25th Annual Session of the Seoul Model United Nations

Forum: Human Rights Council (HRC)

Question of: Addressing Police Brutality

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Introduction

From the streets of Chicago to the favelas of Rio de Janeiro, police brutality can be found in any corner of the globe. There have been thousands of cases where the police have violated the human rights of citizens through unlawful and violent behavior. The people whose purpose is to enforce the law and promote public safety are placing citizens in unnecessary danger through beatings, torture, verbal abuse, and sometimes even murder. As protests surge around the world, the pressure on police departments and nations continue to increase. The question of defunding and abolishing police departments arises in order to protect human rights,although many believe this issue could possibly be solved with improved training and technology.

Historically, the issue of police brutality has always been an issue; however many countries lack information on past incidents as it is disregarded, ignored, or not provided to the public[1]. According to a survey in 2007 called the Small Arms Survey[2], between 2007 and 2012 an overwhelming 19,000 citizens were killed during police interventions. According to statistics by multiple non-governmental organizations, in 2019 an estimated amount of at least five people are killed due to police brutality on a daily basis[3]. These astonishing statistics highlight the importance of the issue at hand.

It is important to acknowledge the fact that police brutality is strongly interlinked with racial bias and discrimination. Sources state that black people are three times more likely to be killed by police than white people[4]. And another study conducted in the United States states that black people who were

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[1] Mapping Police Violence, Moore, Leonard. "Police Brutality in the United States." Encyclopædia Britannica,Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., 27 July 2020, www.britannica.com/topic/Police-Brutality-in-the-United-States-2064580.

[2] "Small Arms Survey 2007: Guns and the City." Small Arms Survey. Small Arms Survey, 2012. https://www.smallarmssurvey.org/resource/small-arms-survey-2007-guns-and-city.

[3] Karumba, Tony. "Police Violence." Amnesty International, June 10, 2022. https://www.amnesty.org/en/what-we-do/police-brutality/ .

[4] Jahn, Jaquelyn L. "Black People More than Three Times as Likely as White People to Be Killed during a Police Encounter." News, July 8, 2020. https://www.hsph.harvard.edu/news/hsph-in-the-news/blacks-whites-police-deaths-disparity/.

unlawfully shot to death by the Police were also twice as likely as white people to be unarmed[5]. This correlation between racial discrimination and police brutality has been recently circulating the news. A wave of protests has been fighting for justice for some of the victims of this issue including George Floyd, Breonna Taylor, Stephon Clark, Aura Rosser, and many other innocent lives. Although it is important to be aware of the fact that although racism is a major cause of police brutality, it is far from the other one. Other factors causing and negatively impacting this issue could include the institutional culture in police departments which cultivate a stressful environment, with the idea of having to "show force" in order to portray authority and loyalty to the institution; meaning, many officers are under the idea that they need to use physical force in order to be considered a 'successful' officer. Also, before 2020 police departments left it under the police officers' discretion how much force was appropriate; this, added to the fact that there were no consequences for violent acts by police, "sends the message to the police force that it's an acceptable part of their job description"[6]. Thus, all of these factors create a culture where violence is not only accepted but sometimes incentivated.

Over the past few years, the globe has witnessed a tremendous increase in reports of police brutality incidents. As some parts of the world grow up to 312% in only one-year [7]. Although the need for action is urgent, crafting policy is considered difficult due to the lack of data.

Nations have taken a variety of approaches to deal with the issue of police brutality; the most popular example talked about in the media is dismantling the police force. This arises from the fact that in almost all cases of police brutality, there lies the issue of systematic racism behind, and thus by removing the people in power as a whole and hiring people without that bias, might solve the issue. The method of dismantling the police force was adopted in Camden, New Jersey where crime rates were rising and the police department was not able to hire more officers. After eliminating its police force entirely, they once again began to hire officers who were trained specifically to focus on community policing, a less violent method of policing. The method of dismantling the police force has been proved successful in New Jersey as police murder rates have also fallen from 67 killings in 2013 to 25 in 2014[8]. Of course, delegates need

