Sixth
Legal

1. Strengthening the Biological Weapons Convention
2. Immigration Law
3. Right of Asylum in International Law
4. Criminal Accountability of UN Personnel
Recognizing that a biological weapon is defined as a harmful biological agent used as a weapon to cause death or disease usually on a large scale, and

Expressing deep concern that these weapons of mass destruction can disrupt a society and economy drastically, and

Aware the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) has been working towards the eradication of biological weapons and the prevention of further proliferation, and

Noting that unlike the Geneva Protocol, the Biological Weapons Convention not only prohibits the use of biological weapons, but also the possession or development of, and

Appreciating that over 170 countries have signed and ratified the Biological Weapons Convention, and

Encouraged that the Biological Weapons Convention has addressed strengthening the capabilities of international institutions to respond, detect, and investigate the use of biological weapons and the outbreak of diseases, as well as the fact that nations are encouraged to share information about diseases as well, and

Recalling the numerous amounts of deaths caused by the intentional release of toxins, and

Wishing to prevent further mass destruction of a nation’s society or economy and to protect the citizens of all countries from infectious diseases or mass deaths;

1.) Invites other nations to sign and ratify the BWC as soon as possible;

2.) Demands that greater consequences to be implemented into the BWC to keep member nations from violating the BWC;

   a.) Suggests the Security Council to discuss the possible restrictions on a nation’s economy for their violations against the BWC;

3.) Urges member nations to encourage nations not in the BWC to join immediately.
Noting with grave concern that countries still maintain biological and chemical weapons stockpiles against rules set by the Biological Weapons Convention, and

Recalling the guidelines set in place by The Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction, which explicitly state that, under the first article, state “Never under any circumstances to acquire or retain biological weapons”, and

Fearful that certain countries intend to recreate situations similar to the Rwandan Genocide and the Doomsday Aum Shinrikyo cult spraying anthrax spores from the roof of an eight-story building in Tokyo, Japan, in 1993, and

Appreciating the efforts put forth by The United States, Sweden, Norway, Canada, and Denmark to suspend the further development of chemical and biological weapons, and

Recognizing that all biological and chemical weapons are already outlawed by the Biological Weapon Convention, and

Taking note that The United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs has put in place, through several conferences, the banning of stockpiling, the production of, and encourages the mass destruction of all bio and chemical weapons, alongside of the implementation of many confidence-building measures (CBM) in order to prevent or reduce the occurrence of ambiguities, and

Appreciating that under the sixth review of the BWC a “Code of Conduct” has been put into play for scientists in order to ensure their cooperation with the BWC, and

Bearing in mind the negative effects on the global community that chemical and biological weapons have had, and

1) Urging strongly to the few nations that have not signed or have not fully ratified to complete the approval and ratification processes;

2) Invites nations to share scientific and technological advances in order to further our collective knowledge;

3) Calls Upon all nations and states to further enforce the fifth article of the BWC and work bilaterally and multilaterally with the implementations there of;

4) Reiterates the need for the enhancement of international systems of peer review or checks in order to ensure collective security.
Submitted To: 6th Legal
Topic: Strengthening the Biological Weapons Convention
Submitted By: Poland

1) **Fully Recalling** issues of non-compliance by member states of the Biological Weapons Convention because of lack of enforcement and thorough inspections performed by UNSCOM, and

2) **Observing** the positive results of creating the UNMOVIC and obtaining 90 to 95 percent of illegal weapons in one case, and

3) **Referring** to the purpose of the BWC to bring about international terms and agreements, and

4) **Taking Note of** 24 countries not members of the BWC, defeating the purpose of creating unified international principles, and

5) **Bearing in Mind** advancements of biosciences and biotechnology causing a need for more specific regulations and definition of beneficial versus detrimental biological weapons, and

   1) **Recommends** creating set inspections and specific guidelines as to what exactly will be inspected and deemed against the BWC;

