Sixth
Legal

1. Strengthening the Biological Weapons Convention
2. Immigration Law
3. Right of Asylum in International Law
Encouraged that the Biological Weapons Convention has been in effect since March 26, 1975 and that, currently, over 170 countries have signed and ratified the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC), and

Affirming that the BWC is in accordance with the Geneva Convention, making it illegal to procure, produce, or be in possession of biological weapons, and

Appreciating that the BWC also addresses issues such as disease outbreak, with which all member nations are required to report, and promotes the sharing of information on how to develop vaccinations and other advances in the medical field, in addition to creating the Implementation Support, which oversees the exchanging of information and annual reports nations submit about their developments, and

Cognizant that while a nation may have signed the BWC, they are not bound to its terms until the nation has ratified it through its own government process, and

Bearing in mind that the use of biological weapons or warfare should be banned in order to protect citizens of any and all countries because even just one gram of toxin can leave approximately ten million humans dead, and

Taking into account recent events and wanting to prevent more loss of life as a result of biological weapons warfare, and

Believing that stronger repercussions should be added to the Biological Weapons Convention to strongly discourage member nations from violating the BWC's ordinances, and

1.) Invites more nations to sign the BWC, and asks all nations that have not ratified the BWC, to do so as soon as possible as to give nations more accountability for their actions;

2.) Requests that the Security Council discuss placing economic sanctions on nations that violate the terms of BWC, potentially harming innocent civilians;
CONCERNED about capabilities of devastations, these weapons contain the microorganisms and living viruses to destroy their enemy, and

STRESSING the threat of biological warfare is strengthening across the globe, more Countries are launching this method to their advantage in modern day warfare, and

ENDORsing that most countries feel the need of biological warfare to help in war, more and more countries are using this as a modern day warfare tactic which is effective but also too dangerous it should not be encouraged in war, and

RECALLING that all use of biological warfare is inhuman and devastating, all humans will not be prepared for this time in history, and

TAKING NOTE that biological warfare is not just a threat to us humans but also to all plants and animals living on this earth, it has the capabilities to terminate all living things;

1) RECOMMENDS the use of biological warfare to be brought to an end, and non-existence in any warfare to help stop the use of any weapons of mass destruction;

2) SUGGESTS the U.N. could come to an agreement to stop the uses of any biological and chemical warfare used in the future to help prevent any future wars;

3) STRESSES that any and all uses of biological weapons should be as held contraband in all parts of the world and should not be used under any circumstances;

4) CALLS UPON the acts of a new law or amendment to help stop the use of biological warfare to ever happen in the future, and help prevent it from spreading across the world.
REALIZING that the threat of biological warfare is all too real, with many groups of
terrorists and multiple countries holding the key to world ending power, and

RECOGNIZING that many countries believe biological weaponry should be a thing
of the past, as it is inhumane and barbaric, and

STRESSING the fact that biological weaponry could very well eliminate the human race
along with many (if not all) other species of plant and animal life, just with the flip of a
switch, and

BEARING IN MIND that many countries feel that biological weaponry is their
only way to feel dominant and have authority over matters that are not under their
control, such as being attacked when unprepared, and

STRESSING with grave concern that biological weapons are an unnecessary source of
terror for all of humanity and the unknowing inhabitants that will have no warning;

1) CALLS UPON the countries of the UN to come to an agreeable decision on how to
strengthen the Biological Weapons Convention;

2) DEMANDS biological weapons be eradicated or put under many restraints, as to
avoid nuclear war caused by something that could seemingly be resolved with words
instead of violence;

3) REQUESTS that the UN will make the superior decision and strengthen the
regulations on biological weaponry;

4) SUGGESTS that all nations are given similar rights in regard to biological weaponry,
as in everyone receives a defense system towards biological weapons or all countries
owning biological weaponry relinquish their weapons immediately and are disposed of
properly.
BEARING IN MIND that the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) is a legally binding treaty that
outlaws biological arms that was signed on November 5, 1974, and

CONCERNED that the regulations of the current Biological Weapons Convention are not being observed
by nations, and

AWARE that pathogenic organisms, usually microbes, are used to interfere with the biological processes
of a host working to kill or incapacitate the host and that this process can result in millions of deaths
worldwide, and

ENDORSing the fact that the BWC has one hundred seventy countries and that more countries should
join, and

TAKING NOTE that the BWC started their disarmament treaty banning the production and stockpiling of
biological weapons in 1975 for the safety of the world, and

RECOGNIZING the need to further strengthen the BWC, a group of governmental experts were
established to identify and examine potential verification measures from a scientific and technical
standpoint existing since January 1, 1946, and

BELIEVING that the United Nations desire to strengthen the confidence between peoples and the general
improvement of the international atmosphere, also desiring to contribute to the realization of the purposes
and principles of United Nations, and

REALIZING that an agreement on the prohibition of bacteriological (biological) weapons represents a
first possible step towards the agreement on effective measures to sanction the development, production
and stockpiling of chemical weapons, and

CONSCIOUS of improving the BWC's process is one of the key items while gathering a great deal of
interest among countries and non-governmental organizations;

1) URGES all nations with biological weapons to destroy them safely without affecting the people
or any of the environment;

2) APPLAUDS all supporting nations of the Biological Weapons Convention to join in making new
regulations of biological weapons while also widening world peace;

3) STRESSES the importance of cooperation's between all nations in regard to biological weapon
development and research.
AWARE that 170 states are already parties to the Convention and that 26 states have yet to
accede to the Biological Weapons Convention, and

APPRECIATING the cooperation of other UN and EU countries for participating, supporting,
acceding, and ratifying the Biological Weapons Convention, and

BARING IN MIND these parties not participating are primarily countries in Africa, the Middle
East and the Pacific, where tensions are high and warfare is common, and

ENDORsing long-term biosecurity projects in various countries for the future and to implement
projects with German partner organizations and institutes, mainly the Global Partnership Against
the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction, and

DEMANDING to improve the implementation of the Convention and to stop the spread and
growth of biological weapons;

1) URGES countries to stock pile their biological weapons for their ultimate riddance
and outlaw;

2) INVITES all countries to take part and support the Biological Weapons Convention
to ensure the safety of our citizens and the citizens of our neighbor countries;

3) RECOMMENDS the following of fellow countries to accede to the Convention and
to ratify its regulations;

4) APPRECIATES the cooperation of the world’s major powers of taking part in
Convention, hopefully leading the rest of the countries in their wake;

5) EMPHASIZES the danger of biological weapons against the citizens of our countries
and of our neighboring countries;

6) REAFFIRMS that biological weapons should be banned and destroyed in their
entirety to ensure the safety and well-being of all of our citizens in the case of the
weapons falling into the wrong hands.
CONSIDERING the magnitude of damage caused by all weapons of mass destruction especially those similar to the one used on Hiroshima and Nagasaki which caused not only destructive damage but also left many fatality ill, and

NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN that even though China has joined the B.W.C. (Biological Weapons Convention) in 1993 a state department compliance report confirms continued biological weapons development, also a 2010 report states recent activity cause China to breached the B.W.C., and

STRESSING the potential danger of biological weapons, including mass illnesses, deaths among the thousands, and possible genocide of a people due to the excessive contagiousness, and

MINDFUL of the Geneva Protocol being the only reason they have not been used recently even though they are still being developed by multiple countries says that it is possible for their use to come about through a disobeying of the Geneva Protocol, and

REQUESTS all countries currently part of the U.N. take actions in the following;

1) Demands proof through investigation that a country participating in the B.W.C. is adhering to the principles set forth by said committee;

2) Calls upon other countries participating in the B.W.C. to assist in the controlling and abolishment of the use of these weapons worldwide;

3) Invites countries who aren’t in the B.W.C. to strongly consider joining the aforementioned committee because they too have the right to live without fear of biological weapons;

4) Notes with appreciation that the U.S. has stayed true to their commitment to the committee;

5) Suggests that a renewal or creation of a new treaty to limit the manufacturing and use of biological weapons in the future.
Conscious that the country of Pakistan signed and ratified the Biological Weapons Convention along with the other signatory states on 10 April 1972, and

Taking into account that Pakistan actively negotiated to elaborate an effective verification protocol for the Biological Weapons Convention, and

Acknowledging that the Biological Weapons Convention broke new ground in establishing a non-discriminatory prohibition regime, making no distinction between states with existing biological weapons programs which built upon the 1925 prohibition of their use, and

Aware of the need for a strengthening to this dated treaty;

1) Promotes the need for a gathering of the signatories of the Biological Weapons Convention to update the this aged document;

2) Endorses the implementation of a multi-national panel to enforce the ratification of new amendments to the Biological Weapons Convention;

3) Advocates new measures in identifying new technologies, and an updated list of those compounds that are listed in the Biological Weapons Convention;

4) Urging the United Nations to implement new consequences to those who break the Biological Weapons Convention.
McKendree Invitational
MODEL UNITED NATIONS

Submitted To: 6th Legal
Topic: Strengthening the Biological Weapons Convention
Submitted By: Qatar

ALARMED that the parties in the Syrian Arab Republic fired biological weapons into an area full of civilians a little over a year ago, and

EXPRESSING DEEP CONCERN that these weapons could be used again if proper action is not taken to prevent it, and

SHOCKED that 16 countries have not signed the Biological Weapons Convention and 10 others have signed but not ratified the law, and

DETERMINED to prevent the use of these horrific armaments because they affect not only the lives of those directly affected, but future generations as well;

1) Urges countries that have signed the convention but not yet ratified the law to, as stated by Article IV of the convention, make this a high priority;

2) Calls upon the countries who have not yet signed the convention to do so in order to prevent the use of these weapons in the future;

3) Recommends that all nations submit annual CBMs (Confidence Building Measures) to the United Nations;

4) Requests that the Group VEREX (Verification Experts) be reactivated in order to confirm that all nations are complying with the restrictions of the Biological Weapons Convention.
EMPHASIZING the biological weapons convention must be strengthened so the countries represented here may be able to feel safety and comfort in knowing other countries are not able to stockpile weapons for possible use against them, and

UNDERSTANDING some countries take appropriately strong methods to implement the measures set forth by the biological weapons convention, and

STRESSING not enough countries are enforcing these measures at a level that would allow a feeling of peace; to the point where some do not implement these measures at all and decide that they are allowed to make their own decisions of biological weapons, and

ACKNOWLEDGING there have already been multiple renovations to the original biological weapons convention, and

NOTING the renovations to the biological weapons convention are out of date because there are new weapons and methods of using those weapons in today’s day and age;

1) SUGGESTS a seventh conference be called to bring the biological weapons convention up to date so it may keep up with a constantly changing world;

2) IMPLORES this conference instigate new and stricter measures regarding the ability of countries to stockpile weapons by updating the Intersessional Programme 2012-2015 to be more responsive to the needs of the world today on the subject of toxic weapons;

3) ENCOURAGES a new conference be held every year in an effort to bring a certain level of safety and peace to the world by looking into its problems as it relates to biological weapons for the prior twelve months and acting on them;

4) WELCOMES a cooperative action of delegates throughout the world when dealing with the level of strictness that should be used when discussing the issue of biological and toxic weapons.
NOTING the threat that biological weapons pose in today’s world, and

CONSIDERING that the Ukraine is not involved in offensive or defensive biological weapons activities, and

AWARE that certain biological toxins and agents could be used for good, such as in medicine for treating illnesses, and

CONCERNED that biological weapons could be used as weapons of mass destruction that could take out a country’s entire economy by destroying crops; and

1. STRESSES the need for all countries in the United Nations to come together because biological weapons have the potential to become a worldwide disaster

2. SUGGESTS that the United Nations call a summit to discuss biological weapons specifically so that countries will better understand the need to sign the Biological Weapons Convention, and

3. APPROVES of nations that have signed the Biological Weapons Convention that in a time of war they do not use biological weapons against any other counties except in medical reasons, and

4. URGES all countries that have not signed the Biological Weapons Conventions to do so, and

5. REQUESTS that all nations help to ensure the security on the supply of biological weapons in their country.
1. **Conscious** that the Biological Weapons Convention's goal is to prevent sovereign states from the
2. development, production, and stockpiling any biological agents or toxins for any reason, and to
3. lead to the destruction of such biological weapons, help those nations who are in danger from other
4. nations as a result of a violation of the BWC, and is
5. 
6. **Having recognized** that 179 countries have both signed and ratified the BWC and just 16 have not
7. signed and ratified the BWC and in order to both better the world and make a progressive step and
8. 
9. **Recognizes** the progress that the Biological Warfare Convention has made in the world and would
10. love to see more
11. 
12. **Stressing** again that the BWC has 16 countries that has both not signed and agreed to the BWC
13. and that the BWC's goal is to never use biological weapons under any circumstances and that
14. biological weapons are to be destroyed peacefully
15. 
16. 1. **Calls for** the countries who have not signed and ratified the BWC, to ratify and sign the
document
17. 2. **Encourages** countries to either start or continue the destruction of their respective
weapons
18. 3. **Emphasizes** that a summit be held every two years to discuss the advancements, if any,
and progress of a country with the destruction of their weapons
AWARE that the Biological Weapons Convention is an organization that imposes rules on each member state against the use of biological weapons, and

EMPHASIZING the prohibition provided by the signing of the Convention does not allow member States to obtain, distribute, assist, or use biological agents and toxins for the purpose of weaponry, and

COGNIZANT of the fact that 180 countries have either become State parties or signatories, there are 16 states who have not come forward to sign or ratify the Biological Weapons Convention, and

