

<b>Afghanistan</b>		<b>Nicole Ahn</b>
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### **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION**

Islamic Republic of Afghanistan has a population of 33,332,025, making it the 40th largest in the world. It is mostly known as a country that is hard to conquer because of its geographic features, but is also known as the poorest country in the world. The country's development was hindered by competing with Russian and British empires for more than two centuries. Ahmad Shah Durrani, known as the founder of the Durrani Empire, unified the Pashtun tribes and founded Afghanistan in 1747. The current president of Afghanistan is Ashraf Ghani. The country served as a buffer between the British and Russian Empires until it won independence from notional British control in 1919. After gaining independence from the notional British, its constitution was approved in 2004. Afghanistan also remains as an important partner of the United States in the fight against terrorism. Poverty in Afghanistan is widespread throughout rural and urban areas. Illness remains as a huge issue in Afghanistan since there are lack of vaccines. According to Aranya Aid, the government of Afghanistan estimates that 42% of the country's total population lives below the national poverty line and another 20% of the people just live above the poverty line. Agriculture is a key major activity for the large population. Afghanistan had an economic expansion over the past decade with construction and agriculture the key contributors. According to the World Food Bank(WFO)'s Data, Afghanistan's GDP is 5 times greater than the GDP in Afghanistan in 2002 and GDP per capita has increased by 64% since 2002. Still, it is known as the poorest country in the world, Afghanistan faces economic hurdles because of the Afghan refugees returning to the country and nearly 400,000 new job seekers are entering Afghanistan's workplace. Which is why the already high unemployment rate continues to grow. Afghanistan maintains membership with United Nations(UN), joining the UN in 1946, Asian Development Banks (ADB), Food and Agriculture organization ( FAO), Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO), International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), and joined the World Trade Organization(WTO) as a member since 29 July 2016.

### **PAST ACTIONS/ACHIEVEMENTS**

The first large wave of out-migration from Afghanistan was caused by the Soviet invasion in 1979. Afghanistan has been working towards facilitating the assimilation and protecting the rights of newly-arrived refugees and asylum seekers in Western Europe. Afghanistan is working with the International Organization for Migration (IMO), where the IMO helps to ensure the orderly and humane management of migration, to promote international cooperation on

migration issues, to assist in the search for practical solutions to migration problems, and to provide humanitarian assistance to migrants in need, including refugees and internally displaced people. Afghans remain to be one of the largest asylum-seeking groups in the continent. Because of terrorism in Afghanistan. In order to prevent terrorism, the government of Afghanistan is working with the US Council on Foreign Relations. Afghanistan is working to protect the Afghan asylum seekers in Europe by working with NGOs and other organizations as well.

### **AIMS/OBJECTIVES**

According to the UNHCR, Afghanistan has 2.6 million refugees worldwide. Afghanistan would like to address the importance of Afghan asylum seekers in Western Europe. Afghanistan is one of the largest asylum-seeking groups in the continent. Afghanistan would like to inform that Western Europe should teach and allow the newly arrived refugees and the asylum seekers observe the jobs available for them to be able to earn incomes. Also, in order to solve the consequences of rural to urban shifts in less developed countries, the government can place more jobs in rural areas for the people in rural areas to earn income instead of going to urban areas. Afghanistan's aim is to help the refugees with their domestic needs and their household supports for them to live and mostly important, health and nutrition.

### **POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS**

There are possible solutions to protect the rights of refugees and asylum seekers. One possible solution is to explore how managed labor migration can help create jobs for Afghans and boost economic growth. In Afghanistan, there are not a lot of job choices for the Afghans. By allowing them to be able to have more choice areas within choosing their jobs by allowing the refugees to explore their interests will help the refugees and asylum seekers. Providing the refugees with basic necessities such as shelter and food by the help of government, NGOs, and organizations for the refugees will help them with their nutrition and their health. Newly arrived refugees deal with xenophobia, mistreatment of children and women, racial prejudice, and abuse mentally and physically. Xenophobia occurs because of the dislike or prejudice against people from different countries. In order to solve xenophobia, the government can strengthen the immigration laws and also strengthen the laws to protect the immigrants. United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) can help educate the people in Afghanistan on how to treat the newly arrived refugees rather than just disliking them. Women and Children get treated differently because of the things they can't do what men can do. Women and children get raped, abused, and beaten inside a refugee camp. In order to solve this problem, the government should protect the women and the childrens more and allow the women and children to work with men. Afghanistan strongly holds on to Agriculture. Women can help men to help with the crops and the childrens as well can help the men. To protect the rights of children refugees, they can educate the children by providing educations by the help of the government or NGOs.

<b>Belgium</b>		<b>Ethan Huang</b>
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### **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION**

Belgium, officially known as the Kingdom of Belgium, is a small and densely populated country, and covers 30,528 square kilometres with a population of more than 11 million people, the highest population density in Europe. In the past half century, has been as a modern, high-technology European country, and Belgium is one of the six founding countries of the European Union. Belgium also hosts the official seats of the European Commission, the Council of the European Union, and the European Council, as well as a seat of the European Parliament in the country's capital, Brussels. Furthermore, Belgium is one of the founding member of the Eurozone, NATO, OECD, and WTO, and is a part of the trilateral Benelux Union and the Schengen Area. Brussels hosts several of the EU's official seats as well as the headquarters of many major international organizations such as NATO. But the long-standing tense relations between the Dutch-speaking Flemish and the southern French-speaking Walloon have finally led to constitutional amendments in recent years, giving the Belgian South and Northern halves formal autonomy, resulting in Belgium's state of being a federal country lead by The Flemish and the Walloon.

### **PAST ACTIONS/ACHIEVEMENTS**

As one of the country that take in a lot of refugees and asylum seekers from mostly Syria, Afghanistan, and Iraq and a lot of different countries, Belgium has taken in 20,000 asylum seekers since World War II. As of March 9, 2018, Belgium has taken in over 130 Syrians refugees from Lebanon and 34 Congolese refugees from Uganda. At the international level, Belgium plays a pioneering role with respect to human rights. For example, in 1996, Belgium was the first country in Western Europe that banned the death penalty from criminal law, whether in peace time or in war time. Belgium is also an active member of the “Group of Friends of the Second Optional Protocol”, in other words the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which aims for the abolition of the death penalty. Belgium was a founding member of the Council of Europe and from 2009 to 2012, it was a member of the United Nations Human Rights Council. Belgium applied a second time for obtaining a seat during the period 2016 to 2018. In 2011, within the framework of the Universal Periodic Review (UPR), a peer review mechanism of the UNHRC, Belgium had to answer questions about its human rights practices. Furthermore, our country made the voluntary commitment to submit in September 2013 an interim report on the observance of the 88 recommendations it has agreed with within the framework of the UPR. As to the UPR of other countries, Belgium will continue

participating actively in the UPR working group of the Council during the second round, and it show that how Belgium will pay attention on human rights of the refugees.

## **AIMS/OBJECTIVES**

Belgium has tried to make sure every refugees from each country will get the right they should have. No matter the reason in which did they came to the country and their origin, Belgium believes that they should all receive the same right as every other person, The promotion and protection of human rights is a priority for Belgium, both at the national level and in the relations with other countries. It has been expressly laid down as such in the coalition agreement of the current government. Some priority themes in the area of human rights as highlighted by Belgium for refugees are: the protection of the rights of women, children and defenders of human rights, the fight against all forms of discrimination, including discrimination based on sexual orientation, and the fight against impunity. There are more than 22 million people who are refugees worldwide, and there shouldn't be any racist or human trafficking. All countries should investigate and prosecute trafficking gangs who exploit refugees and migrants, and put people's safety above all else. Governments also need to stop blaming refugees and migrants for economic and social problems, and instead combat all kinds of xenophobia and racial discrimination. Doing otherwise is deeply unfair, stirs up tensions and fear of foreigners, and most of the times, it'll lead to violence or even death. To become an asylum seeker is a human right, in the aftermath of World War 2 most countries agreed to protect refugees through the 1951 Refugee Convention, and through UN agencies like the UNHCR, but chronic underfunding and others reason have left that vision in tatters. By ignoring the warning signs, world leaders have allowed a huge, and global humanitarian crisis to unfold. Ultimately, it will be resolved by ending the conflicts and persecutions that forced people to flee in the first place.