[5] Fallis, David. "Fatal Force: Police Shootings Database." The Washington Post. WP Company, January 22, 2020. https://www.washingtonpost.com/graphics/investigations/police-shootings-database/.
[6] Cuncic, Arlin. "The Psychology behind Police Brutality." Verywell Mind, February 18, 2022. https://www.verywellmind.com/the-psychology-behind-police-brutality-5077410.
[7] Mapping Police Violence, mappingpoliceviolence.org/. Moore, Leonard. "Police Brutality in the United States." Encyclopædia Britannica,Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., 27 July 2020, www.britannica.com/topic/Police-Brutality-in-the-United-States-2064580.
[8] Peeples, Lynne. "What the Data Say about Police Brutality and Racial Bias - and Which Reforms Might Work." Nature News, Nature Publishing Group, 19 June 2020, www.nature.com/articles/d41586-020-01846-z.

to keep in mind that Camden is a relatively small town with 73 thousand people in 2020[9], and it would be very much difficult and hard to achieve such a disruptive measure on a larger or even international scale.

Definition of Key Terms

Police Brutality

Police brutality is where law enforcement officers exercise undue or excessive force against a subject. This includes, but is not limited to, bullying, physical or verbal harassment, physical or mental injury, property damage, and death. International Human Rights Law prohibits any type of discrimination worldwide. Everyone has the right to be treated as equal by the law. Yet we see around the globe many situations that prove the contrary. Racism is seen constantly in judicial and law enforcement systems, for example, black citizens are shot more by police officers in the U.S.A than any other race being only 16% [10].

Police brutality occurs for a variety of reasons and sometimes it's a combination of those factors that lead to these unlawful events. In many countries, inadequate laws that don't clarify when violence can be used against citizens are to blame. Countries are responsible for implementing laws and norms for their law enforcers to respect that set boundaries. Racial or other forms of discrimination in many regions of the world are

Human Rights and international laws regarding police

All people have the same basic legal rights, regardless of their gender, color, nationality, ethnicity, language, religion, or any other distinction. Human rights encompass a wide range of freedoms, such as the right to work and receive an education, the freedom from slavery and torture, and many others.

"The UN Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials" (BPUFF) is the key international instrument that deals with police use of force. Before anything, it is key to remember that it is in the obligation of law enforcers including police to protect and respect the rights of life. That being said, under international law policemen and law enforcers should only use force and physical damage as a last resort. This means that physical force should only be used when their or others' lives are at danger or risk of injury and there is no other way to de-escalate the situation into a nonviolent solution. Many recent cases don't respect nor meet these criteria.

Human Rights Violations

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[9] "Camden Population Statistics." The City of Camden, June 9, 2022. https://www.ci.camden.nj.us/.
[10] Karumba, Tony. "Police Violence." Amnesty International, June 10, 2022.
https://www.amnesty.org/en/what-we-do/police-brutality/ .

Police violence is a human rights issue because, at its worst, the unlawful use of force can result in the violation of people's right to life. If the force is extreme or excessive it may also violate the rights people have against human torture. On top of all that police violence also can lead to the violation of Unlawful force by police can also violate the right to be free from discrimination, the right to liberty and security, and the right to equal protection under the law. All these are infractions of the Human Rights agreement of the UN. That's why immediate action must be taken so that human rights are protected.

Discrimination

The unjust or prejudicial treatment of different categories of people or things, especially on the grounds of race, age, or sex.

Protest

A public expression of objection, disapproval or dissent towards an idea or action, typically a political one. Protests can take many different forms, from individual statements to mass demonstrations. Many times police brutality can be found in peaceful protest and according to the Human Rights agreement all citizens have the right to speak out and protest. There are strict international laws that state how policemen must behave and conduct during peaceful protests.

Racism and ethnicity

Racism is discrimination against any person on the basis of their race. Different races are distinguished based on physical characteristics such as skin color. On the other hand, ethnicity focuses on the cultural side of a person, such as customs, language, religion, and history. In many countries, people are discriminated against because of their race and ethnicity. In the context of police brutality, officers target people of specific races.