NOTING WITH CONCERN the great destruction that could be inflicted world-wide if terrorist groups possessed such weapons, and

HAVING REVIEWED the confidence-building measures taken by the Convention to ensure that member states do not offend the aforementioned provisions such as: annually providing information on laboratories and research centers, vaccine manufacturing, and defensive experimentation, and

1) APPLAUDS said confidence-building measures for attempting to regulate biological weaponry;

2) ENCOURAGES the confidence-building measures to be re-evaluated so that they will more stringently regulate how biological substances are handled and who is authorized to do so;

3) URGES States who have not joined the Convention to do so in order to form a united front against the use of biological weapons.
McKendree Invitational
MODEL UNITED NATIONS

Submitted To: 6th Legal
Topic: Strengthening the Biological Weapons Convention
Submitted By: Panama

NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN that biological weapons deliver living organisms, such
as bacteria and viruses, to inflict disease and incapacitate or kill populations that the person or
persons may want to target, and

AWARE that biological weapons have the potential to kill millions of people in a short amount
of time, and

NOTING that the convention of biological weapons has been approved by 165 states of the
UN’s 193 states, and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that the most recent usage of biological weapons was in 2001
when someone put anthrax spores in the mail and sent it to members of the U.S Congress, and

RECOGNIZING in 2011, 69 (49%) of all the states in the U.N.’s parties submitted their
required annual declarations, and

TAKING NOTE that Biological Weapons Convention could be a resolution to the problems of
the Biological Weapons warfare, and

REFERRING that the states that have biological weapons that are not meeting the requirements
of the Treaty of the Biological Weapons;

1.) CALLS UPON member states that have not ratified the Treaty of Biological
Warfare to sign the treaty;

2.) SUGGESTS that states submitted their mandatory reports in order to meet the
requirements of the treaty

3.) REQUESTS that an international body similar to the I.A.E.A. verify that biological
organisms are not used for military purposes;

4.) CONDEMNS member states and organizations that develop offensive biological
weapons programs;

5.) ASKS that members states and provide financial support for member states who wish
to eliminate their biological weapons programs;

6.) REAFFIRMS the right of member states to use biological agents for peaceful
purposes such as vaccine development.
EXpressing deep concern that immigrants face extreme racial discrimination while traveling to make new and better lives, and

Conscious that there are approximately 214 million immigrants around the world as of today, and

Keeping in mind that there are no international immigration laws set that are concerning the responsibilities of the member states, and

Cognizant that the cause of immigration is lack of jobs, poverty, poorly ran governments, conflict, war, lack of human rights, and

Taking note that member states have many conflicts with immigrants such as illegal aliens, treatment, employment, and more, and

Aware of the efforts done such as Global Migration Group (GMG) and International Migration Organization (IMO) and efforts done by the International Migration Organization, and

Recognizing the member states have the authority to regulate the migration of persons in and out of the country;

1.) Appreciates the efforts given by member states towards demolishing all human trafficking and forced migration;

2.) Calls upon member states to respect the immigrants rights despite of legal status and economical income;

3.) Requests that member states educates their natural born citizens of the racial discrimination faced by immigrants;

4.) Suggests that member states cooperate on the decision of rights and privileges of the future and current immigrants;

5.) Draws attention to the need for safe houses for women and children have been sexually violated due to human trafficking.
REALIZING the fact that immigration law was created, in the general sense, as a way for
governments to control the importation and deportation of people into their territory as far as the
matter of citizenship, and not as a way to increase the discrimination between the varying races
of people, and

EMPHASIZING the fact that within countries in which policies against promoting
discrimination and racism are currently in effect, the differentiation of treatment given to certain
races, in the comparison of treatment by government authority to people of, for example, Latin
American descent and the treatment by government authority to people of European descent,
should not vary in any way whatsoever, and

NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN that among many countries in which events similar to
those mentioned above take place, immigration law has contributed to the demarcation of general
treatment between certain races, and

EXPRESSING WITH DEEP CONCERN the fact that some government officials are given the
freedom to, and promote the policy that anyone within the said area that physically appears to
meet the prerequisites of the stereotypes of a man, woman, or child descended from a certain
nationality are eligible to be arrested without a warrant if an officer decides solely on suspicion
that said person may be an illegal alien, and

BELIEVING the fact that creating a system that includes the citizenship of a person to a certain
country be solidified onto an object similar to an identification card;

1) **DRAWS ATTENTION** to the fact that officers could no longer arrest people
due to the fact that some may appear to descend from a certain race;

2) **APPRECIATES** the fact that this would help eradicate racism and
discrimination due to the fact that the citizenship card would create a sense of
equality throughout every beholder within the country;

3) **NOTES WITH APPRECIATION** that this solution would return the policy of
immigration law to its original intent;

4) **REPEATS** the fact that that immigration law was created, in the general sense,
as a way for governments to control the importation and deportation of people
into their territory as far as the matter of citizenship.
McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS

Submitted To: 6th Legal
Topic: Immigration Law
Submitted By: Lebanon

NOTING WITH DEEP CONCERN the rapidly growing number of illegal immigrants entering member nations within the past two years alone, and

ALARMED BY the larger number of illegal immigrants compared to legal immigrants and,

NOTING in the year of 2013 there were 173 million illegal immigrants counted as opposed to the 990,553 legal immigrants, and

KEEPING IN MIND the ongoing crisis in the middle east as well as in other regions of the world is aiding in the increase of immigrants and refugees, and

DISTURBED by the lack of border control in the smaller and underfunded countries which lead to more people illegally entering nations, and

HAVING EXAMINED statistics relating to UIC (unaccompanied immigrant children) and noticed that there has been a 117% increase in children under the age of 12 crossing the border, children from the age of 13-17 crossing the border increased by 12%; in fact, all age groups of children under 18 has increased exponentially;

1) CALLS UPON member nations who make more than 5.5 trillion dollars GDP to assist those without the needed funding to strengthen their border control in order to limit illegal immigrants;

2) DEMANDS safe houses for refugees of civil unrest and violence, such as the crisis in the middle eastern part of the world;

3) REQUESTS an easier process to obtain citizenship for those attempting to legally enter a member nation, as immigration can help economy;

4) SUGGESTS nations to deport UIC back to their former country, the only exception to this is if they are taking refuge from hostile environments;
   a) ENCOURAGES peacekeepers from the children’s home country to provide sanctuary for the children entering illegally;
   b) FURTHER RECOMMENDS disciplinary actions to be taken against guardians of the children who sent them illegally to countries.
Taking note the past efforts the UN has made and the improvements that have been made. And
Cognizant of the fact that closing the borders to any foreign body would be immoral and
unethical, and
Aware that immigrants can have a positive impact on the country; filling jobs that the host
country’s citizens won’t fill, creating a more diverse society, and offering a more increased talent
pool, and
Conscious of the state of this country, knowing that there needs to be changes made, and laws
tightened and enforced for the welfare of the people;

