

**Committee:** United Nations Human Rights Council

**Topic:** Establishing measures to ensure the political safety of dissidents in Venezuela.

**Main Submitter:** Venezuela

**Co-submitters:** China, Turkmenistan, Myanmar, Saudi Arabia, DR Congo

**Signatories:** Republic of Korea, Brazil, China, Dominican Republic, DPRK, Russian Federation, South Africa, Switzerland, Turkmenistan, Yemen, D.R. Kongo, Saudi Arabia, Chile, Norway, Eritrea, Mauritania

*Agreeing* that the Venezuelan crisis and its implications have a global impact as it is the country that holds the largest oil reserves,

*Reminding* the member states that US has exercised considerable influence over Latin American countries,

*Guided* by the belief that Maduro's government should talk with the opposition, e.g. especially with the USA to decrease the sanctions (Vatican-mediated Dialogue),

1. Remarking that the UN should have more bilateral negotiations with Venezuela to ensure no human rights are violated and to then agree on removing sanctions;
2. Recommends members of Latin America and of the UN to join with Venezuela in Norway, a neutral country, to be supervised under the jurisdiction of the Lima group formed in 2017 to:
  - a. Establish a limit to the sanctions against Venezuela to not be harming innocent people. Sanctions only increase the economic crisis and led to the death of 2000 people,
  - b. Ensure upcoming elections will not be influenced by interventions from western powers,
  - c. Facilitate an inclusive and transparent dialogue with all political stakeholders, including opposition groups, aimed at achieving a peaceful resolution to the current political crisis;
3. Calls upon the international community to:
  - a. Provide support for initiatives that promote human rights and the rule of law in

Venezuela,

- b. Offer humanitarian assistance to address the urgent needs of the Venezuelan population, including access to essential services such as food and healthcare,
  - c. Encourage all parties to engage in peaceful and constructive dialogue for a lasting solution to the crisis of Venezuela,
  - d. Ban local organisations that are putting the current Venezuelan government at risk;
4. Requests the Secretary- General to appoint a special Envoy to Venezuela to:
  - a. Facilitate and support political dialogue and negotiations among all relevant stakeholders in Venezuela, with the goal of reaching a peaceful solution,
  - b. Work closely with regional organisations to limit the amount of international intervention;
5. Discourages the establishment of a United nations Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Venezuela because it:
  - a. Disrupts the natural Venezuelan order in politics,
  - b. Publishes false information about the human rights abuses and violations, including those directed against the political dissidents and human rights defenders,
6. Recommends members of the OPEC (Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries) to at least be neutral on the question of political dissidents so Venezuela could resolve their minor internal problem
  - a. Supports the coordination of both countries in terms of oil production levels and a stabilisation of global markets. All members of OPEC must support Venezuela, as this country is one of the major oil producers in the world.
  - b. Further recommends that discussions on oil production quotas, pricing and strategies to influence global oil markets should go along in order that each OPEC country continues to have a flourishing economy.