Institutionalized racism and Racial profiling

First, institutionalized racism refers to all of the prejudicial practices and policies enforced by any institution (not just police) against certain racial groups. This is a result of a systematic issue where the people in charge of these institutions may either purposefully discriminate against others or are just ignorantly biased. Examples of this can vary from a company refusing to hire individuals from a certain race or religion, to racial profiling perpretated by police. In regards to police, institutionalized racism is the result of several factors, such as not giving officers proper training, so they do not act based on their internal prejudices and having no consequences for violent actions.

Racial profiling is a practice where police officers and other types of law enforcement specifically target individuals that are considered suspects or more likely to commit a crime based on their race, ethnicity, or country of origin. This is related to instituinoalized rasicsm because racial profiling often happenns systematically. This is a dengours pratice that is clearly related to police brutality, as "Many racial profiling victims walk away with traffic tickets, but too often for others the outcome of racial profiling is death."

Timeline of Key Events

March 3 1991 - Protests spark for the first time against the police department after Rodney King is wrongfully detained and beat by police in the U.S

Rodney King was driving away from the police that were trying to arrest him for supposedly being under the influence of some substances. When they finally detain him and put him in handcuffs, the police proceed to beat him up, hitting him more than 50 times with their battens. Leaving permanent brain damage among other health issues. The beating was filmed and the four officers were acquitted. This was a crucial moment in police brutality since it gave light to this issue, which wasn't known to many. Thus, the video of the beating sparked protests that led to the officers being punished, but, after that, riots became more violent. In the protests, 50 people were killed and 6,000 arrested, clearly changing the societal view of police brutality, which now received importance.

November 25, 2006 - Police officers unjustly shot and killed Sean Bell

A group of five police officers opened fire on Sean Bell and two of his friends in Queens just a few hours before Bell's wedding. The officers fired a total of 51 shots killing Sean Bell and seriously injuring Joseph Guzman and Trent Benefield, who were the friends accompanying him. The two survivors filed charges against the officers but they were found not guilty. This serves as an example of how there were no consequences for police violence, which then reinforces the belief of officers that using violence is okay. This also proves that this is a systemic issue that doesn't just involve the police departments but the justice system as well, since officers are almost never held accountable for their wrongdoings.

December 20, 2011- Police officer murdered Anthony Lamar Smith on false accusations by police

Anthony Lamar Smith was shot and killed by officer Jason Stockley after Smith tried to run away after being detained because of allegedly dealing drugs. Stockley wasn't charged until 2016 after new evidence was found proving Stockley was setting up Anthony and wanted him

dead. His family was rewarded 900,000$ and years later an extra 500,000$ thanks to the protest that rose up, yet Stockley never faced any jail time. Delegates should pay close attention to the fact that there was no compensation to the family whatsoever after action taken by protesters, and how yet again, the officer responsible never faced any consequences.

January 2014 - 29-year-old Nakiea Jakson was murdered in Jamaica while cooking at his families restaurant by a police officers

According to local sources, Nakiea Jakson was cooking a large fried chicken lunch when police officers entered his restaurant and shot him, then the officer proceeded to throw him in the back of a police car. He had been unarmed and posed no danger to anyone according to sources. The police force then revealed officers had been looking for a "with dreadlocks"[11] and Nakiea matched that description.

June 2016 - Philippines president Duterte takes office and begins a campaign against alleged drug offenders

Since President Duterte took office in June of 2016, more than 7000 people have been killed by police on the basis that they were alleged drug offenders, when in reality, poor people have been at the center of these shootings[12]. According to investigations recorded by Amnesty International, police officers paid shooters to carry out these assassinations.