1) Urges there be a security check for any person entering or leaving the country;
2) Instructs there be a visa one would have to obtain to enter the country, having a
general test when first obtaining the visa, getting it renewed every 5 years;
3) Demands the immigrant must have a general understanding of the language and
culture in the country;
4) Requests the right to revoke the visa and eject the immigrant from the country;
5) Stresses the right to deny or take away visas under certain conditions;
6) Declares any alien who enters the country without permission, or when permission is
revoked or expired, will be deported out of the country;
7) Approves the federal government to enforce all immigration laws to the full extent.
HAVING EXAMINED member nations’ policies on illegal immigrants under the age of 18, and
NOTING the policies involve supplying the immigrants with safe havens along with ATD
(Alternative to Detention) which allows immigrants to pay $17/day to live there, and
ALARMED BY the 66,127 illegal child immigrants who were tallied at the southwest border of
the United States, and
DEEPLY CONSCIOUS of the newspapers that were printed in the member nations of
El Salvador and Honduras that encouraged young people to immigrate to the United States, and
FULLY AWARE that illegal immigrants are known to live well over two years in a federal run
safe house;

1) CALLS UPON member nations to support the immediate deportation of all
   immigrants, no matter the age of the immigrant;
      a) DESIGNATES all immigrants as committing adult crimes and they should be
         treated as such, regardless the age;
      b) EMPHASIZES the fact that these people are guilty of a crime and should not
         be catered to by the governments of countries they immigrated to;

2) RECOMMENDS a larger set of criteria to be met in order to qualify for a safe
   house or ATD;
      a) AUTHORIZES refugees from civil unrest and violence to life in these places
         along with immigrants in the process of becoming a legal citizen
      b) TAKES NOTE OF the issue of housing for immigrant mothers and children
         and believes that they should be deported and not qualify for safe houses
         unless they meet the refugee criteria;

3) STRONGLY CONDEMNS treating illegal immigrants differently because of their
   age;

4) SUPPORTS the care taking of refugees and immigrants coming from a violent state.
The General Assembly,

Pointing Out the number of foreign citizens living in Hungary has grown from 93,000 to 143,000 from 2001 to 2011, and

Noting with deep concern that for the purpose of sexual exploitation, young women and girls are being ILLEGALLY trafficked to, from, and through Hungary, and

Recognizing the primary destination countries for sexual exploitation are the Netherlands, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, and United Kingdom, and

Viewing with appreciation the Hungarian Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration Program for Migrants, which aims to ease the voluntary and orderly return of asylum seekers, beneficiaries of subsidiary protection, beneficiaries of temporary protection, third country nationals who do not or no longer fulfill the condition for entry and/or stay rules in Hungary and who, along with the rules of voluntary return and go back to their country of origin, and to contribute towards the sustainability of their return, and

Praises the program in which beneficiaries are provided assistance in their voluntary return (through purchasing travel tickets, departure, transit and arrival assistance) then by helping returnees find and support the reintegration opportunities in their country of return, and

1. Requests that every country adopt the HAVRRPM as a international law to help migrants in each country return to their origin;

2. Calls upon countries to adopt international legislation to prohibit the illegal trafficking of the young girls and return them through legal means to their countries of origin;

3. Urges countries to collaborate on legislation following the guidelines of HAVRRPM.
Bearing in mind that Belgium’s current population is 11.2 million, Belgium is referred to as a country of permanent immigration due to the settlement of many migrants. However, because of its size it is often overlooked as a country of potential immigration, and

Having Considered putting limitations on immigration, and

Taking into account that 40% of Belgium’s immigrants are from Italy, France, and the Netherlands. Moroccans make up 8% and 4% are Turkish. Family migration represent half of the overall immigration to Belgium, followed by refugees and students, and

Reaffirming Once Again that Belgium is often referred to as a country of permanent immigration A law was passed in Belgium a few years ago on July 19 allowing naturalisation “migrant neutral”, meaning applicants who are living in Belgium should be long term citizens, and

1) Appreciates the concern from other nations about immigration rate;

2) Considers the well-being and day to day lives of our citizens. As well as not changing the laws in immigration or naturalisation. We thank the UN for their concern of our well-being;

3) Welcomes and supports the ideas of limiting immigration, but our country benefits from immigrants;

4) Calls Upon other nations to support our choices. We decided to not put restrictions on immigration law.
Taking into account that the percentage of immigrants that came into Venezuela in 2013 was
3.9%, and

Conscious of the fact that Venezuela has been the receiving country of immigrants from
Colombia, Spain, Italy, and Portugal since the 1970s, and

Cognizant there has been a decrease in the number of arrivals, Venezuela continues to attract
migrants, both regular and irregular, due to economic conditions in other countries, and

Having regarded the government has set up and implemented policies to integrate migrants in
society and to protect their rights through a wide range of social programs,

1) Expresses its thanks to cooperation agreements with host countries and in close
cooperation with the United Nations;

2) Supports that the International Organization for Migration is responsible for all the
travel logistics in the resettlement of refugees, helping them at departure and transit
points;

3) Notes with appreciation IOM Venezuela helps in the return of victims of trafficking,
both national and international, to their communities and countries of origin;

4) Welcomes all projects and programs that would positively influence immigration and
trafficking around the world and in Venezuela.
TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that an estimated 214 million people currently live outside their country of origin, and

RECALLING that the United Nations is based on the principle of sovereign equality of all its members, and

MINDFUL that each member state has the power to exercise supreme authority over all persons and things within its own territory, and

NOTING the framework provided by the CMW for protecting internationally recognized human rights, and

BEARING IN MIND that the international migration law is the international legal framework governing migration, which is an umbrella term that covers a variety of principles and rules that regulate the obligations of countries in regards to immigrants, and

CONSCIOUS that the ILO convention 97 created provisions for equal treatment for migrant workers;

1.) CALLS UPON member states to in enact measures to protect the rights of immigrant groups;

2.) STRESSES the need for member states to protect human rights of immigrants regardless of legal status;

3.) Draws attention to the need for member states to take action to end human trafficking;

4.) DIRECTS that countries utilize abandoned warehouses as shelter for immigrants, and suggest that countries put immigrants to work in fields in order to help stabilize the economy;

5.) REQUESTS that member states improve regional partnerships in order to facilitate the movement of legal migrants.
GREIVED that 214 million people live outside their country of origin and is now a high-priority issue in
developing and developed countries, and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that 10.5 million refugees flee because of armed conflict, natural disaster,
famine, or persecution, and

RECOGNIZING that incoming migrants have trouble securing a job, finding a place to live, buying to
food, and enrolling their children in school, and