## **POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS**

First, Belgium think that the best way to protect the right of the refugees is to provide education to the citizens about the right of refugees, it can help the citizens to understand the right of the refugees are as same as everyone else, and from learning the right of the refugees should have, the chances of refugees getting unfair treatment will be lesser. Second, getting help from the sponsor from any place that are willing to help the refugees is a pretty good way to make sure the refugees can get enough of resources they should get, and also to make sure they can get a better vital function at the asylum they live. Lastly there should be schools to teach refugees about the right they should have and provide them with a better education condition. It can help them to adapt faster into the country, and from the perspective of economics, GDP of the country will become better because there are more people who can earn money from the proper jobs, and it's the best way to protect the refugees and also helping them to understand what way can let their future become better.

<b>Jordan</b>		<b>Keshav Kumar</b>
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### **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION**

The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan is a small country with limited resources, but it has played a huge role in the struggle for power in the Middle East. It is a key ally of the US and, together with Egypt, is one of only two Arab nations to have made peace with Israel. The population of Jordan is only 6.5 million. Jordan's economy is among the smallest in the Middle East, with insufficient supplies of water, oil, and other natural resources, underlying the government's heavy reliance on foreign assistance. Other economic challenges for the government include high rates of poverty, unemployment, budget and current account deficits, and government debt. Jordan is nearly completely dependent on imported energy. Jordan's GDP per capita is 12,500. Jordan has accepted 1.4 million refugees. The United Nations recognized Jordan as an independent sovereign kingdom in 1946. Jordans problems started from 2004 when 8 Islamic militants were sentenced to death. Since 2004 there has been numerous diplomatic and violent issues in Jordan. Jordan had to face expelling ambassadors, suicide bombers, uprisings, and etc. This issue were all due the fact of Jordan being in the center of war.

### **PAST ACTIONS/ACHIEVEMENTS**

Jordan has made economic, social and human development achievements over the past decades, investing significantly in infrastructure, human resources, and improving upon living standards. Highly urbanized and with limited natural resources. Jordan was one of the first countries globally, and in the Arab Region, to take action towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. MDG are poverty eradication, maternal and child health, communicable diseases, universal primary education, and environmental sustainability. Jordan is a small country which is doing wonders for the world. 2004 Agreement settled border dispute with Syria pending demarcation.

Jordan is the fourth most country in the world accepting refugees on a per capita basis. At the end of the 2013/2014 school year, over 120,000 refugee children were enrolled in school throughout the country. Over 35,000 children remedial, non-formatting, informal education, and basic life skills and interventions. Another accomplishment of Jordan's is that 3,000 camp youth have benefited from post basic to higher education opportunities.

## AIMS/OBJECTIVES

### *Evaluating the legal status of environmental migrants:*

According to the 1951 Convention for refugees the definition of refugee is "A person who owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former habitual residence as a result of such events, is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it".

The number of environmental immigrants have increased due to that fact of global warming and numerous other factors. Global warming is causing sea levels to rise which is flooding many places. Cities near the bay in California will be underwater in the next 40 years. The problem is that environmental refugees are neglected. It is difficult to identify if the person at hand is an actual environmental immigrant or just an immigrant trying to enter the country illegally. Another issue is that environmental refugees are not given a title of refugee by the UN. Focusing on countries with the issues of environmental refugees and the countries affected by the environment need to be targeted and supported.

### *Measures to address internal migration, with an emphasis on mitigating the consequences of rural to urban shifts in less developed countries:*

Human activity that isn't controlled through appropriate infrastructure leads to damage to the natural environment, and this damage increases with larger populations. Sewer facilities lead to polluted water, unregulated growth leads to housing being built in environmentally sensitive areas, and etc. Poor farmers and landless people gravitate to cities in search of work and an improved standard of living, but often find themselves living in poverty in the city and unable to find work. Since employment levels are related to levels of economic activity and development of infrastructure. These are only a small bits of issues of urbanization. There are so many more factors which mitigate urbanization.

### *Facilitating the assimilation and protecting the rights of newly-arrived refugees and asylum seekers in Western Europe:*

Many organizations involving refugees and human rights have all reported discrimination against the refugees. There are many causes for this discrimination. The main reasons are for economic and terrorism threats countries and people discriminate refugees. The economic threat is that people think they these new refugees will take all the jobs the citizen are already fighting battles for. This is a mindset about refugees that has lasted about a century. The truth however is that the refugees provide more jobs than they do

take. Helping people understand this could be a crucial and important step. We could take action on this step by bringing the refugees to public places to explain their struggles and appeal to the public's emotions. Another way could be changing kids mindsets by creating scenarios during the school day to show how the refugees have had a hard time making the decisions they have had to make.

The other threat is terrorism. It is hard to know who is a terrorist and who isn't in today's world. Countries find this as a threat since countries like France and Germany have had threats from terrorists who enter the countries posing as refugees. Countries are scared to allow more people in due to the fact of which one of the person they allow into their country may be a terrorist and pose a threat to the country. There have been many efforts on this issue to be resolved. For example, in 1951, there was the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and in 1967, there was the Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees. The UNHCR has pitched in to help solve the issue. One of the few the things they have done was creating the World Refugee Day. Jordan's perspective on the matter is to help the general populations understand the benefit of refugees and place new laws which would be implemented into society better.

## **POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS**

### *Internal migration:*

People are inclined to leave their farms and move to the city for better paying jobs and a better lifestyle. The way to solve internal migration is to convince people to stay in their rural areas by using forms on incentives to do so. Countries could give benefits to people who stay in rural areas as away to stop further urbanization. Another solutions would be to supply more necessary items such as medical equipment food, water, and shelter due to the fact that is also a major cause of internal migration.

Jordan is for helping people and creating incentive for citizens to stay in rural areas. Jordan is aware it may be difficult to supply food, water, medicine, and other necessities in some locations. Jordan is willing to assist and is looking forward to working with other delegates to address the issue of internal migration with other delegates.

### *Evaluating the legal status of environmental migrants:*

A possible method to accomplish this would be to identify key aspect of global warming as people are forced to migrated due to the issue. Another solution could be to redetermine the status and legal standings of refugees as a placing environmental refugees under the status of refugee. Finally another solution to the problem if the environmental refugees do not get the title of refugee then is to create a new class for them and give them benefits refugees are given.

Jordan believes that it is necessary to put efforts into addressing the evaluation of the legal status of environmental migrants. To be able to protect the rights of refugees. Jordan

believes that if environmental refugees are given the title of refugee then many of the humanitarian issues will be solved.

*Facilitating the assimilation and protecting the rights of newly-arrived refugees and asylum seekers in Western Europe:*

Nations have tried to assimilate refugees but, due to the disagreement on the refugee quota there has not been much progress made. If we are able to solidify the refugee term and come to an understanding of what is a refugee then countries would be able to facilitate assimilation and protect their rights. Countries need to assemble and create an agreement on protecting the rights of asylum seekers and newly-arrived refugees.

