermore, officers should be trained in de-escalation techniques that help with the limitation of shootings and attacks on the officers. Additionally, all officers should receive field training as trainees before becoming fully fledged police officers to teach them about

real life policing and the consequences of abuse of power can have both on them and the citizens they are protecting. This way officers can be ready to face all challenges they might encounter on the field without abusing their powers. Officers should also be trained after they become fully-fledged officers through monthly seminars on all aspects of law enforcement such as use of force and non-confrontational tactics. Finally, all officers should be trained to provide psychological assistance to people in cases of domestic violence and abuse.

The establishment of monitoring committees

It is of vital importance in solving this issue that oversight committees are created. These committees are going to be created and led by the UN and NGOs that focus on the issue of human rights violations. They will be staffed by trained staff that include lawyers and each country will have a representative contributing to the matters of the committee while showing the stance of their country. These committees are going to ensure that all law enforcement agencies as well as standards set by international agreements and their respective legislatures are followed. Furthermore, each year the committees will prepare a report to the United Nations that outlines all violations by each country and how they can improve and align their standards with those set by the UN and its associate agencies.

Public Awareness Campaigns

Public awareness campaigns should be launched in all countries to provide awareness to the public about current law enforcement standards and their need for revision. Campaigns like these should be launched by all member countries and their respective oversight committees in order to raise public awareness on police brutality and the effects of ineffective standards. Furthermore, the United Nations and its agencies should promote those campaigns and launch their own impartial ones to raise awareness without any bias. This could be done with multiple means such as advertisements on the television, radio, newspapers and billboards there could also be posters and flyers handed around to spread awareness of the ill effects of ineffective standards.

Protection for Vulnerable Groups

There are many methods which can be used to achieve the protection of vulnerable groups from the violation of their human rights. One of the ways to achieve this would be by enhancing the social security schemes that are offered to people of vulnerable groups. This can be done by giving them better and cheaper healthcare and education as many of them cannot afford it. Additionally, governments could fund representation or find lawyers to represent victims of police brutality *pro bono* (for free) to defend them and their rights in court. Moreover, public centres could be created that focus on the protection and defence of the human rights of people that

belong to vulnerable groups that work alongside the educational programs created in other solutions.

Educational Programmes

Finally, educational programs with the sole purpose of educating both vulnerable groups and the general public could be launched. On the one hand, people that belong to vulnerable groups should be educated on the rights they have and how to uphold them. They should be taught how to face law enforcement while minimizing the risks and respecting their rights. On the other hand, the general public should be made aware of the rights they and minorities have, as well as the difficulties they are required to encounter with on a daily basis. Furthermore, they should learn to respect and help uphold those rights especially when they encounter a member of a vulnerable group being treated unfairly by law enforcement authorities. These programs would be available for both adults in lifelong learning centres and for teenagers in schools, while it is important that specialized personnel teach the classes. Therefore, it is essential that seminars are held for those personnel, ensuring that they are not biased and will conduct the lessons with the utmost impartiality.

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