CONCERNED by the number of immigrants that are not following the appropriate system of migration,
and

REMINDING member states that the creation of UDHR gave rise to a number of regional human rights
declarations and the CMW provide a framework for protecting internationally recognized human rights in
the context of migration, and

NOTING the plight of Jewish people born in migration throughout the course of history, and

AWARE of the valuable contributions that migrants can offer their host countries as workers,
entrepreneurs, and investors;

1.) URGES member states to improve conditions for citizens by creating a system to help
migrants secure a job, buy a house, and enroll their children in secure schools;

2.) SUGGESTS the idea of creating a better and legal migrant system to appeal the idea to
immigrants;

3.) RECOMMENDS a system that makes the legal immigration system to receive visas faster
and more reliable;

4.) REQUESTS member states to look into the reasons of refugees fleeing including armed
conflict, famine, persecution and natural disasters;

5.) CALLS UPON member states to create financial assistance and offer legal migrants
educational opportunities including language training;

6.) ASKS that member states ensure the rights of every person and have complete access to the
legal system;

7.) REAFFIRMS the right of member states to repatriate illegal migrants to their countries of
origin or to third countries;

8.) INVITES that member states create partnerships with other member states in order to
monitor trafficking networks.
Concerned with the fact that many countries are still having issues with illegal immigration and other forms of illegal immigration, and how large a burden it is on a single government to attempt to right the situation, and

Encouraging fellow countries to collaborate with each other to help, put a stop to or at least lower, other nations with their immigration issues to help ease the burden of dealing with these problems by themselves, and keep the immigration process into their country much more organized, and

Recognizing the effort put forth by other more developed nations in the form of laws and economic expenditures in attempts to stop illegal immigration in their own country, and

Aware the United Nations has previously establishment international immigration laws and policies to regulate and allow information of immigration and emigration patterns among each other, and

Noting with deep concern the lack of communication between nations over the topic of illegal immigration, has allowed the problem to continue, and in some areas of the world, worsen, and

Inspired by the brilliant attempts by other countries and their efforts to further spread their help and ideas to other nations with their immigration problems;

1. Urges nations to join together to come up with a well thought out solution that will help put a stop to the issue, not only at their home country, but among other countries as well;

2. Welcomes nations to open their minds to realize that creating stricter international immigration laws will help promote better safety among borders;

3. Calls upon every nation to exercise every possible effort that they seem worthy and are willing to produce;

4. Encourages strong cooperation among all nations to share ideas and policies, economic support, and intelligence with each other, for it may help put a stop other large issues at hand;

5. Suggests that the United Nations update the current international immigration laws that will provide new ways and policies that will help put a stop to illegal immigration.
Calling to mind the positive economic effects that increased immigration can have on the receiving country, including an augmented workforce that complements native-born workers without competing against them, as well as a diversified population, and

a) Noting that immigrants are more likely than other social groups to be of working age, thus providing a net gain for social services and welfare, and

b) Recalling the past of larger developed countries, especially the United States, in which early 20th century immigration proved to be a catalyst to national growth and a prosperous economy, and

Emphasizing that in areas of conflict or strife, emigration to another country may be the only option that protects both life and liberty for the refugees involved, and

Noting with approval countries that have embraced refugee populations and allowed them to freely immigrate and assimilate into their labor force and culture, especially the countries of Jordan, Lebanon, and Turkey which have accepted refugees from the Syrian conflict, and

a) Cognizant of the large population of Chad representing refugees displaced from conflict in Sudan (362,000) and the Central African Republic (86,000), as well as the steps Chad is taking to assist these people return to normalcy, and

Noting with grave concern the challenges faced by immigrants attempting to gain access and citizenship to nations, particularly developed ones, and the inefficiency of modern bureaucracies in supporting these people looking for a home;

1) Applauds those nations that have taken an active role in aiding refugees and immigrants through humanitarian aid programs and open immigration policies;

2) Calls upon nations to ease up on restrictions to immigration and enact more open immigration policies;
3) **Recommends** that countries increase the efficiency of entry programs and bureaucracies in order to decrease the time that immigrants must wait in order to gain entrance.
Expressing deep concern that the laws determining immigration and emigration regulations are very important in the overall development of the nation itself, and

Bearing in mind that travel restrictions and laws vary from one member-nation to another, and

Aware that extensions for travel and residency require much more than a passport and applications, and

Considering the fact that the United States is much more financially secure, according to the World's Economic Forum Best Economy list, and this could be linked to the significant attention they place on immigration rules, and

Conscious of the fact that the United Nations has worked with organizations such as, The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and The Global Migration Group, and

Emphasizing that if nothing is done then, the loss of jobs going to citizens and lack of credibility upon entering our country, violence will most likely continue to rise, and this could cause more citizens to migrate outside of their own country producing a possible worldwide cycle;

1.) Invites other nations to encourage sterner immigration regulations in order to set an example for all nations to increase safety and financial security by tightening these kind of laws;

2.) Calls upon nations with a tightened security system for their immigration laws to advise those that do not see the benefits of this system;

3.) Urges all nations to focus on concrete evidence when denying entry into their countries, instead of things such as race, gender, ethnicity, religion, class, or intelligence;

4.) Notes with appreciation the current organizations working to regulate global immigration issues and their continuation of efforts in this area.
Referring to the United Nations data, there are 214 million immigrants in the world, making up 3.1 percent of the world's population, and

Having regarded that 15 to 20 percent of all immigrants may be illegal, which is 32 million to 42 million people based on the current immigration population, showing that immigration is so desired by people that they would do it illegally, and

Mindful that some countries have been overwhelmed with conflict for several years, resulting in increased immigration into neighboring countries, and

Bearing in mind that the U.N. has recognized International migration as important for developing countries and should respect human rights, and

Aware that the U.N. has decided to work for international migration by working with stakeholders that are involved to integrate development and respect human rights, and

1.) Considers that immigration law be loosened so that people can escape and be sheltered from the conflict in the troubled countries;

2.) Calls upon the U.N. for internal help economically and with conflicts so that present and historical wounds can be healed;

3.) Considers that with international help, member states with immigration issues can become economically stable and will then trade with and benefit the supporting countries;

4.) Draws Attention to once troubled countries are stable and safe, the immigration laws there will be lowered to attract more skilled workers;
AWARE that in the past fifty years illegal immigration has become a more pressing issue in
countries such as France with illegal immigrants numbering approximately 100,000,
Bearing in mind that in the past bodies such as the International Organization for Migration
have taken steps to further analyze and control the movements of international migration to work
towards the stopping of illegal immigration and smuggling of persons across borders,
HAVING REGARDED resolution 1373 which put restrictions on immigration law stating that
all immigrants should be carefully analyzed before being allowed into a nation to ensure that
each immigrant has no intention of committing acts of terrorism,
NOTING WITH GREAT CONCERN the growing numbers of people immigrating to other
countries illegally through processes such as border crossing or overstaying visas such as the
United States with 1.30% (as of 2010) of the population being illegal migrants and Greece with
3.49% (2010),
WISHING that more restrictive laws were to be passed on immigration to prevent the influx of
illegal immigrants internationally;