   2) **Draws the Attention to** the specific reasons nations are not members of the BWC:

   a. Wars within their own borders at this time or at time proposed to join BWC;

   b. Needs to improve communication efforts to raise awareness of BWC and its purpose with leaders of the non-member states;

   c. Must have better efforts to meet with non-member states and adapt policies to meet specific countries' needs;

   3) **Recognizes** the need for more specific guidelines and regulations on beneficial and harmful biotechnologies both to the country performing such tests and to the rest of the nations.
Noting with deep concern that the kill rate of the Ebola Zaire virus is nine out of ten, and that in the last year alone out of 9,936 confirmed cases, 4,877 people died, and

Stressing that Ebola is one of many deadly viruses that could potentially be made into a biological weapon and,

Noting with regret that in 2001 the anthrax spores were mailed to two U.S. senators and a few news offices and,

Convinced that there are many deadly viruses that could be made into biological weapons and,

Confident that with the help of the UN the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) can be strengthened to help prevent the weaponization of these viruses;

1) Calls upon all nations that have not signed the BWC, to do so immediately;

2) Encourages the UN to use its full power to assure all countries sign onto the BWC and;

3) Solemnly affirms the duty of the UN to prevent viruses like Ebola from becoming weaponized by monitoring the distribution of deadly viruses that are said to be being used for research purposes;

4) Recommends that the UN create a group that checks in on countries that have signed the BWC to make sure they are not developing biological weapons;

5) Welcomes the international community to develop vaccines for these types of virus to lessen their chances of being used as a biological weapon.
Submitted To: 6th Legal
Topic: Strengthening the Biological Weapons Convention
Submitted By: China

1. NOTING the need for Biodefense against Biological weapon attacks around the 1940s, heavily influencing its later nonproliferation efforts. Using the country's growing biotechnology industry provides it with substantial dual-use capabilities.

2. RECOGNIZING the Nation of China has consistently maintained that it does not have an offensive Biological program.

3. ENCOURAGES the prohibiting of biological weapons due to the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, or simply the Geneva Protocol of 1925.

4. STRESSING the need for other nation to look into the use of biodefense to protect themselves against biological weaponry that cause result in millions of casualties and to improve the overall outlook at biological weapons.

1. PROMOTES the Chinese Foreign Ministry's position on the BTWC, updated in April 2011, maintains China's previous attitude supporting the "complete prohibition and thorough destruction of all kinds of weapons of mass destruction, including biological weapons."

2. SUGGESTS things that include enacting and enforcing relevant legislation, delineating the roles of different departments in implementing BTWC obligations, and establishing a national system to monitor epidemic outbreaks.

3. MINDFUL OF the fact that China possesses the required technology and resources to mass-produce traditional BW agents as well as expertise in aerobiology. The country has also acknowledged research in defense against biological weapons.
Submitted To: 6th Legal
Topic: Strengthening the Biological Weapons Convention
Submitted By: Portugal

RECOGNIZING the immense importance of strengthening the effort to eliminate all weapons of
mass destruction for the sake of international peace and security

NOTING the specific need to improve the biological weapons convention and effectively disarm
all nations of weapons using poisonous gases or any other form of biological toxins

MINDFUL OF the standards set by the Geneva Protocol of 1925, which expressly prohibit the
use of biological weapons

STRESSING the need to improve these standards, specifically within each country, guided by
the thorough oversight of the United Nations

1.) PROPOSES all willing member nations develop individual protocol to curtail the use
of biological toxins in their nation, such as monitoring the use of toxins in
government facilities and gathering intelligence to carefully monitor the possible use
of potentially threatening toxins outside of the government, namely by possible
terrorist organizations

2.) SUGGESTS such protocol would include the requirement of private laboratories to
agree to regular government examination in order to legally study toxins or other
disease causing agents

3.) PROMOTES the need for willing nations to raise awareness of the issue of biological
weapons to the public