Jordan believes that if countries are able to clarify and agree on the quota to qualify as a refugee many issue regarding displacement will be solved. Jordan also believes that countries need to come together and create an agreement to protect the rights of refugees and asylum seekers.



<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Iran</b></p>		<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Jasper Chang</b></p>
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**BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION**

Iran was known as Persia until 1935 and became an Islamic republic in 1979 after the ruling monarchy was overthrown. US-Iranian relations became strained when a group of Iranian students seized the US Embassy in Tehran in November 1979. The US cut off diplomatic relations with Iran in April 1980. During the period 1980-88, Iran fought a bloody, indecisive war with Iraq that eventually expanded into the Persian Gulf and led to clashes between US Navy and Iranian military forces. Iran has been designated a state sponsor of terrorism for its activities in Lebanon and elsewhere in the world and remains subject to US, UN, and EU economic sanctions and export controls because of its continued involvement in terrorism and concerns over possible military dimensions of its nuclear program. Corruption in various different parts of the government system, reports that bribes and irregular payments are often exchanged in return for obtaining favorable court decisions in the judicial system. Mismanagement and rampant corruption limits the administration of state services as well as their quality to provide social services. Business executives report that bribery is widespread in the process of awarding contracts and licences. Favoritism is often shown to well-connected firms and individuals. The IRGC (Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps) in particular enjoys access to lucrative government contracts that are not subject to tender treatments.

**PAST ACTIONS/ACHIEVEMENTS**

Iran remains as one of the largest refugee hosting country in the world till the present day, hosting over one million registered refugees mostly from Afghanistan and Iraq. Iran also remains vulnerable to various forms of irregular migration including trafficking and smuggling. “Iran’s flawed refugee protection system results in a detention and deportation process with no due process or opportunity for legal appeal,” according to the human rights watch. Furthermore, Iranian officials have in recent years limited legal avenues for Afghans to claim refugee or other immigration status in Iran, even as conditions in Afghanistan have deteriorated. These policies pose a serious risk to the rights and security of the almost one million Afghans whom Iran recognizes as refugees, and hundreds of thousands of others who have fled war and insecurity in Afghanistan. In November 2012, the Iranian cabinet of ministers issued a regulation allowing the government to expel 1.6 million foreigners “illegally residing in Iran” by the end of 2015. The regulation, approved at the vice presidential level, also instructed the Interior Ministry to facilitate the voluntary repatriation of an additional 200,000 Afghans legally classified as refugees and terminate the refugee status of another 700,000 Afghans.

## **AIMS/OBJECTIVES**

The Islamic Republic of Iran admits that past actions regarding on the issue has not been humane nor feasible. Iran is facing many allegations regarding the deportation of millions of refugees and violating multiple international laws and treaties. As for all, Iran faces new migration challenges, and its government is looking forward to a collaborative action to develop a system, free of corruption, that supports the needs of refugees and restore rights to them. Also, Iran will be working tightly with organizations and NGOs to provide better quality life for both refugees and the people. Iran also aims to protect people from the act of terrorism, human trafficking, and other actions that endanger the people. Furthermore, admit to the allegations made to the country and improve on it.

## **POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS**

Letting member nations agree on the benefits of accepting refugees to their country, both economically, and socially. As refugees can bring in new workforces and replenish aging populations. Countries will need to provide the refugees with new work opportunities, and safety against acts of terrorism and possible discrimination.

Countries must introduce or apply systems to organize and control the amount of refugees, and can only accept certain amounts judging by the sustainability of a country. Work closely with NGOs and UNHCR to improve living qualities of refugees.

Iraq		Isaac Wu
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### **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION**

Iraq, officially known as the Republic of Iraq, is a country in the Middle East bordered by Turkey, Kuwait, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, and Syria. Iraq is a predominantly muslim country consisting of mostly Arabs and Kurds. Iraq's modern borders were demarcated by the League of Nations in 1920 when the Treaty of Sèvres divided up the Ottoman Empire. Iraq has had a few changes in leadership since then. Up until 1932, Iraq was known as the British Mandate of Mesopotamia under the United Kingdom. In 1932, the Kingdom of Iraq gained independence from the UK. There was then an uprising that overthrew the Kingdom of Iraq's monarchy, establishing the Iraqi Republic in 1958. Iraq was then controlled by the Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party for the next 35 years from 1968 up until 2003. It was only after an invasion from the USA and its allies that the Ba'ath Party, led by Saddam Hussein, was removed from power allowing multi-party parliamentary elections to be held. Although American presence in Iraq ended in 2011, the Iraqi Insurgency continued to grow stronger creating the terrorist group known as ISIL (Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant) taking territory in North and West Iraq. It has since be eradicated by the Iraqi government. A current ongoing issue in Iraq is the dispute regarding the sovereignty of the Iraqi Kurdistan. Iraq was one of the founding members of the Arab league, Organization of Islamic Cooperation, Non-Aligned Movement, IMF, as well as the United Nations allowing it to hold a seat in the General Assembly. It currently remains membership in all these groups. She also holds membership in the Group of 77, International Monetary Fund, World Bank, and the World Trade Organization.

### **PAST ACTIONS/ACHIEVEMENTS**

Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein disobeyed the UN security council's orders to withdraw from Kuwait sparking the Gulf War. With the outbreak of the Gulf War, a large amount of Iraqi people fled their violence ridden country. Many of these Iraqi people chose to go to neighboring countries. However, the process for the Iraqi people to immigrate to another country was very difficult and many people were held in processing camps for up to five years. Later, the people were all moved to Australia under the Special Humanitarian Program. Iraqi immigration to Australia peaked between 1992 and 1995, with the Iraq-born population in Victoria, a state in Southeastern Australia, increasing to 3,492 by 1996. Even up until 2011 were there still people moving to Australia. The community had grown to 12,795 people. Most recent Iraqi immigrants had arrived to Australia through Family and Skilled Migration categories. Some Iraqis have sought for refugee status after arriving in Australia, and have been detained pending processing.

The Republic of Iraq has not done much work on improving the immigration processes of people moving in and out of the country.

### **AIMS/OBJECTIVES**

Many people have been forcibly displaced in the middle east due to civil wars in countries such as Libya, Syria, and Yemen. There are tens of thousands of migrants each year trying seeking refuge in other countries such as Jordan and the State of Palestine. However, the immigration process for people looking to settle in countries is very rigid and tiresome. Many people wait years in asylums until there is a country that is willing to accept them. Even after settlement in a new country, with gainful employment and proper schooling becoming difficult to obtain, refugees are often hard pressed to establish a semblance of normalcy. Charities and international organizations have been constantly assisting these migrants for years, but their efforts just never seem to be enough. In order for the middle east to be successful in helping asylum seekers, migrants, and refugees, they will need to find a more efficient and less time-costing process of bringing people through immigration processes and integrating them into societies of their host country.

### **POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS**

One possible solution for the issue of human migration in the middle east would be eliminate the original problem causing the shortage of countries willing to accept refugees/immigrant. This would mean using ways to promote peace in warring states reducing the number of people seeking refuge in other countries in the first place. This will ultimately indirectly benefit human migration in the middle east immensely. Other solutions to this issue may include setting an international standard for the vetting process for migrants or providing economic or political incentives for governments to take in more refugees. In terms of integrating migrants into society, Iraq recommends countries to work with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in helping turn these immigrants into healthy members of society.