1. CALLS UPON nations who recognize illegal immigration to be a growing issue to
   cooperate in order to form more restrictive laws to protects nations against illegal
   immigration, especially in nations where illegal immigrants are becoming problematic in
   economies and welfare programs;

2. REQUESTS governments of nations that suffer from the loss of large numbers of
   citizens leaving the country to illegally immigrate to another to take steps to increase the
   quality of life in their countries so that citizens will have less desire to illegally
   immigrate;

3. NOTES WITH APPROVAL the steps taken by nations to monitor borders that face large
   numbers of illegal immigrants and to place restrictions on the criteria needed to become
   a citizen;

4. SUGGESTS that nations work together to form a multi-nation group that will
   specifically focus on issues related to immigration in order to come to a more permanent
   solution to the growing issue of illegal immigration;

5. WELCOMES any and all nations that wish to help to create a lasting solution for the
   issue of illegal international immigration.
DEPLORING that many go undocumented every year, and

EXPRESSING DEEP CONCERN to the fact of the large populations, even of native South Africans, live in rural areas and go undocumented because of their lack of access to technology;

1. ENCOURAGES all governments to commit to a more open door policy;

2. DEMANDS a way to fully document all residents, including those in isolated areas;

3. INVITES other governments for help with establishing a definitive set of immigration laws.
Drawing the attention to the fact that there are approximately 191 million immigrants around the world, these people need the countries they are entering to have laws that are adequate to helping protect them, and

Stressing the need for strict, but fair, laws to support these immigrants during this time of transition in their lives, and

Proclaiming that Australia understands the need for immigration laws, and

Acknowledging that these laws should be fair and just for all parties involved including both the immigrants and their host countries, and

Concerned about the reasons that many immigrants are forced to make a decision to leave their home nation:

1. Calls upon countries to strengthen their economic and political stability, so that their citizens will not feel the need to leave their home country;

2. Trusts that nations will clearly define their stance on immigration and how it will affect their country;

3. Encourages the United Nations to help countries improve their citizens abilities to live peacefully in their home country so they will not feel the need to immigrate.
McKendree Invitational  
MODEL UNITED NATIONS

Submitted To: 6th Legal  
Topic: Immigration Law  
Submitted By: Poland

Aware of countries suffering from the loss of skilled workers in a phenomenon called brain drain, 
more developed countries hiring workers from developing or less developed countries, and

Fully recalling a survey taken by the United Nations stating a 115 million increase of migrants
from 1960 to 2005 and also states that less than 5 percent of populations in developing countries have
higher than a 12 year education, and

Considering the average emigration rates of countries with less than 2.5 million people 7 times
higher than countries with over 25 million people, and

Keeping in mind the emigration rates of skilled workers in Latin America is over 80 percent and in
Africa is over 50 percent, can conclude that brain drain is affecting more than a quarter of the population
of earth, and

Recognizing the main issues causing immigration (concluded in surveys by the Migration Policy
Institute) are wages, employment, professional development, and networking;

1. Takes note of wages and employment bringing people to other countries, suggests
developing and less developed countries create more basic business opportunities for skilled
individuals to make their own company within their country;

2. Stresses the importance of starting higher education learning like universities in
developing countries to improve the issue of professional development;

3. Urges the importance of a country’s culture be taught to students in lower education levels
to develop an understanding in their minds of the ways of life of the home country and
encourage return of emigrants after fulfilling their goals in the country emigrated to;

4. Draws the attention to the benefits of developed countries partnering with
developing countries;

a. Developing countries benefit by gaining proper tools, facilities, and training for
medical fields from developed countries;

b. Developed countries gain knowledge about a new type of health care called mobile
health used in developing countries that has greatly advanced the research in world
health issues, for example chronic illness, and brought new ways to aid in disaster
relief and rural healthcare.
NOTING the effects immigration has on the economy of some nations, both good and bad, and

ACKNOWLEDGING the amount of immigration the Republic of Cuba has entering different nations, and

DRAWING ATTENTION TO the main reasons civilians immigrate to different nations, such as war, disease, poverty, and crime, and

STRESSING the importance of immigration and accepting different cultures from different nations, and

EMPHASIZING the fear of immigrants being punished/prosecuted due to their religion/race and noting the effects it has on the amount of immigration, and

REALIZING that most families in developing nations do not have the currency to move out of the nation due to high cost;

1) SUPPORTS nations that have accepted different cultures and races from all over the world;

2) REQUESTS nations to cease the practice of using religion to run their government and affect their laws.
Noting that the population of Luxembourg is 39.6% foreign and the prosperous economy is dependent on the skill of immigrant workers, and

Realizing that emigration can leave a country vulnerable, both economically and socially, and

Having reviewed the Immigration and Naturalization Laws in place within The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and its constraints regarding race and ethnicity,

Conclude that acquiring new citizens to strengthen, protect, and uphold the principles of the Constitution will maintain the stable, prosperous growth of economy.

1.) Encourages the United Nations and its committees to recognize and devote officials to re-examine immigration laws, and

2.) Suggests that a committee held responsible for the creation of new laws focuses on the current status of naturalization and immigration laws already in place, and

3.) Stresses that new laws widening the current constraints regarding the race and ethnicity of an immigrant are implemented immediately, allowing for ease of immigration and positive incentive to molding into a productive citizen, and

4.) Understanding that neighboring countries will note the example set by The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg’s acceptance and implement similar immigration laws allowing the entire region to grow both economically and socially and emerge as a global asset.
McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS

Submitted To: 6th Legal
Topic: Right of Asylum in International Law
Submitted By: Republic of Lithuania

NOTING that the definition of asylum is the protection granted by a nation to someone who as left their native country as a refugee, and

FULLY AWARE that there were nearly 613,000 claims worldwide for asylum in 2013 with a 23% increase from the year before, and

GRAVELY CONCERNED that internationally the detention of those seeking asylum has dramatically increased, and

ALARMED that the detention of asylum seekers and refugees has become an arbitrary action that often leads to grave injustice, refusal of basic human rights, as well as leading to inefficiencies in the asylum process, and

APPALLED that there have been attempts to undermine the principle of non-refoulement (the obligation not to return a refugee to a situation where his or her life or freedom would be threatened, and not to return a person to a country where there are substantial grounds for believing that he or she would be in danger of being tortured), and

COGNIZANT of the fact that certain states have exercised their sovereignty in a way that has a direct affect on the ability of refugees to escape persecution which in turn makes the ‘right’ to seek asylum illusory;