July 17, 2016 - Eric Garner is murdered by undercover officer, sparking protests in major U.S cities

Undercover police officer Daniel Pantaleo placed Eric Garner in an illegal chokehold that led him to his death a few hours later. Eric expressed that he could not breathe and the reason he was detained was for allegedly selling untaxed cigarettes. Peaceful protests were raised in New York, Washington, and Chicago, yet Pantaleo was not indicted. Five years later, he was fired and in 2020 after the events of George Floyd a law was passed prohibiting a chokehold.

May 25, 2020 - Police officers assassinate George Floyd after trying to detain him

Store employees called the police on George Floyd for using a counterfeit 20$ bill. Derek Chauvin and three other officers in an attempt to arrest him escalate the situation. For 8 minutes and 46 seconds, Derek Chauvin pinned George Floyd to the ground with a knee to his neck, until Floyd passed away on the spot. Multiple bystanders filmed the incident. All four officers were fired, but that was not

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[11] Amnesty International. "Jamaica's Deadly Police: 'We Live in Constant Fear'." Amnesty International, June 23, 2021. https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/press-release/2017/01/jamaica-s-deadly-police-we-live-in-constant-fear/.
[12] Amnesty International. "Philippines: 'If You Are Poor, You Are Killed': Extrajudicial Killings in the Philippines' 'War on Drugs.'" Amnesty International, June 1, 2021.
https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/asa35/5517/2017/en/.

the end. After the video went viral on social media, protests around the U.S and the world were held. After Officer Chauvin was arrested, protests continued, but in a violent manner: damaging businesses and private property around the country. The military was sent to the streets and the situation escalated in an unexpected manner. Yet, many things were accomplished as many of the police departments are being revised and change is being made.

April 18 2020 - in Hong Kong police arrest citizens protesting against the government

After ongoing protests due to government measures, Hong Kong citizens take the streets to protest. After firing pepper pellets, rubber bullets, and tear gas at protestors, the police arrested 15 activists, including Democratic Party founder, Martin Lee, 81, and a millionaire publishing tycoon, Jimmy Lai, 71, in the biggest crackdown on the pro-democracy movement since protests escalated in June of 2019[13].

June 20 2020 - The UNHRC held an urgent debate in response to allegations relating to "systemic racism, police brutality and violence against peaceful protests"[14]

This debate was held on the request of Burkina Faso, on behalf of the African Nations Group, which highlighted how the reagent death of George Floyd was "not an isolated incident"[15]During the debate, the Council witnessed a pre-recorded appeal by Philonise Floyd, the brother of George Floyd, pushing for the Council to investigate police brutality and racism in the United States. Whilst the resolution did originally call for such an investigation into the US and elsewhere, it was later modified to call for a report on the issues. This event is extremely important since it marks a starting point for the fight against police brutality since lawmakers and politicians around the world started working to solve this issue.

August 9 2020 - Belarusian Security forces detained thousands of people and systematically tortured hundreds after presidential election

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[13] "Timeline: Key Dates in Hong Kong's Anti-Government Protests." Reuters. Thomson Reuters, May 30, 2020. https://www.reuters.com/article/us-hongkong-protests-timeline-idUSKBN23608O.
[14] UNHRC. "Human Rights Council Holds an Urgent Debate on Current Racially Inspired Human Rights Violations, Systemic Racism, Police Brutality and Violence against Peaceful Protests." OHCHR, June 17, 2020. https://www.ohchr.org/en/statements/2020/06/human-rights-council-holds-urgent-debate-current-racially-inspired-human-rights.
[15] UNHRC. "Human Rights Council Holds an Urgent Debate on Current Racially Inspired Human Rights Violations, Systemic Racism, Police Brutality and Violence against Peaceful Protests." OHCHR, June 17, 2020. https://www.ohchr.org/en/statements/2020/06/human-rights-council-holds-urgent-debate-current-racially-inspired-human-rights.

For days after the presidential election, police arrested approximately 7 thousand people in a peaceful protest[16]. According to the Human Rights Watch, after being detained, protesters experienced "beatings, prolonged stress positions, electric shocks, and in at least one case, rape"[17]. This is incredibly significant given that it happened after the UNHRC held an urgent debate on the topic.