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Germany</b></p>		<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Dabin Kim</b></p>
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**BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION**

Germany is located in Western Europe and is the second most popular migration destination in the world. Germany is located on the North European Plain, and has low elevated landforms. Germany has variety of geographic features such as volcanic Harz Mountains, wooded Rothaargebirge Mountains, Danube River, and Rhine River. Germany has definite climate; high temperature during summer, and frosty in winter. Due to this climate, the amount of rainfall was well distributed making the ideal conditions for farming. Germany is a democratic, federal parliamentary republic, meaning from the age above 18 could vote for their representatives. The two major parties, Bundestag and Bundesrat hold the most power in the government. Germany held election once every four years. The last election was on 24 September 2017. Similar to the system in United Kingdom, instead of having queen and prime minister, Germany has a president who just works as representative of a country, and a Chancellor, who has power to ratify the laws. Currently, Frank-Walter Steinmeier is the president, and Angela Merkel hold the place as Chancellor. The government cover 90 percent of medical fee, and educational fee as well. The medical system is well spread throughout the country, even to the rural areas. The undergraduate students at public universities can study for free. The German Constitution promise all the citizens have rights to own property, freedom of movement and association, free choice of occupation, and equality. Furthermore by reinforcing social market economy, the citizens gain variety of insurance. Since Germany used euro as the currency, this help to stabilize the economy because since other related countries use same currency, so the trading balanced, price stabilized, and had low unemployment. Germany was acknowledge to be the first “immigration country,” and provided facilities and appropriate cares. Thus it attracts many asylum seekers, and refugees to immigrate to Germany. Currently, there’s more than two million of refugees who are settled down in Germany, only counting those who officially fled their home country through governmental processes.

**PAST ACTIONS/ ACHIEVEMENTS**

After World War II, Germany needed to fill up the displacement in their economy. Therefore, by letting in the foreigners, the labor workforce maintained stable. Due to this brutal war, a majority of countries in Europe faced severe problems, such as a decrease in population, need for reconstruction, and economic decline. Some of the population from European countries migrated to Germany to get jobs and to live in better conditions. During the economic boom, between 1955 to 1970s, the laborers from Italy, Greece, Spain, and Turkey migrated to Germany. During this period of time, more than one million people arrived. Throughout 1990s, due to Germany’s

generous admission policies, refugees from Yugoslavia, Romania, Bulgaria, and other countries were allowed to enter Germany without complicated processes. However, after the Germany unification and the Balkan conflict, the government started to strengthen the laws for refugees. After realizing the population of refugees, and the constant crisis, the German government, and EU decided to limit the population of refugees to allow in their countries. This limitation helped Germany to maintain the population of refugees, however, there were still illegal migration.

In 2015, after Angela Merkel became the chancellor of Germany, German government allowed an addition of one million refugees, followed by high quality of condition. As a result, the refugees were able to gain essential personal needs such as clothing, phones and monthly allowances to start a new life in Germany. Afterwards, Germany accepted an addition of one million refugees.

### **AIMS/OBJECTIVES**

Currently, Germany is trying to allow more refugees, supported by country's chancellor, Angela Merkel. Increasing border deaths and natural disasters are some main factors that cause Germany to become more open for refugees. Nevertheless, to get on the action to allow more refugees, Germany believes that the financial support and housing systems are needed. Also, Germany strongly believes in strickening the laws around the border to reduce the number of refugees without governmental protection. Besides the human migration in Germany, there's more migration happening throughout the world. Germany experienced internal migration after the unification in 1990. Recently, China also facing huge population who migration internally. A huge population of people move from rural areas to urban areas because there's better life style and system in urban areas. Due to the climate change, the country's economy is changed but also, migration was affected the most. For example, in Bhola Island, Bangladesh, five hundred thousands of people leave their home due to sea level rising.

### **POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS**

Germany and other countries have very stereotypical image of migrants. Those stereotype make them discriminated from the society, and causing xenophobia. Therefore, making sure government provide better image of migrants will help them adopt to the society, without causing any problems. The government could possibly make campaign about refugees. Germany has been allowing refugees for over decades along with other countries in Europe such as France, Spain, United Kingdom, and Italy. However, Germany sees the unproportional distribution of refugees compared to countries. It is true that each country has different limits to help the refugees such as financial support and housings. But, Germany believes that instead of rejecting refugees from getting inside the countries, it is better for all of us to find them new home. Having obligatory meetings within EU countries will also help in communicating and sharing information. Also, strengthening the law for refugees is also important because only one third of the refugees in Germany is under the protection of government. The means that the other two thirds of the population are not protected. Furthermore, making laws stricker will decrease the crime happening which attribute to young refugees.

<b>Ethiopia</b>	 The flag of Ethiopia consists of three horizontal stripes of green, yellow, and red. In the center of the yellow stripe is a blue circular emblem containing a white eight-pointed star.	<b>Laura Hwa</b>
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### **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION**

Ethiopia's GDP per capita is quite low with \$1,900 USD. The living standards are not ideal as many of Ethiopia's citizens are living in poverty. However, much of the GDP of the country comes from farming, so starvation is not typically a problem unless there are cases of severe drought or extreme climate conditions. In addition, the corruption index in the country is also alarmingly high. For starters, the judiciary system is not very stable. Many of the judges accept bribes, which ultimately affects the judgement outcome of the trial. With such conditions, many Ethiopian farmers are prone to having their land and property confiscated by more powerful groups such as foreign investors. Adding on, the government receives donations from either NGOs or European countries who have agreed to be of assistance, but the bulk of the money does not end up with the citizens in need.

### **PAST ACTIONS/ACHIEVEMENTS**

Ethiopia has announced that it will close all 27 refugee camps in which are housing mainly South Sudanese, Somali, and Yemeni refugees, who flee to Ethiopia because of the war-torn environment. Ethiopia is one of the countries in Africa accepting the most refugees and by closing these camps, the government hopes to slowly begin integrating more than 800,000 refugees into permanent housing. In addition to housing, European leaders have partnered with the Ethiopian government in September of 2016 to help create more jobs for these people. Ultimately, Ethiopia is seeking out long-term solutions to better the lives of those in need. Social workers who have come to visit Ethiopia see it as an exemplary country since much more refugees come to Ethiopian borders compared to most European countries. However, these economically developed nations are not as welcoming as Ethiopia.

### **AIMS/OBJECTIVES**

With the majority of Ethiopian refugees being children and women, who are found without their spouses, Ethiopia hopes that the international community can place a focus on reducing child labor and sexual assault. This is because up to 59% of women in Ethiopia have experienced sexual abuse by their partners, according to the WHO Multi-country study. Not to mention, child labor is a pressing issue since 80 million children between ages of five to ten must work to earn money for their family. Additionally, allowing these people to receive an education is also one of Ethiopia's objectives since this will ensure that asylum-seekers are able to integrate well into society and benefit the economy of the country of residence. Ethiopia strongly suggests all able nations to open their borders and allow legal refugees to reside in their countries because these

people are in dire need of assistance and it is right to give back to the global community. Adding on, Ethiopia hopes to see governments of all member nations place a focus on assisting asylum-seekers ways to have valid legal papers.

### **POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS**

Improving sanitation conditions in existing refugee camps is an important goal to work towards. Actions that must be taken include advertisements on volunteer opportunities where people can travel with humanitarian organizations such as Medecin Sans Frontieres to work in clinics of refugee camps to help ensure cleanliness in medical areas. Adding on, Ethiopia encourages NGOs globally to direct funding towards getting clean water and food to remote areas. Furthermore, education is typically the key to success. With more general knowledge, these immigrants will be able to better adjust themselves to new surroundings, secure job opportunities, and contribute to the economy of the new area of residence. More specifically speaking, Ethiopia hopes that member nations will allow refugees to reside in the home of a host family while they first arrive, which ensures a positive way of keeping these refugees sheltered while they better assimilate themselves. Much of xenophobia comes from oblivion of the topic, but if more people understand the root of the issue, more people should be willing to help. To convince local residents to open up their homes to people who cannot afford to pay rent yet, governments can work with schools and corporate offices to educate students and workers about the refugee crisis. However, when the breadwinner of the family is able to earn enough to pay rent should the refugees move out. Governments should refer these refugees to workers in immigration organizations who can then communicate with the refugees if any issues should arise. These workers should also call in periodically to have migrants provide updates about recent developments. Not to mention, having someone who is well informed to communicate with refugees on the legal process of seeking asylum can further increase the likelihood of success with such applications.



