

**Forum:** UNODC

**Question of:** Implementing procedures to prevent and eradicate juvenile delinquency

**Submitted by:** DPRK

**Co-Submitted by:** China, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Belarus, Ukraine, Lebanon, Iran

**Signatories:** Burkina Faso, Canada, Italy, Poland, Angola, Czech Republic, South Korea, Malaysia, Honduras, Turkey, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Syria, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Netherlands, El Salvador, Lebanon, Grenada, Finland, Argentina, UAE, Lebanon, Kazakhstan, Rwanda, Ireland, Norway, Algeria, Guatemala

*Alarmed by the fast growing rate of juvenile delinquency globally and the consequences which a phenomenon has on societies as a whole, notably but not only in terms of insecurity, loss of governmental property and great social cost,*

*Reminding that the absence of a strong societal support system able to dissuade juveniles from taking part in illegal activities makes individuals prone to criminal tendencies, the cost of which is high on the long-term,*

*Urges all nations to collaborate and make collective efforts to solve this pressing issue*

1. *Emphasizes* the importance of promoting educational programs among the youth that teaches pupils:
  - a. Moral values,
  - b. Ethical Conduct,
  - c. Loyalty to the state;
2. *Recommends* all nations to install treatment programs in which:
  - a. Juveniles are separated from society (for safety reasons),
  - b. Juveniles are re-educated,
  - c. Juveniles are trained on how to integrate back into society upon their release;
3. *Encourages* the use of intimidation tactics to guide juveniles into obedience;
4. *Affirms* the implementation of preliminary hearings to establish jurisdiction and procedural arrangements, therefore determining if the case is considered a criminal offense;
5. *Substantiates* that the juvenile delinquency system is too lenient, and therefore requires the following redefinitions and reforms:
  - a. The age of criminal majority is 16,
  - b. The age between 14-16:
    - i. Prioritization to sending defendants to re-education centers,
    - ii. Possibility to be incarcerated but only up to 10 years if the offense is heinous,
  - c. The age under 14:
    - i. Cannot be incarcerated,

- ii. Sent to a reeducation and rehabilitation institutions;

6. *Reminds* that all guilty criminals will face punishments according to the severity of their crimes, these punishments include but are not limited to:

- d. Confiscation of the right to vote,
- e. Confiscation of qualifications,
- f. Confiscation of property,
- g. Probation,
- h. Imprisonment,
- i. Capital punishment;

7. *Encourages* member states to explore the option of directing rehabilitated juvenile delinquents towards national military and labor services as a means of further instilling discipline and facilitating their successful reintegration into society:

- j. The reassurance of the possibility of no repetition of the crime committed,
- k. Further implementation of the following ideas:
  - i. Discipline and order,
  - ii. Skill development,
  - iii. Teamwork,
  - iv. Personal responsibility,

8. *Offering* a renewed opportunity for rehabilitated juvenile delinquents to reintegrate themselves into society with a fresh beginning;

9. *Endorses* the implementation of close surveillance of the criminal upon their release by several government agencies to make sure they are integrating back into society successfully;

10. *Urges* all nations to stay seized on the matter.