Position of Key Member Nations and Other Bodies

United States of America

In the United States, Police brutality can be considered a systemic issue the country has been facing for the past century. Studies show that around 1,000 civilians are killed by the nation's police department per year[18], which happens at a far greater rate than in other developed countries. Police brutality dates back to the late 19th and early 20th centuries when citizens from lower economic classes were beginning to show discomfort and frustration due to policing discrimination. Following that period of time, other cases of police brutality began to repeat themselves across the nation targeting Latinos, immigrants, homosexuals, transgender persons, and other minorities[19]. It is important to recognize that in the United States African Americans were the primary victims of discrimination and police brutality, but they were not the only ones.

Hong Kong

Police brutality has also been a serious widespread issue in Hong Kong, especially during some of the region's protests. After not only arresting 9,000 individuals[20] on the streets during some of these peaceful protests, the police is also accountable for unleashing 16,000 rounds of tear gas and pepper balls [21], chemically induced liquid from water cannons, and other violent techniques used by the police. As

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[16] Human Rights Watch. "Belarus: Systematic Beatings, Torture of Protesters." Human Rights Watch, October 28, 2020. https://www.hrw.org/news/2020/09/15/belarus-systematic-beatings-torture-protesters .

[17] Human Rights Watch. "Belarus: Systematic Beatings, Torture of Protesters." Human Rights Watch, October 28, 2020. https://www.hrw.org/news/2020/09/15/belarus-systematic-beatings-torture-protesters.

[18] Peeples, Lynne. "What the Data Say about Police Brutality and Racial Bias - and Which Reforms Might Work." Nature News. Nature Publishing Group, June 19, 2020. https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-020-01846-z.

[19] Alexi Jones, Wendy Sawyer. "Not Just 'a Few Bad Apples': U.S. Police Kill Civilians at Much Higher Rates than Other Countries." Prison Policy Initiative, www.prisonpolicy.org/blog/2020/06/05/policekillings/.

[20] Mahtani, Shibani. "Analysis | While U.S. Tackles Police Brutality, Hong Kong Is in Denial." The Washington Post, WP Company, 20 June 2020, www.washingtonpost.com/world/asia_pacific/hong-kong-police-brutality-black-lives-matter-george-floyd-floyd-protests/2020/06/18/911454a4-aeee-11ea-98b5-279a6479a1e4_story.html.

[21] Mahtani, Shibani. "Analysis | While U.S. Tackles Police Brutality, Hong Kong Is in Denial." The Washington Post, WP Company, 20 June 2020, www.washingtonpost.com/world/asia_pacific/hong-kong-police-brutality-black-lives-matter-george-floyd-protests/2020/06/18/911454a4-aeee-11ea-98b5-279a6479a1e4_story.html.

there have been over 8,000 complaints against police officers in the year 2019 alone[22]. Online, videos have emerged from Hong Kong displaying seven policemen kicking and beating a political activist who was already in handcuffs. Moreover, Amnesty International states that it is primarily the police's fault that the protests of June 21st, 2019 resulted in such bloodshed and violence.

Brazil

Brazil has a brutal history of police violence, especially against the lower classes and afro-Brazilians (which make up half of the population). This long-lasting history dates back to the 19th century, when police forces were primarily used against slaves in order "control" them. During Brazil's last military dictatorship, the police departments became heavily militarized. This militarist approach to dealing with social issues caused the country to reach its highest levels of violence. As just in 2015, Brazil had more deaths due to police brutality than during the Syrian Civil War[23]. People walk the streets of their own country in fear of their police as solely in 2018, over 6,160 individuals were killed by Brazil's police [24]. In 2019, the state of Rio de Janeiro set a new record of individuals killed by members of the police reaching 1,814[25].