<b>Lebanon</b>		<b>Ryan Ko</b>
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### **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION**

Lebanon, officially known as the Lebanese Republic, is a sovereign state in Western Asia. It is bordered by Syria to the north and east and Israel to the south, while Cyprus is west across the Mediterranean Sea. Lebanon's location at the crossroads of the Mediterranean Basin and the Arabian Hinterland facilitated its rich history and shaped a cultural identity of religious and ethnic diversity. Following World War I, France acquired a mandate over the northern portion of the former Ottoman Empire province of Syria. The French demarcated the region of Lebanon in 1920 and granted this area independence in 1943. Since independence, the country has been marked by periods of political turmoil interspersed with prosperity built on its position as a regional center for finance and trade. The country's 1975-90 civil war resulted in an estimated 120,000 fatalities was followed by years of social and political instability. Sectarianism is a key element of Lebanese political life. Neighboring Syria has historically influenced Lebanon's foreign policy and internal policies, In fact Arab league backed Syrian soldiers occupied Lebanon from 1976 to 2005. The Lebanon-based Hezbollah militia and Israel continued attacks and counterattacks against each other after Syria's withdrawal, and fought a brief war in 2006. Despite its small size, the country has developed a well-known culture and has been highly influential in the Arab world, powered by its large diaspora. Before the Lebanese Civil War (1975–1990), the country experienced a period of relative calm and renowned prosperity, driven by tourism, agriculture, commerce, and banking. Because of its financial power and diversity in its heyday, Lebanon was referred to as the "Switzerland of the East" during the 1960s, and its capital, Beirut, attracted so many tourists that it was known as "the Paris of the Middle East". At the end of the war, there were extensive efforts to revive the economy and rebuild national infrastructure. In spite of these troubles, Lebanon has the highest Human Development Index and GDP per capita in the Arab world, to the exclusion of the oil-rich economies of the Persian Gulf.

### **PAST ACTIONS/ACHIEVEMENTS**

As Syrian refugees fled into Lebanon, this country is now cancelling the policy of requiring a \$200 fee for becoming a resident, which gives more rights to those refugees who have been staying in the country for a long time without any residency rights. Also, Lebanon is not forcing any refugees to return to their war-torn home, although some politicians are now calling for them to return to Syria. This is not a small issue, since there are a lots of Syrian refugees in Lebanon, an estimated 1,500,000 Syrians, which is one-third of the Lebanese population. Security, such as the security around the refugee camp, is one of the problems Lebanon is now facing, due to the large amount of Syrian refugees, also, concerns about terrorism and Syrian crisis are still on the

rise in Lebanon, so Lebanon wishes to enforce laws to further improve the situation of this question. Lebanon has faced migration problems for a long time, and Lebanon will continue on to improve those refugees' situation and to help its neighbor countries with this problem.

### **AIMS/OBJECTIVES**

Syrian refugees have brought in problems to Lebanon, and it is trying to maintain the lives of the Syrian refugees instead of forcing them to leave. Lebanon hopes to, first provide psychosocial support to areas affected, displaced and migrant youths and their families in Lebanon and Syria. 2) Build responsive health systems to help communities affected by migration. 3) Assess for psychosocial needs of Iraqis displaced in Jordan and Lebanon. 4) provide primary health care support for crisis affected communities in Lebanon. 5) Provide education for the refugees. After achieving these improvements, Lebanon believes that there will be no more unhealthy immigrants, helpless refugees, and hopes that Lebanon can help their neighboring countries and other countries in order to improve their countries' refugees' situation.

### **POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS**

Lebanon acknowledges that its policy, needs to be improved, but it has produced a new policy to deal with refugees. This new policy cancelled the fee that a refugee is required to become a resident; although this has been a small step toward successfully solving the issue, Lebanon is now trying to deal with this issue in a better way. Lebanon intended to enforce the security of both the residents and the refugees to prevent crisis or hate acts against both sides by informing residents and creating some short-term strict laws to ban those activities. Those kinds of acts are often caused by xenophobia, which is a major issue for all kinds of refugees. Lebanon wishes to inform residents through the media to prevent these kinds of hate acts. Xenophobia is a long-term issue, which requires a number of solutions, nor is there is a single cause. Education for refugees is another problem to solve, and Lebanon wishes to cut down some costs for those who are new residents who lack the economic ability to let their children to be educated and also create temporary schools for those in refugee camps. Also, Lebanon wishes to cooperate with different NGOs such as CARE to further assist those new residents to educate their children with funds, books, or even volunteer teacher to help the refugees. Women may also face difficulties such as medical problems in the refugee camps, so further solutions are needed, such as portable hospitals and to work with NGOs such as Doctors Without Borders to go further into those areas to help. Lebanon wishes to establish a series of guidelines to further inform countries to follow in order to solve the problem.

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Netherlands</b></p>		<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Ting-Jen Kuo</b></p>
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**BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY/ORGANISATION**

The Netherlands was initially known as The Dutch United Provinces and declared their independence from Spain in 1579, eventually becoming a leader in seafaring and commercial power in the 17th century. The country is located in Western Europe, between Belgium and Germany. The capital is Amsterdam and the government is situated in The Hague. The Randstad is the most densely populated area in the country, including the cities of Amsterdam, Rotterdam, the Hague, and Utrecht. Government-encouraged emigration after World War Two resulted in 500,000 people leaving the country forcefully. The Netherlands is one of the world’s most densely populated countries.

In the period between the late 20th and early 21st century, an influx of non-European immigrants caused the government to impose an expensive “integration” test before immigrants enter the country. The Netherlands is currently one of the world’s most densely populated countries, with a population of around 17.02 million in 2016, and steadily rising, with the main reason being immigration: birth and death rates were both amongst the lowest in the world at the beginning of the 21st century.

From 1947 to 1954, emigrants exceeded immigrants by an average of almost 20,000 each year, whilst from 1970, immigrant numbers rose constantly, causing around one fifth of the population to be made up of residents born abroad or having one foreign-born parent. The issue of immigration has since been at the forefront of political debate: restriction by governmental policies, and ratification in 2001 also tightened immigrant constraints. In years prior to 1970, demographics depict the general population performing internal migration and flowing from rural provinces to more urbanised and built-up areas, however the trend reversed in later years, from heavily populated provinces to ones that are less so. The Netherlands is a contributing member in the United Nations (UN), World Trade Organization (WTO), World Health Organisation (WHO), European Union (EU), and the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement (IFRC).

**PAST ACTIONS/ACHIEVEMENTS**

As a country with a long history of immigration, with large amounts of economic migrants as well as refugees entering the country, the Netherlands has constantly imposed legislation in this area. In between 1998 and 2007, immigrants were obliged to follow an integration course that contained implemented standards on a national level. However, the Law on Integration in 2007

was the base for the program the country uses today, named *Inburgering*. This is a requirement aimed at relocated residents from countries outside of the EU, and consists of passing an exam that evaluates varying factors of integration. The six portions of the exam are as follows: four center around testing the individual's speaking, listening, writing and reading skills in the Dutch language. In 2013, immigration policies adopted two new laws, the Modern Migration Policy Act, which emphasises ensuring the efficiency of the application processes, along with the National Visa Act, which makes changes to the Aliens Act of 2000, adding new entries onto Chapter Two.