4.) ENCOURAGES the formation of an oversight committee by the United Nations that
would be routinely review information submitted by each participating country, thus
creating a comprehensive effort to strengthen the biological weapons convention for
the sake of mankind
DISCERNING that the threat of biological warfare is all too real, with several groups of
terrorists and several countries holding the key to the mass destruction of multiple countries,
colonies, states, and provinces, and

RECOGNIZING that a majority of the global population believes biological weaponry should
be an element of the past, as it is inhumane and barbaric, and

EXPRESSING DEEP CONCERN 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
word from a powerful leader, and

BEARING IN MIND that many nations feel that biological weaponry is their
only way to feel safe when threatened with the thought of being attacked unprepared and have
authority over matters that are not under their control, and

NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN that biological weaponry is an unnecessary source of
terror for all of humanity and the unknowing inhabitants of any island colonies that would be
given no warning;

1) APPLAUDS the many nations who have signed and ratified the biological weapons
convention and hope that soon every country will show their support and sign it;

2) REQUESTS the nations of the UN come to an agreeable decision in regards towards
strengthening the Biological Weapons Convention;

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

4) ADVOCATES that all nations are given similar rights in regard to biological
weaponry, such as everyone receiving a proper defense system towards biological
weaponry or in a seemingly easier instance, countries owning biological weaponry
relinquish their weapons immediately and they are disposed of properly;

5) APPEALS to the UN to make the decision that will help the world the most and
strengthen the regulations on biological weaponry as it is a point of unnecessary fear and
anguish.
McKendree Invitational
MODEL UNITED NATIONS

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

1. **APPRECIATING** the fact that 179 countries have signed the Biological Weapons Convention that was started April 10, 1972 and put in effect March 26, 1975, and

2. **NOTING** that many biological attacks have happened across the world, including, but not limited to attacks in Iraq, Afghanistan, Russia, China, and Japan, and

3. **TAKING NOTE** that some countries are using biological warfare as a part of their modern warfare, and

4. **REALIZING** that the BWC bans the use of weaponry, equipment, and delivery trucks that are designed to use biological agents or toxins, and

5. **RECOGNIZES** that the BWC promotes disposing of any and all biological weaponry and to assist other states that were attacked by chemical warfare;

6. 1) **DEMANDS** that the United Nation makes immense efforts to make all countries sign and ratify the BWC;

7. 2) **URGES** the stopping of testing and finding of new biological weapons among countries;

8. 3) **CALLS UPON** the United Nation to make efforts to stop all biological weaponry among all countries;

9. 4) **PROMOTES** the idea of consequences to any and all countries that try and break any clauses in the BWC, consequence decided by the United Nation on how severe the action should be.
Recognizing that the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) is titled by the United Nations office in Geneva as, “The Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction”, and

Fully aware that biological weapons often have severe detrimental effects on humans, agricultural ecosystems, and wildlife and is almost impossible to reverse the effects of biological weapons once it has been released out into the environment, and

Deeply conscious that biological weapons are the easiest and cheapest weapons to produce and can be disastrous to a nation if used in a non-peaceful way, and

Noting with concern the number of nations who have signed and ratified the initial BWC but have since been accused of non-compliance, and

Further noting all those who have not signed and ratified the current BWC or nations who since signing and ratifying have found to be in breach of the BWC by possessing biological or toxic weapons capabilities as prohibited within the BWC or otherwise refusing to honor disarmament agreements;

1) Applauds the efforts made by nations who have signed and ratified the BWC to eliminate the threat of destruction caused by biological and toxic weapons and limit the detrimental effects these weapons have on humans, ecosystems, and wildlife;

2) Calls upon the United Nations to convene a seventh review conference or to hold a review conference once every five years to share information and educate all nations of the importance of the elimination of all non-peaceful biological weapons to ensure civilian safety;

3) Desires the continued use of confidence-building measures (CBM) to maximize comprehension and encourage compliance to the measure outlined in the BWC;

