



# General Assembly

Chair: Christine Deng  
2 June 2017

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ENUIMUN – Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee (SOCHUM)

Topic 1

## Resolution proposed to the General Assembly on 2nd June 2017

**A/RES/ENUIMUN/SOCHUM**

**‘Measures to enhance the protection of Prisoner Rights’**

*The General Assembly,*

*Guided* by the Preamble to the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, particularly of the importance of respecting fundamental human rights,

*Taking note* of the progress achieved by the Nelson Mandela Rules that have been universally acknowledged minimum standards for the detention of prisoners and has reflected the evolution of human rights norms and the changing nature of prison demographics,

*Recalling* all standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice developed by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and adopted or recommended by the General Assembly,

*Further recalling* the Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment, the Basic Principles for the Treatment of Prisoners, and United Nations Standard Minimum Rules of Non-Custodial Measures,

*Reaffirming* the Report on ‘Neglected Needs: Girls in Criminal Justice System’ published by the Interagency Panel on Juvenile Justice (IPJJ), emphasizing the specific vulnerabilities of women prisoners,

*Bearing in mind* the importance of the different needs of certain vulnerable groups such as children, juveniles and women in the administration of justice with reference to the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice and the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders,

1. *Calls upon* all member states who have empty prison infrastructure to transfer prisoners from overcrowded prison cells into these buildings or to convert them into rehabilitation centers;
2. *Encourages* Members States to promote the implementation of the United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty and the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules);
3. *Calls for* the establishment of a ‘International Protection for Prisoner Rights and their Treatment Fund’, comprised of group independent experts from the Commission of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, in order to:
  - a. Facilitate the construction of more effective infrastructure necessary for better treatment and rehabilitation of prisoners through financial aid and technical expertise,
  - b. Objectively assess applications through the group of independent experts to member states, and with permission of all donors, and thus disseminate aid accordingly,
  - c. Sending aid packages in in portions and assessing the usage of aid on a periodic basis;
4. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extra-budgetary resources towards the ‘International Protection for Prisoner Rights and their Treatment Fund’, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations;
5. *Calls upon* member states to separate different categories of prisoners in separate institutions, taking into account their sex, age, criminal record, the legal reason for their detention and the necessities of their treatment, thus:
  - a. Separating men and women detained in separate institutions as far as possible,
  - b. Separating untried prisoners from convicted prisoners,
  - c. Separating persons imprisoned for debt and other civil prisoners from persons imprisoned by reason of a criminal offence,
  - d. Separating young prisoners shall be kept from adults,
  - e. Separating extremist and political prisoners from all other prisoners;
6. *Calls for* the establishment of a confidential standardized prisoner file management system encompassing a database of records of all prisoner and staff information including but not limited to:
  - a. The identification of self-perceived gender, date of birth, age, country of birth and residence status of prisoners,
  - b. Judicial laws violated reasons for arrest, date, time and place of arrest,
  - c. Visible injuries and complaints about prior ill-treatment,
  - d. An inventory of personal property,
  - e. Attached annex of relatives, including, where applicable, number of children, and their ages, location and custody or guardianship status,
  - f. Emergency contact details and information on the prisoner’s next of kin;
7. *Requests* member states to ensure a degree of assurance in terms of sentence length for all prisoners;

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8. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to promote the use and application of the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice by, *inter alia*,
    - a. The identification of self-perceived gender, date of birth, age, country of birth and residence status of prisoners,
    - b. Providing advisory services and technical assistance to Member States, on request, including:
      - i. Assistance in crime prevention,
      - ii. Criminal justice,
      - iii. Law reform,
      - iv. Aid in the organization of training for law enforcement, crime prevention,
    - c. Aid in the provision of criminal justice personnel and support in the administration and management of penal and penitentiary systems, thus contributing to the upgrading of their efficiency and capabilities;
  
  9. *Invites* member states to consider social reintegration members for prisoners, by establishing part time prison employment, by:
    - a. Encouraging governmental bodies and non-state actors to offer part-time jobs to prisoners, and encourage prisoners to take on employment throughout their sentence, such as by:
      - i. Creating employment quotas for companies demanding labor,
      - ii. Encouraging a multicultural working environment amongst prisoners;
      - iii. Law reform,
      - iv. Aid in the organization of training for law enforcement, crime prevention,
    - b. Taking measures to ensure that prisoners are not discriminated against whilst in labor;
    - c. Encouraging periodical psychiatric monitoring of workers;
  
  10. *Requests* member states diversify their treatment of various prisoners, through implementing arbitrary treatment statutes, besides focusing the need for international adjuration, on the following 5 differentiated groups of prisoners:
    - a. Prisoners of foreign origin, who should be able to:
      - i. Entertain the right for a lawyer at court,
      - ii. Entertain the right for a translator at court,
      - iii. Be able to contact their relatives on regular intervals,
      - iv. Be expatriated to their country of origin,
    - b. Local prisoners, where sentence severity should be adapted to circumstances,
    - c. Elderly prisoners, who should be entertain the liberty to:
      - i. Access immediate medical care for terminal diseases,
      - ii. Access increased medical care for common diseases amongst age advanced prisoners, such as dementia,
    - d. Female prisoners, who should be entertain the liberty to:
      - i. Give birth in prison under the supervision of medical aid
      - ii. Consider the opportunity of a non-prison sentence for smaller crimes
    - e. Juvenile prisoners, who should be sought to gain access to education;

11. *Calls upon* the Intergovernmental Expert Group, established by Commission on Crime Prevention and Justice<sup>1</sup> to continuously revise existing United Nations 'Nelson Mandela Rules' for the treatment of prisoners so that they reflect recent advances in technology, normative and prison population changes;
  
12. *Further Calls upon* the Intergovernmental Expert Group to exchange information on best practices, as well as national legislation and existing international law.

*EnuiMUN 2017: SOCHUM*  
*31<sup>st</sup> May -2<sup>nd</sup> June 2017*

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<sup>1</sup> Resolution 65/230