In terms of refugees, the Netherlands admits those who would be in danger upon returning to their own country, and this is identified through several international treaties on the protection of refugees: with the main ones consisting of the Geneva Convention on Refugees, emphasising that every refugee has a right to protection; along with the European Convention on Human Rights, which states that no one may be subjected to inhuman treatment. For foreign citizens applying for asylum, reporting to the Immigration and Naturalisation Service (IND) is required, whereupon applications are assessed on the seeker's account and security situation of the seeker's country of origin.

### **AIMS/OBJECTIVES**

Immigration is the predominant issue in the Netherlands: a major hazard to social stability as well as to Dutch culture, and the Netherlands must try to maintain control over its migrants and immigrants alike. Issues that should be focused on include the entry, residence, and supervision of migrants and immigrants, measures for restriction and deprivation of rights and how to implement this, laws of departure and expulsion if found disobeying regulations, along with criminal and transitional provisions.

### **POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS**

The Netherlands could adopt the current measures of the European Union, including policies such as reducing irregular migration by prosecuting smuggler networks and cooperating with other countries, securing and clearly identifying external borders, and a strong asylum policy comprised of just, humane and efficient rules. Other solutions may consist of combating illegal trafficking networks, raising awareness of legal access to the Netherlands through resettlement programmes, the concentration and control of migration by organising asylums centres of suitable capacity, enforcing border security by tightening airport screenings, and collaborating with all other member states to share all intelligence found on the migrant crisis, utilising the United Nations as a platform.

<b>Poland</b>		<b>Dhruv Leekha</b>
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### **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION**

The Republic of Poland, widely known as Poland, established in 1918 following the Great War, has a booming economy, primarily reliant on machine construction and iron and steel, that is already the 8th largest in the European Union (EU) by Gross Domestic Product (GDP), is a pharmaceutical hub of the EU, and has a readily growing manufacturing industry. Poland is a large exporter of advanced pharmaceuticals and that sector accounts for around 1% of its GDP. However, the history of Poland goes all the way back to the 16th century in the form of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, known as the First Polish Republic. The Republic of Poland is a parliamentary republic with a president, Andrzej Duda, a former member of the right-wing Law and Justice Party (PiS) who formally gave up all party affiliations in 2015. In the Polish senate, the Sejm, the Law and Justice party hold a majority of seats with 51% of the seats. The next largest party in the Sejm is the liberal Civic Platform (PO). Furthermore, Poland does not declare an official state religion. While the Constitution does allude to the importance of impartiality in the Polish government when it comes to religion, the Constitution does not specifically refer to the separation of church and state. Poland is a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the World Trade Organization (WTO), the World Bank (WB), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the European Union (EU), the International Labor Organization (ILO), and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE). Poland has strong allies in the form of the U.S.A. and the French Republic. The US and Poland have strong military relations with America setting up missile interception systems in Poland. However, Poland does have rough relations with both the Russian Federation and the People's' Republic of China (PRC). Russia has seen Poland accepting the installation of missile defence systems as a hostile act. The PRC has had issues with Poland in regards to their views on the South China Sea and China's involvement in the situation. Poland's environment in the past was in dire straits. During the period directly after World War II, when Poland was under a Soviet-backed Communist regime, Poland had a massive carbon footprint being the 12<sup>th</sup> largest emitter of carbon dioxide in the world. Poland is now 20<sup>th</sup> in the world by carbon emissions.

### **PAST ACTIONS/ACHIEVEMENTS**

Poland has a rough history when it comes to the topic of migrants and refugees. Poland was referred to the European Court of Justice (ECJ) in 2017 for non-compliance with a deal set in 2015 stating that Poland would take in around 10,000 refugees to ease the burden placed on Italy,

Greece, and Hungary. Out of these 10,000 refugees, Poland has not accepted a single one. Poland claims that policy adopted by the European Union is infringing upon Poland's sovereignty and will thus not implement it. Poland would like to be in full control of the refugees they take in and believe that Muslim migrants would lead to issues in society such as violence against women. Poland is most strongly against young men coming as refugees as they believe that they should be fighting in the wars that they are trying to escape. On the other hand, Poland has continuously worked with aid organizations to rebuild hospitals and help the situation in Syria. Poland is not a member of the Platform on Disaster Displacement, in which deals with climate-change refugees (environmental migrants). Poland has no policy or history related specifically to environmental migrants and has not expressed any interest in the topic thus far. Poland has no direct interest or benefit when it comes to the topic of environmental migrants due to their ideal environmental situation. Since Poland was established, their environmental situation has been steadily improving. They do still have minor problems, particularly those concerning pollution and ozone concentration during the summer, however, they have not been amongst the nations most affected by the devastations of climate change thus their interest in the issue is limited. Poland has not had much internal migration in the past decade. Since 2006, Poland's urbanization level has hovered around 60%. This has slightly fluctuated from year to year. However, Poland's urbanization level did go down, but only marginally by around 0.8%. Considering that Poland's poverty rate is relatively low with 11.4% of households being below the poverty line, there is not much motivation for people to move into an urban area to find work.

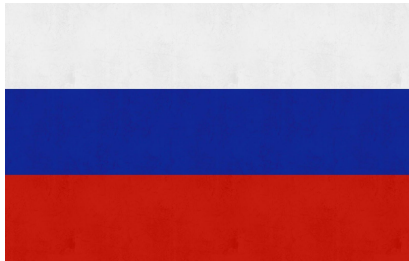
### **AIMS/OBJECTIVES**

Poland has expressed the need for compromise on the topic of the refugees and asylum seekers pouring in from the Middle East and how they will be allocated to countries. Poland is not willing to accept the current number of asylum seekers that they have been allotted by the European Union but have expressed their ability to compromise on the number. Poland's objective for refugees is to allow themselves to determine the number of refugees that they will take in. Poland wants this since they worry that refugees may have trouble assimilating into Polish society leading to issues such as violence against women. Poland does not have any specific aims when it comes to climate change refugees as they have not addressed that issue at all and have thus not taken a stance on the issue. Poland does not have aims or objectives when it comes to the issue of the shift from rural to urban residence in Less Economically Developed Countries (LEDCs).

### **POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS**

Poland's problem when it comes to refugees is the belief that refugees will not be able to assimilate into new societies, and this is a form of xenophobia to a certain degree. Thus the solution that Poland needs when it comes to the issue of refugees, is the cure to xenophobia. Some possible solutions would be education in secondary-education institutions teaching Poles about the reality of refugee interactions in European nations. Furthermore, education can be in the form of advertisements in public areas promoting anti-xenophobia. When it comes to the issues of climate-change refugees and issues in internal migration in LEDCs, Poland needs to become aware of these topics, thus, education is what is needed. In secondary-education

institutions, Poles should be taught about what the people affected by the issues of internal migration and climate-change go through in order to increase awareness and compassion.

<b>Russian Federation</b>		<b>Kitty Tseng</b>
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### **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION**

The Russian Federation, commonly known as Russia, is an independent sovereignty stretching over the vast expanse of Eurasia. With an area of over 17 million and a population over 144 million, Russia is the largest and 9th most populated country in the world. The official language is Russian, and the major religions are Russian Orthodox and Islam. Russia's government is a constitutional federation, led by President Vladimir Putin since the year 2000. The congress is divided into two chambers—the upper chamber, the Federation Council, and the lower chamber, the State Duma. The largest party in Russia is the the United Russia, followed by Communist Party of the Russian Federation (CPRF) and Liberal Democratic Party of Russia (LDPR). Other important figures of the country include Prime Minister Dmitry Medvedev, Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov, and UN Ambassador Vitaly Churkin.