4) Firmly urges all nations to sign and ratify the BWC treaty to establish that nations will not operate biological weapons for military or non-peaceful purposes.
Submitted To: 6th Legal
Topic: Strengthening the Biological Weapons Convention
Submitted By: Democratic People’s Republic of Korea

1. NOTING WITH DEEP CONCERN that 14 nations have yet to sign or ratify the Biological Weapons Convention, and
2. CONVINCED that nations that have yet to sign it need positive incentives to obtain signatories as well as ratifications for the biological weapons convention, and
3. ALARMED BY nations who dump their biological weapons right before routine checks to stay off the grid with their bio weapons, and
4. TAKING NOTE that some nations feel as if the biological weapons treaty is their last line of defense against higher power nations that have the ability and incentive to use bio weapons against one’s own nation, and
5. NOTING that biological weaponry is an extremely unnecessary source of warfare and should not be used with or without the effect the bio weapons convention, and
6. CONCERNED by nations who endorse bio warfare and fail to see the long lasting and torturous effects it will have on a nation’s citizens;

1) STRONGLY SUGGESTS the use of random checks done on nations to ensure they are actively following the Bio Weapons Treaty, and
2) SUGGESTS a positive incentive to be put in place for those that continue to abide by as well as sign and ratify the bio weapons convention, such as but not limited to, lists of what nations have signed and ratified the convention and/or extra relief aid for citizens in time of need.
CONCERNED with the capabilities of devastation the can be brought by the use of biological and chemical warfare, these weapons have the capability to destroy major cities with one hit of a switch, and

STRESSING the fact that even though there are 171 countries in the Biological Weapons Convention, the biological weapons are still strengthening across the globe which could lead to intense warfare that would become devastating to our world, and

AFFIRMING that the use of biological weapons increase the chances of having an outbreak of deadly diseases that would have a horrendous effect on our world, these diseases could kill thousands of innocent people, and

TAKING NOTE that all party members of the BWC that have not ratified still have a possibility of using biological weapons, these countries need to sign the Biological Weapons Convention to help stop this horrible use of biological weapons, and

1) RECOMMENDS that the use of biological warfare needs to stop, this use of biological weapons has happened in the past, on August 21, 2013 with Syria nearly killing 1,400 of their own civilians, this is a main reason we need to stop this horrible use;

2) INVITES countries that have not joined the Biological Weapons Convention to do so immediately and become part of the cause to stop this deadly part of warfare and inhuman attempt to solve world problems;

3) CALLS UPON an act that would help destroy these deadly weapons across the world which would help preserve the environment and help save lives of millions;
Supports the growth of the Biological Weapons Convention and encourages as many countries
to sign it as possible, and

Concerned about other countries use Biological weapons for an advantage in warfare and
completely disregard the Convention, and

Expects to reduce the use of Biological weapons around the world by strengthening the
Convention, and

Angered that some countries still resort to the use of Biological weapons for mass killings, and

Active in working against the production and use of any Biological weapons and hopes to
eventually disarm all carriers of biological weapons around the world, and

Cautious of engaging with countries related or using any biological weapons, and

Condemns the manufacturing of any new biological weapons and will take action against
anyone who is known to be producing them in our own country and will bring them to justice for
their crimes;

1) Suggests that all nations with biological weapons in their stockpiles to
surrender the weapons of mass destruction to a trustable country who will dispose
of them accordingly;

2) Demands that the use of Biological weapons on innocent people be stopped
immediately and that no threats will be established;

3) Invites new countries to join the convention to stop the use of biological
weapons;

4) States that we will work to bring an end to all Biological weapon use today and
into the future to help bring peace to the world.
Recognizing the threat that biological weapons pose to, not only a single nation of peoples, but to all countries surrounding targeted areas, and

Attempting to get rid of biological weapons so as we as a human race can have a greater evil of the world eliminated, and