1.) ENCOURAGES establishment of a centralized international immigration system to fairly allocate refugees among developed countries according to their respective size, population density, and willingness to accommodate refugees;

2.) URGES all nations that have agreed to take in those seeking asylum to openly declare and follow their policies on detention of those under asylum including information on reasons for, living situation, and duration of possible detentions;

3.) REQUESTS that nations follow through on Article 9 of the Declaration of Human Rights, and will detain only with justified and pre stated reason if necessary;

4.) RECOMMENDS member states be preemptive in preparation for asylum seekers as well as being observant to the situations of nations around in you to be prepared for those in need of asylum.
Submitted To: 6th legal
Topic: The Right of Asylum in International Law
Submitted By: Canada

COGNIZANT that a refugee is defined as an individual outside of his home country who faces persecution due to race, religion, nationality, or membership of a social or political group, and

NOTING that in 2012 roughly 900,000 refugee and asylum applications were submitted to governments around the world, and

EMPHASIZING that anyone facing persecution should be granted the right to asylum in any country, and

CONCERNED that the UN has enacted further legislation that seemingly addressed the right to asylum but several member nations have overlooked this right completely, and

EXpressING DEEP CONCERN that women are observed as vulnerable in the asylum process due to the experience of gender discrimination in many legislative processes, and

REALIZING that the Declaration of Human Rights and the Declaration on Territorial Asylum state that seeking asylum is not a criminal act, and

APPROVES of the work accomplished by the UNHCR to protect citizens and refugees from persecution and violence;

1.) CALLS UPON member states to promote strategies to protect the right of asylum regardless of race, religion, and sexual orientation;

2.) REQUESTS that member states enact special provisions to protect vulnerable populations including women and children;

3.) URGES member states to grant access to expedited legal processes for persons seeking asylum;

4.) EMPHASIZES the need for member states to support the work of NGOs to protect the lives of those seeking asylum;

5.) SUGGESTS member states expedite the process of those seeking asylum.
AWARE OF asylum an jurisdictional concept under which a person persecuted by his or her own country may be protected by another foreign country

ACKNOWLEDGING that as of 2012 a total of 707 asylum seekers and refugees registered with United Nations high commissioners for refugees Abu Dhabi,

TAKING NOTE that all none citizens in the UAE fall under national immigration laws with regard to their legal status in the country including refugees and asylum seekers who are registered with United Nations high commissioners for refugees,

RECALLING that despite the not having a national framework regulating issues related to asylum, the government of UAE continues to respect international refugee standards

1) PROPOSES that Abu Dhabi makes certain rules for registered asylum seekers, so regulations are made,

2) STRONGLY URGES new laws be made for asylum seekers so all registered (asylum seekers) are under international refugee protection standards are put under certain United Nations high commissioners for refugees laws,

3) EXPRESS its hope that national framework will be made for regulation issues relating to asylum.
RECOGNIZING that the Right of Asylum in International Law states that you may only apply for
Asylum if you have left your country and are unable to return for fear of prosecution,

KEEPING IN MIND that there are approximately 42.5 million people claiming asylum every year
according to the United Nations Refugee convention, most coming from country’s that experience
extensive crime rates,

POINTING OUT that eventually having these refugees and asylum seekers could be bad for other
countries these people choose to inhabit could be bad for the government and the people that already
populate the country,

NOTING FURTHER that the people coming into a country to claim asylum could cause further
problems and that countries should have stricter rules and regulations for any refugee or asylum seeker
wishing to enter into a country,

EMPASIZING that people claiming asylum have done something illegal to get kicked out of their country
and should be put under some special rules and regulations for the first couple months of being a member
of the country in which they are claiming asylum in,

1) Proposes that countries make asylum seekers undergo more thorough back ground checks and
other such before being able to apply for asylum,

2) Encourages countries to step back and take a look at the people they are allowing into their
country and decide if those are truly the kind of people you would like to allow in,

3) Expresses its hope that countries will still allow people to claim asylum for their own
protection but also would like the countries to come together and set a world wide stricter set
of regulations for the people/peoples they choose to let enter any country on asylum.
Determined that in order for the right of asylum to be more effective, each country needs to
provide specific legal documentation to each of their citizens, so that the developing countries
and developed countries nationals’ have the same and equal amount of proper of authentication,
and

Taking into account that in order for each country to give its citizens said documentation, it is
pertinent that any country involved in the United Nations provide specific legal documentation
that it requires for admittance or asylum into that country, and

Fully Acknowledging any and all efforts already put forth by any countries of the United Nations
and the acts that the United Nations has passed on the subject of asylum, and

Expressing deep concern the lack of communication between both developed and developing
countries on what documentation is and is not acceptable for right of admittance and asylum to
that country, and

Considering if the countries of both developed and underdeveloped continue this lack of
communication, the third world countries housing refugees will become economically unstable
comparing to the developed countries who have more stipulations for admittance or asylum, and

1) Urges that the countries within the United Nations to comply with each other to
develop the proper paperwork needed for admittance or asylum into that country and
combine each country’s’ policy to a uniform degree on an international level;

2) Calls upon the more developed countries to take the burden off of the underdeveloped
countries and admit more asylum-seekers;

3) Invites the underdeveloped and developed countries to cooperate with each other
more;

4) Directs the developed to aid the developing countries, economically, due to the
excessive amount of refugees that overwhelms the country’s’ economy;

5) Encourages strongly that the United Nations host an International Summit which
would solely focus on the proper documentation needed for asylum in any given
country so each country will require the same amount of documentation and so that
every country will be able to provide specific legal documentation to its citizens.
Expressing deep concern that providing a safe and secure environment for asylum seekers can become an immense burden to a member-nation, and is not always possible, and

Considering that every individual has the right to seek asylum from persecution due to religion, political stances, or ethnicity, and

Appalled by the fact that there are 42.5 million persons displaced by persecution and conflict around the world breaking down into 15.2 million refugees, 26.4 million internally displaced persons, and 895,000 asylum seekers, and

Emphasizing the necessity of providing for and protecting refugees of other member-nations, and

Aware that there are asylums for refugees in a numerous amount of countries, and

Taking into account that in that the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), which has the goal of safeguarding the rights and well-being of refugees, makes the efforts to provide a safe refuge in another State, with the option to return home, integrate locally, or to resettle in another nation, and

Stressing that it is crucial for more nations to prioritize refugee legislation and aid refugees in their countries for 42.5 million persons are being displaced in their countries;

1.) Invites all nations to join UNHCR in their works towards providing a secure environment to refugees fleeing their nations from persecution;
   a.) Urges nations to develop an action plan to handle and protect refugees incorporating the vital necessities to restart their lives;
   b.) Considers that member-nations ask for technical advice from the UNHCR to guide the implementation of a Refugee Act and regulations;