### **PAST ACTIONS/ACHIEVEMENTS**

After the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991, the Russian Federation evolved into becoming a migrant destination country with a steady flow of labor migrants and refugees. Responsively, in 1992, Russia accepted the establishment of the UNHCR and established the Russian Federal Migration Service (FMS). A year after establishing the FMS, Russia complied with the 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol, additionally enacting specific legislation to combat the increased migration. Upon receiving an asylum seeker or refugee application, the FMS determines whether the individual meets relevant standards and requirements. By 2006, the FMS has granted 1,020 asylum seekers with temporary asylum statuses and 405 refugees with full refugee statuses. In specific, as a consequence of the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine since 2014, Russia has been confronted with mass migration from the territory of Ukraine. In 2015, Russia accepted more than 380,000 Ukrainian asylum seekers. However, taking Russia's low applicant approval rate of 3% into consideration, up to one million applicants have been awaiting the approval of their application for citizenship of the Russian Federation. In specific, though Russia shares a historically stable and friendly relationship with Syria, over the years, Russia's attention has shifted from the Syrian civilian population to the armed forces and conflicts. In 2016, out of the 7,096 Syrian citizens in Russia documented by the FMS, merely two Syrians have been granted a refugee status.

### **AIMS/OBJECTIVES**

Russia's aims to provide appropriate durable solutions for concerned populations. Russia hopes



to take measures and implement relevant regulations, such as voluntary repatriation, local settlement, integration, and resettlement, with the ultimate objective of assimilating refugees and asylum seekers back into society. Russia believes that such a crisis is a global crisis that requires a collective effort by the international community, thus Russia calls upon all states to work together to define a clear path and solution in consideration of international refugee and humanitarian laws. As a financially capable sovereignty, though we are willing to assist refugees with food, shelters, and resources, our ultimate hopes lie within measures potentially rebuilding their lives in the long term. Moreover, xenophobia, or the fear of foreigners, is deeply rooted in both the Russian society and the Russian government. Xenophobic attitudes against migrants have been persistently high in Russia over the past decade. Therefore, in order to completely eradicate the fear of such migrants and thoroughly integrate them into the local community, Russia has yet to overcome its public opinions pre-dominated by xenophobia, or the deep-rooted fear towards foreigners. The public has falsely claimed repeatedly about labor migrants being involved in criminal activity and disrupting local order. Many even argue that migrants lay upon salary restrictions as an increase in population creates wage competition. Russia aims to deepen the cooperation in law enforcement and minimizing the public's fear by strengthening their knowledge of refugee backgrounds and organizing gatherings as well as establishing local programmes in places where ethnic conflicts flare up as means of eradicating xenophobia and racial extremism.

### **POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS**

To successfully assimilate recognized refugees and asylum seekers, the Russian Federation has high hopes to continue advocating for proper implementation of refugee legislation. Taking the crisis and urgency of the issue into consideration, Russia reiterates its concern by implementing and working towards the following— providing access to well-rounded local medical facilities, assisting asylum seekers with legal appeals, and tightening regulations to ensure the rights of refugees. Most notably, Russia would like to assist the integration of internationally recognized refugees, from promoting equal access to integration services to humanitarian migrants, to ensuring stable employment and financial opportunities, to housing infrastructure projects, to providing education specifically to those who arrive past the age of compulsory schooling. Russia is also willing to continue its cooperation with NGOs—for instance, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), International Organization for Migration (IOM), and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)— as mediums of providing assistance to recognized refugees in hopes of ensuring their fundamental human rights, assisting the voluntary repatriation- local integration and resettlement.

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Spain</b></p>		<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Graciana Tang</b></p>
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**BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION**

Spain is a MEDC located in Western Europe with a literacy rate for adults of 98.25%. The country has a population of 46.56 million as of 2016 which proves that Spain has the 6th largest population in Europe. Spain’s major trade partners are France (growth of 41.15% over 5 years), Germany (growth of 34.96% over 5 years) and Portugal (growth of 31.61%). Also, Spain’s GDP Per capita income is 36,340 PPP dollars and 21.1% of the population is below the poverty line. Spain’s economy relies on exports of car vehicle parts (\$35.5B), and refined Petroleum (\$7.89B), as well as packaged medicaments (\$7.45B) and delivery trucks (\$5.82B). Official name of Spain is The Kingdom of Spain and the form of government in Spain is a parliamentary monarchy, that is, a social representative, democratic, constitutional monarchy in which the monarch is the head of state, while the prime minister—whose official title is "President of the Government"—is the head of government. Lastly, its current prime minister is Mariano Rajoy MararchL Felipe VI of Spain.

**PAST ACTIONS/ACHIEVEMENTS**

Spain is located in Western Europe and Spain is currently still opening up for more refugees and asylum seekers starting in 2016. Also, Spain has an internal protection policy for any refugees that don’t have protection under the UNHCR, Individuals whose country of residence has given them the rights and obligations inherent to the nationals of such country, commit crimes under the Spanish law or is of threat to Spain And one of the requirements for applying is that the person has to claim asylum within 1 month of entering a country. Spain also has a lot of right for refugees. The refugees will be issued identity card and travel documents, social service benefits, Legal residence and work permits, Access to information on the rights and obligations derived from the international protection granted, access to social integration programs, access to voluntary return programs, freedom of circulation and movement, and right to family reunification . The government will set up social integration programs for protected people under equal opportunity and nondiscrimination standards. Unfortunately, Spain has only been able to accept 1% of the refugees that come in to the country as Spain has a lack of resources to accept all of the refugees.

## **AIMS/OBJECTIVES FOR THE PACIFIC ISLANDS**

Spain's Law Regulating the Right of Asylum and Subsidiary Protection provides three types of international protection: conventional asylum for refugees, subsidiary protection, and exceptional protection for humanitarian reasons. Application procedures differ depending on whether the request for international protection was filed within Spain or at the Spanish border. The Ministry of Interior examines the application and must render a decision within a deadline of six months, or three months in some circumstances. The Law provides for the rights and obligations of international protection for applicants and those granted refugee status to include identity cards and travel documents, legal residence and work permits, social services, education, health care assistance, and family reunification. Spain also has a program for resettlement of refugees. Spain will continue to support and work on anything related to these policies. Also in the past Spain has closed up their borders for refugees but now they are accepting more and more refugees to reprimand the action.

## **POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS**

The first solution that Spain would propose to help refugees acquire jobs based on their skill sets. This will not only provide the refugees a way to gain another sense of freedom which is the freedom to purchase/buy what they want. This is also going to help the economy of the country the refugees are in as the more workers there are, more products will be made and there will be an increase in consumerism. Another solution Spain proposes is providing education for children of refugees in their home language and slowly teaching them the language of your own country, so refugees can assimilate better and everyone will feel more comfortable. Also, this will give the new generation of refugees to live a normal and enjoyable life. The third solution Spain proposes is providing legal residence for refugees (that doesn't have a identity/passport) in any country they seek refuge in , so they will be able to gain access to jobs and assimilate better into the new society.