Belarus

As pro-democracy demonstrators swarm the streets of Belarus during the week of 16th of August, 2020. Staging the biggest protest in the country's history, a week after the disputed presidential elections with the goal of removing Aleksandr G. Lukashenko who already served 26 years in office. Although it started peacefully, these protests rapidly turned violent when police and other forces attacked the protestors. Footage shows protestors being beaten, dragged, and kicked. Although the majority of the protesters were peaceful, some were seen throwing stones, driving cars into the protest, and spraying a substance that is most probably mace. Yevgeny Ukraintsev, a victim of these brutal attacks states, "They threw us like logs. I looked at my hands; they were covered with blood." It is stated that a minimum

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[22] Mahtani, Shibani. "Analysis | While U.S. Tackles Police Brutality, Hong Kong Is in Denial." The Washington Post, WP Company, 20 June 2020, www.washingtonpost.com/world/asia_pacific/hong-kong-police-brutality-black-lives-mat ter-george-floyd-floyd-protests/2020/06/18/911454a4-aeee-11ea-98b5-279a6479a1e4_story.ht ml.

[23] Araujo, Felipe. "Brazil Must Address Its Own Racist Police Violence." Foreign Policy, 7 July 2020, foreignpolicy.com/2020/07/07/brazil-must-address-its-own-racist-police-violence/.

[24] "Brazil Suffers Its Own Scourge of Police Brutality." Human Rights Watch, 11 Sept. 2020, www.hrw.org/news/2020/06/03/brazil-suffers-its-own-scourge-police-brutality.

[25] "Brazil Suffers Its Own Scourge of Police Brutality." Human Rights Watch, 11 Sept. 2020, www.hrw.org/news/2020/06/03/brazil-suffers-its-own-scourge-police-brutality.

amount of 6,700 protestors have been detained in centers and hundreds of others were beaten and injured [26]

India

For decades, the Indian population has witnessed the ongoing issue of police brutality through unlawful beatings, torture, and killings. Many of these extrajudicial killings have been broadcasted and covered in the Indian media and news. They have caused numerous strikes and demonstrations, but rarely caused widespread protests in order to fight for justice. The National Campaign Against Torture, an Indian activist group, states that there have been at least 1,731 killings of people in custody in 2019[27]. The majority of the victims were Muslims and lower-caste Hindus,

Philippines

For the last couple of years, police brutality in the Philippines has become much more violent. Police killing rates have been called "abysmal"[28], but it has become hard to find real data due to the impunity that police officers have. When commenting on how drug suspects die in police operations, the Duerte administration said, "You will wonder why many of them were killed; It's because my police and my army, they are trained to kill."[29] More recently, the country has been taking some action to solve this issue after a drunk officer killed a 52-year-old mother[30] by forcing some policemen to wear body cameras.

Suggested Solutions

Issues like Police Brutality have had a historical tendency of getting easily ignored by politicians, lawmakers, and even the general public. As seen in the examples shown in the timeline of events, only

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[26] Deutsche Welle. "Victims of Belarus Police Violence: 'They Said We Should Just Die': DW: 13.08.2021." DW.COM. https://www.dw.com/en/victims-of-belarus-police-violence-they-said-we-should-just-die/a-58846874.

[27] Gettleman, Jeffrey, and Sameer Yasir. "Hundreds of Police Killings in India, but No Mass Protests." The New York Times, The New York Times, 20 Aug. 2020, www.nytimes.com/2020/08/20/world/asia/india-police-brutality.html.

[28] Aspinwall, Nick. "Police Killing Leads to Calls for Reform in the Philippines." – The Diplomat. for The Diplomat, June 7, 2021. https://thediplomat.com/2021/06/police-killing-leads-to-calls-for-reform-in-the-philippines/.

[29] Aspinwall, Nick. "Police Killing Leads to Calls for Reform in the Philippines." – The Diplomat. for The Diplomat, June 7, 2021. https://thediplomat.com/2021/06/police-killing-leads-to-calls-for-reform-in-the-philippines/.

[30] Aspinwall, Nick. "Police Killing Leads to Calls for Reform in the Philippines." – The Diplomat. for The Diplomat, June 7, 2021. https://thediplomat.com/2021/06/police-killing-leads-to-calls-for-reform-in-the-philippines/.

after the murder of George Floyd in 2020, was there a systematic awareness of this issue; thus, preemptive action is always harder to take place as opposed to responsive action.