2.) Encourages strongly that nations make refugee legislation an international priority by assisting the UNHCR in advocating the protection of human rights of refugees, and collaborating with human rights bodies and administrations;

3.) Suggests that within the UNHCR a committee that would focus solely on making diplomatic efforts to resolve conflicts in nations before it becomes an environment that stimulates persecution.
ACKNOWLEDGING that the number of internally displaced peoples and applicants for political asylum has increased by 28% over the past two years, and

DEPLORING the fact that in 2013, of the 1,168,273 asylum-seekers, 414,414 of them were returned to the areas of conflict from which they were trying to escape, and

EXPRESSING GRAVE CONCERN that asylum-seekers are oftentimes arrested or detained in countries where they seek asylum, arbitrarily ignoring international laws, and

UNDERSTANDING that not every State has the same access to resources to protect and keep refugees for asylum, even with the aid of the UNHCR, and

RECOGNIZING that the children of displaced peoples struggle to obtain the same educational opportunities and sanitary conditions as non-displaced peoples, and

EMPHASIZING the recognized requirement, yet lack thereof, for the same basic human rights as all others;

1) **DEMANDS** member nations follow the UNHCR regulations in aiding asylum-seekers and call upon more help if they cannot keep all incoming displaced peoples;

2) **CALLS UPON** States to work together to be able to better aid displaced peoples and bring their living standards up to those in developed States;

3) **URGES** governments to offer the same opportunities for asylum-seekers as they do for local citizens, to aid in the transition towards the nation's own way of life;

4) **SUGGESTS** States work towards pushing areas of conflict to again become areas of peace so that people must not be displaced or seek asylum in other nations.
RECOGNISING Article 14 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that "Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution" and

ENCOURAGES all countries for taking fleeing citizens from the area of Iraq controlled by Islamic State group fighters and sheltering Middle Eastern, African and Libyan refugees from neighboring conflict and giving them a safe shelter, food and job opportunities and

DEEPLY CONCERNED by Australia for deporting Pakistani refugees back to Pakistan and by the condition of the camps PNG and Nauru which hold a reputation due to poor hygiene, cramped conditions, lack of facilities and unrelenting heat that is creating physical and mental health among detainees and

VIEWING WITH APPRECIATION the United Nations response to this terrible circumstance and demanding the Government of Sri Lanka to comply with the principle of non-refoulement and

NOTING WITH REGRET the amount of civilians that have perished while trying to make the journey to Europe reflecting a level of desperation as smugglers, storms and shipwrecks claim the lives of the innocent just from view of the shore and

1.) URGES countries to fund and support the organization UNTCR to help those applying for Asylum and those who cannot reach help.

2.) SUPPORTS countries supporting the idea of rescuing those troubled at sea and supplying immediate aid.

3.) AUTHORIZES countries to treat Right of Asylum as a fundamental right and to treat every asylum case with utter importance and to treat each refugee with the proper care and resources.
Submitted To: 6th Legal
Topic: Right of Asylum in International Law
Submitted By: Vietnam

Aware that many countries in this part of the world does not have legislative rules about asylum but that does not mean that it is still an issue in the world today and needs to desperately be addressed, and

Recognizing the fact that most countries have rules for asylum, for example, one country has an “admissions board” which limits certain groups to come before them and ask for asylum to leave their home country, and

Emphasizing that a number of countries execute things such as implement detention, border-control, and restrictive maritime to ensure national safety for country officials as well as its people, and

Recognizing that because of lack of asylum rules that people-smuggling and human-trafficking have become a serious issue in certain countries also irregular maritime movements which causes loss of life at sea have also become a problem;

1) Urges that countries that do not have rules about asylum establish them as well as, establish protection-sensitive responses to things such asylum and the little details that go into asylum;

2) Calls upon the cooperation of concerned governments in the hopes that things will be changed and will continue to move forward with support of regional processes and civil-society actors;

3) Welcomes that concerned governments work with other countries to promote comprehensive protection-sensitive responses to movements of people that seek asylum;

4) Instructs that governments that are worried about asylum promote government ownership of refugee protection and gives them protection, basic services, and registration;

5) Invites that concerned governments collaborate with ASEN and discuss human mechanisms and that they also talk to ASEN entities on statelessness and refugee protection.
RECOGNIZING the basic definition of asylum as a nation providing protection to an individual from another nation that is attempting to evade persecution from their home country except for in cases of non-political crimes, and

REALIZING that every individual is entitled to the right of asylum under Article 14 of the Declaration of Human Rights which states that “everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution”, and

MINDFUL that the aforementioned right of asylum may not be besought in the case of non-political misconducts or from any actions that are in contradiction of the purposes and principles of the United Nations, and

AWARE of the confusion between individuals attempting to immigrate as a refugee and individuals attempting to apply for asylum in another nation, and

EXPRESSING DEEP CONCERN for the human rights violations that are brought about in some instances with asylum seekers as a result of gaps, loopholes, and ambiguities, such as the concept of a transit zone, that can inevitably lead to the blatant violation of human rights, and

DEPLORING the violations of the human rights of asylum seekers such as the differential treatment of asylum-seekers based on their mode of arrival, mandatory detention in asylum camps, and the separation of families during the screening processes for asylum seekers, and

RECOGNIZING the increase in asylum-seeking applicants around the world, including the 32 percent rise in asylum-seekers in Europe, as reported by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;

1) APPLAUDS the work of the UNHCR for investigating the treatment of asylum-seekers and for their work in protecting the inalienable right of those aforementioned asylum-seekers;

2) RECOGNIZES the need for a summit that could further examine and investigate violations of the rights of asylum-seekers and that could also work together to set universal guidelines and procedures in order to protect the rights of asylum-seekers;

3) ENCOURAGES the aforementioned increase in asylum seekers around the world since this can offer an opportunity to some individuals to live without oppression.
TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that since 2006 more than 1,000 people have been granted international asylum in the Russian Federation alone, and

BEARING IN MIND that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, states "that everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state and everyone has the right to leave any country," and

AWARE that many nations around the world grant asylum law and offer protection for those people, and

EMPHASIZING that most people seeking asylum are not criminals, but individuals seeking relief from the oppression or wrongful doings of their nations government, and

NOTING that right of asylum has been sought after in modern years for victims of sexual persecution, religion, and political opinions, and

REALIZING that many people seeking asylum, such as Edward Snowden, are being wrongly punished for exposing the errors of an overbearing and oppressive government;

1) STRONGLY URGES that nations become more open and willing to grant more legitimate people with right of asylum;

2) EXPRESSES THE BELIEF that nations should not grant asylum to criminals who have been charged with terroristic crimes;

3) SUPPORTS nations like Cuba who have repeatedly granted asylum to individuals who have been wrongly persecuted by nations for their actions;

4) RECOMMENDS that nations and leaders that grant asylum to individuals not be criticized or have sanctions forced upon their nation.