<b>United Kingdom</b>		<b>Suman Krishna</b>
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### **TOPIC BACKGROUND**

The delegate of United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is deeply concerned about the issues faced by asylum seekers and refugees globally. Migration can be due to political, economic, social or environmental reasons. Migration can be an Internal-shift within a country or an international move out of the country. The main form of internal migration is rural to urban shift due to decline in sustainable farming, lack of basic amenities in rural areas to maintain a decent lifestyle as well as climate changes resulting in drought and famine which forces the rural farmers to seek urban jobs. Migration also occurs due to climate changes such as long term droughts, desertification, increase in sea-level which forces people to leave their place of stay in search of a new beginning. Currently asylum seekers all across the globe don't have access to shelter and basic necessities. It is shocking to note that 1 in every 113 human is a refugee which is a staggering total of 15.4 million people. This issue is a major conflict because Asylum Seekers are forced to move place to place for a long time before getting asylum/ legal status. There are over 1.2 million applications for asylum seekers pending in Europe. The issue of asylum seekers is a huge problem especially in Europe since around 16 percent refugees seek asylum in Europe.

### **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION**

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Island or commonly called the UK is located in North-Western coast of European mainland. The United Kingdom consists of England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland. It is the 11th biggest country in Europe with a population of 66,573,504. The official and national language of the UK is English with Christianity as it's the most widely followed religion. The UK is a constitutional monarchy with a parliamentary democracy where Queen Elizabeth II is the current monarch. It's GDP is the 6th largest in the world. The UK is a member of the Commonwealth of Nations, the Council of Europe, the G7 finance ministers, the G7 forum, the G20, NATO, World Trade Organization. It is one of the P5 Nation of the UN Security Council.

### **PAST ACTIONS/ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM**

Asylum seekers have always been a major issue since the establishment of the United Nations. The General Assembly of the United Nations established the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on December 14th, 1950 so that they can help solve worldwide refugee issues. The Refugee Council in the United Kingdom has been promoting the refugees to help settle them down by making sure that they are healthy both mentally, physically and financially with basic

necessities which also includes education. The United Kingdom believes that every asylum seeker should have the basic rights of any foreign legal resident and international protection. The 1951 Refugee Convention created on the 28th of July defines the status of a refugee and the rights. Following the 1951 Refugee Convention, the 1967 Status of Refugees Protocol is an essential treaty in the international refugee law. In this protocol the state parties are expected -to cooperate with the office of the UNHCR. This protocol removed the temporal and geographic restrictions meaning that a person can now seek asylum without time or geographic constraints. 146 countries have ratified this protocol including the United Kingdom. This crisis is very difficult to manage and it very upsetting to note that 51% of the refugees are children.

### **AIMS/OBJECTIVES**

The UK adheres to UN and European agreements on refugees and human rights and will not send back refugees to their homeland if they fear prosecution. Recently compared to most countries the United Kingdom has stabilized the amount of asylum seekers accepted and set up a strict regimen on 750 asylum seekers per year. The Refugee Council of the United Kingdom's objective is to help aid asylum seekers and refugees get through the complicated process of getting asylum and being able to stay in a country with basic necessities. Also, the refugee council wants to convince people about the policies that are very impactful to the refugees in the United Kingdom. The United Kingdom has been trying to make sure that these refugees are evenly distributed in both rural and urban areas with places that are environmentally good. Even distribution of the refugees will make sure even availability and utilization of adequate resources. The aims and objectives of UK's refugee council is mainly concentrated on the asylum system including housing, legal support, and integration, as well as helping children and women. They want us to ensure that these refugees will be able to have shelter and food, as well as government aid whenever they need it which all these things are key to helping not only men but children and women too.

### **POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS**

Currently only 40 percent of the asylum seekers are accepted in the initial process. They are forced to move from one country to another seeking asylum and legal status. The reason for this is because the process of getting asylum is complex and difficult. Effort has to be taken to make the process allowing the refugees settling process easier. Primary intent of welcoming the asylum seekers and helping them in settling quickly will make a huge difference to asylum seekers. Another solution is that many countries, not just a few, should accept asylum seekers so that there will be an equal amount of responsibility globally in providing the asylum seekers with not only basic necessities such as food, shelter, healthcare and clothing but also providing them with life long education and long term job opportunities for the betterment of their living standards. For this solution to be successful it is vital for all member nations to know the importance of the fundamental rights of shelter, food and clothes, healthcare, and basic necessities. To achieve this, asylum seekers should get the same rights as the citizens. Also, people who move from rural places to urban places may have consequences since there will be less agricultural farming. To solve this issue we need to limit the migration by creating more infrastructure in rural areas like proper roads, government schools, housing communities, and draining system to help support

their welfare and comfort. Furthermore, we need to make these areas more sustainable in areas like agriculture, energy, housing and utilization of natural resources this can be assisted by creating focus teams who have experience in infrastructure planning, sustainable farming, and energy wastage . It should be understood that climate change refugees are also forced to change places for new beginnings and should be given the same status as any refugee. Finally, it is essential that organizations and member nations to work together to solve the issue of refugees/asylum seekers.

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>United States of America</b></p>		<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Jason Lin</b></p>
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### **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION**

Founded after the Declaration of Independence was signed in 1776, the US is one of the newer nations around the globe. The US is located in North America, and is adjacent to the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Countries that share a common border with the US are Mexico and Canada. The main languages are English and Spanish, but other languages such as Chinese can be quite common as well depending on the area. The main religions are Protestant, Roman Catholic, and Mormon. As of 2017, it was ranked fifth on the health index, fifth in the educational index, 5th on the GNI index, and seventh on the human development index. Some natural resources that the US has access to includes coal, lead, copper, zinc, petroleum and iron. Currently, Donald J. Trump is the president while Mike Pence is the vice president. Some of its allies include the UK and Canada, while some of its enemies are North Korea and Syria.

### **PAST ACTIONS/ACHIEVEMENTS**

Since 1975, the US has accepted almost two-thirds of all applications for those who wish to seek refuge in the US, more than all other resettlement countries combined. As a result, about 3 million refugees from all across the globe have been admitted into the US. Those refugees are treated as equals, and as a result, they have been able to settle in 48 states, with 10 states taking in approximately half of all the refugees and asylum seekers. The only 2 states that weren't able to welcome any refugees is Hawaii for it is already overpopulated and the majority of the population has an anti-refugee stance. Along with 193 other countries, the US has signed the UDHR in 1948, which states that all humans have the right to food, clothing, shelter, and many other basic human rights. The US has attempted to provide those resources to refugees in the past few decades. The US has provided the refugees with sustainable houses and churches help them find donors to fund them for the first few weeks/months in the US.

When the Trump administration took place, many refugees and asylum-seekers faced deportation. This caused approximately 2500 refugees to cross the US border into Canada in 2017. A poll in 2017 indicated that there are several main reasons why refugees and asylum-seekers are being mistreated in the US. After the multiple attacks in Europe, the fear of terrorism spread all across the globe, including the US. As a result, various US intelligence agencies have warned that terrorist groups will try to use refugee flows to enter the country. This lead to many people thinking that refugees and asylum-seekers are terrorists. Even James Clapper, former director of National Intelligence, called it a "huge concern". As a result, some refugees are being mistreated by Americans who simply don't want to die. Another reason why refugees and asylum-seekers are being mistreated in the US is due to the fact that they cause

economic anxiety among locals. Many Americans fear that refugees and asylum-seekers will agree to work at absurdly low wages and take over their jobs. As a result, the Trump administration has abandoned America's traditional leadership role and cut refugee intake by more than half, to 45000 refugees, creating a historical low.

### **AIMS/OBJECTIVES**

A main goal for refugees would be to spread messages of equality to ensure that they are treated equally. Some fund-raising programs could also be implemented to provide them with the necessary funds of protection from physical and verbal abuse.

### **POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS**

Due to the presence of white-supremacists as well as the rise of xenophobia in the US, many migrants may face physical and verbal abuse from those people. One possible solution would be to teach about equality in school. This will ensure that racism won't be as common in future generation. Another solution would be to slowly accept refugees into the US. This will give the local people time to get used to the refugees before more move in.