Emphasizing cruelly chemical and biological weapons have been used in the past and that their possible use of weapons of mass destruction to destroy a whole people or to forcefully control the populace, and

Cognizant of the presence of said weapons in current areas of conflict, and

Keeping in mind that biological weapons left without a cure or a solution to a breakout could result in a global fallout, and

Suggesting that to prevent the unwarranted or accidental deaths of multitudes of innocents, the United Nations take action to;

1) Requires any biological weapons deemed to have inhumane effects be disposed and prevented from being manufactured;

2) Stresses all attention for biological weapons research to cures for existing epidemics and or other biological problems in the environment and world;

3) Requests the creation of a specific team of non-affiliated peoples to dispose of the weapons, and to make sure that, under United Nations observation, they do it properly so as to not harm the environment around human habitats;

4) Advocates that more countries realize the benefit from dispelling a certain amount of fear that resides in civilizations from the threat of these terrible and painfully destructive weapons.
Cognizant, the Geneva Protocol prohibited use but not possession or development of chemical and biological weapons, and

Recalling, a draft of the BWC, submitted by the British was opened for signature on 10 April 1972 and it commits the 172 states which are party to it as of December 2014 to prohibit the development, production, and stockpiling of biological and toxin weapons, and


Noting with deep concern, that a lack of cooperation between countries has led to out breaks in violence all over the world and is getting worse every day, and

1) Recommends that no state under any circumstances to acquire or retain biological weapons;

2) Requests the UN Security Council to investigate alleged breaches of the BWC and to comply with its subsequent decisions;

3) Demands not to transfer, or in any way assist, encourage or induce anyone else to acquire or retain biological weapons;

4) Calls upon States to assist other States which have been exposed to a danger as a result of a violation of the BWC.
Submitted To: 6th Legal
Topic: Strengthening the Biological Weapons Convention
Submitted By: Bolivia

1. **STRESSING** the importance of understanding the catastrophic potential that comes equipped biological warfare, and the many different countries that hold this power, and

2. **VALUE** the BWC’s effort of eliminating the outbreak of infectious disease with the development of vaccine production facilities, and

3. **ACKNOWLEDGING** that a consensus of the prohibition of Biological Weaponry would prove as an effective way to eradicate all weaponry, and ultimately end the inhumanity associated with wanting to potentially end life as we know it, and

4. **UNDERSTANDING** that even though there are currently 170 parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Biological and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, there is a popular demand for other countries to join, and

5. **REALIZING** that with the addition of more counties to this convention, a stronger and more efficient push to end Biological warfare will be implemented, and more nations worldwide will feel a sense of safety, and

6. 1) **DESIRE** for all countries to join the BWC and put an end to this inhumanity, and,

7. 2) **NEED** to eliminate the antimicrobial agents of greatest concern such as Variola Major, Bacillus anthracis, and Yersinia Pestis to avoid dissemination, and

8. 3) **BESPEECH** all to understand the capabilities of Biological Warfare, and to be strongly active in the pursuit of eliminating Biological Warfare.
MINDFUL of the effects immigration has on a society as whole as well as its negative effects on a nation’s valued citizens, and

BELIEVING that strict laws detaining and neutralizing defectors of one’s nations is a key concept of rapid growth of a nation’s economy, and

STRESSING immigration’s negative effects, including, but not limited to, inflation and job loss on a mass scale, and

KEEPING IN MIND the many nations that do not have enough food to feed their very valued citizens due to the alarming amount of immigration, and

STRESSING that some nations take in copious amounts of immigrants but yet cannot support their own people due to job loss, inflation, and poverty due to immigration as a whole, and

DESIRING a world where nations take care of their own citizens and support their people and put their own conflicts above other nations, and

FEARING a world where nations cannot support their own citizens because they focus all of their time on the people of their nations that have no relevance to their own;

1) CALLS UPON the nations of the UN to recognize the negative effects of immigration and the mass harm it causes to their nations;