As aforementioned, one solution would be to dismantle police departments as a whole, and to recruit officers from the ground up, however, there are other possible solutions that would be less invasive but productive nonetheless.

Another well-known solution would be to increase the training of police officers. In Germany, police recruits spend 2 to 4 years in the regular academy[31]. When in comparison, in the United States, it lasts 21 to 34 weeks. Joachim Kersten, a senior professor at the German Police University, states that training covers everything from cases of domestic abuse to disarming someone, and recruits even have the opportunity to pursue a bachelor's or a master's in policing[32]. These valuable skills are proven to be successful as the United States which has minimal training time, recorded over 1,000 killings by police officers while Germany recorded only 14 in the same year[33]. While many police departments around the world are trained specifically to pursue the different needs of their region (for example drug use, gun violence, etc.), basic universal training guidelines for recruiting and preparing their future officers might be a viable solution. These training guidelines could include taking classes on how to work to fix someone's bias towards ethnic or racial groups and teaching future officers how to control a situation without using guns.

"If a patient has an emergency psychiatric issue, it should really be dealt with by trained health professionals," said Andreas Carlborg, of the North Stockholm Psychiatry[34]. While many of the issues involving police brutality revolve around protests, around 25 percent of the victims shot and killed by the US police were having a mental health crisis[35], and people with untreated mental diseases are 16 times

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[31]I, Denis. "Germany: Requirements for Becoming the Officer in Policer." Immigration & Residency. Accessed July 16, 2022. https://www.immigration-residency.com/become-police-officer-germany/.

[32] Mahtani, Shibani. "Analysis | While U.S. Tackles Police Brutality, Hong Kong Is in Denial." The Washington Post, WP Company, 20 June 2020, www.washingtonpost.com/world/asia_pacific/hong-kong-police-brutality-black-lives-matter-george-floyd-protests/2020/06/18/911454a4-aeee-11ea-98b5-279a6479a1e4_story.ht ml

[33] I, Denis. "Germany: Requirements for Becoming the Officer in Policer." Immigration & Residency. Accessed July 16, 2022. https://www.immigration-residency.com/become-police-officer-germany/.

[34] Mahtani, Shibani. "Analysis | While U.S. Tackles Police Brutality, Hong Kong Is in Denial." The Washington Post, WP Company, 20 June 2020, www.washingtonpost.com/world/asia_pacific/hong-kong-police-brutality-black-lives-matter-george-floyd-protests/2020/06/18/911454a4-aeee-11ea-98b5-279a6479a1e4_story.html.

[35] Adam, Karla, and Rick Noack. "Defund the Police? Other Countries Have Narrowed Their Role and Boosted Other Services." The Washington Post. WP Company, June 14, 2020. https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/europe/police-protests-countries-reforms/2020/06/13/596eab16-abf2-11ea-a43b-be9f6494a87d_story.html

more likely to be shot by police[36]. Thus, there have been efforts to solve this issue by deploying mental health professionals instead of police when dealing with someone having a mental health crisis. An example is Sweden, that since 2015 has adopted a team of mental health specialists to work independently and with the police[37]. According to the Washington Post, An academic analysis concluded that the project gave patients the impression of creating "a safe environment" and an "open and safe place for dialogue."[38]

Having an independent institution that oversees police establishments is also a viable option, as it assures that inspections, reports, and recommendations written out by this hypothetical organization can be as unbiased as possible. n England and Wales, where Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary, an independent body carries out inspections on the 43 police forces. This can help manage precincts and ensure they work efficiently, as stated by the criminologist Lawrence Sherman, "this oversight body can effectively defund the police by withholding roughly half of the police budget. The threat of that sanction, he said, helps to concentrate the minds of local police chiefs."[39] creating a

Although these issues are just some approaches adopted by numerous countries around the world, a stronger international effort needs to be implemented in order to solve the issue to a greater international extent.

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