2) REQUESTS that nations take care of their own people and strengthen their own economy before letting immigrants invade their nation and ruin their economy to the point of no return plunging a nation into an abyss of poverty;

3) ENCOURAGES nations to treat civilian defectors of a nation as latent criminals and should be punished according to their crime.
Expresses the belief that by implementing and promoting laws to minimize the flow of illegal immigration, it will be in the best interest of all nations to support such laws, and

Appalled by the fact that 3.3% of the current world's population is directly correlated to illegal immigration, that nations exhaust their income in efforts to correct the adverse effects of these immigrants, and that 50% of these nonnative inhabitants reside in the Americas alone, and

Regrets to inform about past discriminatory actions taken towards illegal immigrants that do not follow the UN's agenda, the crime rates that are statistically higher in areas prone to illegal immigrant prevalence and, the poor development of visa and social security institutions, and

Notes with approval the efforts of organizations such as the International Organization for Migration or IOM, to help 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, and

Seeking that nations make contributions and provide financial aid to nations struggling through the means of the UN, not only to stop illegal immigration but also to combat the severe problems of human trafficking, the drug trade, and border disputes, and

1.) Welcomes all member nations to join and take initiative in the efforts of organizations such as the IOM by organizing directly through the means of the UN;

2.) Commends current laws to be greater enforced by national agencies and for them to be abided by very strictly;

3.) Urge nations to financially aid this proposition, for the better functioning of peoples throughout the world and to make sure that all participating government commit to keeping the new immigration reforms;

4.) Invites other countries to cooperate with laws and regulations that mandate illegal immigration, in order to make the issue discussed a lesser damage to our world's economies.
Expressing deep concern that strengthening border security and decreasing the flow of immigrants into a country can be a great financial burden on a government, and

Noting that the illegal allowance of individuals from one nation into another without repercussion can lead to a decline in employment opportunity for native inhabitants of that nation, and

Taking into account the monetary burden on a country’s government with the constant demand of the provision of free public services for immigrants, and

Recognizing the lack of public awareness on the issue of immigration and border patrol within a majority of countries, and

Bearing in mind that the immigration issue has in many cases, due to a misunderstanding in border security regulation, sparked violence amongst the regions involved, and

Emphasizing the goals of the International Organization of Migration (IOM), which promotes the advanced understanding of immigration issues as well as offering assistance on border security and migration management,

1.) Stresses that the nations stand up against the chaotic practice of unorganized immigration taking place within their borders;

2.) Recommends the implementation of a standardized way of educating the public on immigration policy to ensure the legal migration of individuals;

3.) Urges nations to strengthen the regulation of border security as well as the methods with which immigrants are monitored upon entering the country;

4.) Suggests the United Nations strengthen and aid all global committees dedicated to the regulation of border security and immigration or migration;

5.) Recommends the nations join the International Organization of Migration (IOM) in their attempt to secure border security and manage migration on a global level;

6.) Suggests the creation of a global fund to assist in the cost of strengthened border security for governments unable to comply to such a task.
EMPHASIZING that acts of immigration and emigration are often motivated by factors such as conflict, persecution, human rights abuses, or extreme poverty in the immigrants’ nations of origin, and

NOTING that the negative economic and social effects of immigration and refugee flight such as increased crime rates are often exaggerated by media and political outlets despite the lack of statistical evidence to support these concerns, and

FURTHER ACKNOWLEDGING the substantial evidence which displays mistreatment of illegal immigrants by way of illegal detention, forced eviction, property abuse, and even torture in receiving nations, and

BEARING IN MIND the potential positive effects of immigration such as the creation of a more diverse market sphere, a more balanced economy, and the improvement of life quality for immigrants and refugees, and

CONFIDENT that with cooperation between nations and a collective effort to erase the worldwide stigma surrounding legal and illegal immigrants, refugees, and those seeking asylum, the minor harmful effects of immigration can be negated by the potential benefits;

1) REITERATES the fact that anti immigration sentiment and violence is more common and less covered by media than supposed threats that immigrants pose to receiving nations;

2) ENCOURAGES the creation of a quinquennial summit to prompt and maintain a global dialogue on the effects of immigration and the rights of immigrants;

3) PROMOTES the discussion of fringe issues that affect and are affected by immigration such as global economic trade liberalization, global impacts of the arms trade, and the unfair exclusion of asylum seekers;

4) FURTHER ENCOURAGES all nations to reform individual immigration laws where needed to ensure the safety and just treatment of immigrants and refugees while maximizing coherence.
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.
AWARE that immigration laws vary from country to country, and

EMPHASIZING an estimated 2 million Hispanics of Cuban origin resided in the United States in 2011, according to the Census Bureau’s American Community Survey, and

DRAWING ATTENTION TO the effect on the Cuban economy that immigration has, and

STRESSING the importance of immigration and accepting different cultures, and

EMPHASIZING the importance of improving the regulations to ensure that people can immigrate to another country without the fear of criticism or deportation;

1) IMPLORES the member states of the United Nations to remember that citizens should be able to move freely to another country as they please without the fear of wrongful government;

2) STRONGLY ENCOURAGES the continuation of the United Nations’ effort to stop discrimination towards people trying to immigrate to other countries but are instead called aliens and are shunned by society;

3) STRESSES the importance of continual attempts to improve and review international immigration law, ensuring that laws are fair to all member nations and citizens;

4) URGES the United Nations to continually ensure that member nations follow and enforce immigration laws without over-regulating or discriminating against any people;

5) IMPLORES member nations to be willing to accept changes to current laws as well as being open to the United Nations’ intervention in cases of violation of these laws.
NOTICING the positive effects of immigration, not only the enormous boost of the economy but also the enrichment of others' culture into our own country, and

TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION that the immigration rate of Rwanda in 2013 was a mere 3.8% and there is an estimated 218 million people globally who live in countries outside of origin, also

BEING MINDFUL that in the past twelve months the Ebola virus has barely spread to the country of Rwanda despite efforts made to prevent this potential outbreak, but

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the refugees and countless others that must flee their home country due to incidents such as famine, poverty, starvation, military conflict, and prejudices and the hardships they face as foreigners to a new country such as unemployment, homelessness, and biased bigotry, nevertheless

INFORMED OF the present established immigration laws, policies, and strictures previously made by the United Nations;

1.) **REQUESTS** member states to ensure the right of fair and legal immigration;

2.) **URGES** the delegates of the United Nations in this committee to consider the hardships of immigration when one is facing oppressions and perils;

3.) **CALLS UPON** member states to loosen immigration laws for those that need to escape and be sheltered from the conflict in their own troubled and unsettled countries;

4.) **REMEMBERING** that with international help, those member states that have disputed with immigration issues can become economically and socially stable and beneficial with the help of supporting countries.
Realizing that despite economic and financial crisis that immigration is still on the rise but also that
global immigration stock has also slowed down since 2007, six out of every 10 immigrations
under the age of 20 lived on developing areas, and that those over 60 lived in developed areas, and

Emphasizing the United States of America has the largest number of immigrants, having 45.8
million alone; many other countries have had many immigrants as well, to name a few examples:
the Russian Federation had 11 million, Germany had 9.8 million, Saudi Arabia had 9.1 million, and

Taking note that in 2013 alone, 34.8 million young immigrants left their home countries in
search of a new start, or in search of a better life, the number of immigrants under 20 years old
has increased by 10%, and

Taking into account half of the immigrants that have left their homes have come from 16
different countries alone, a few examples are: Mexico with 11 million, China with 3.8 million,
the UK had 3.5 million, and India had 3.4 million;

1) Stresses that countries that have a problem with people wanting to leave the country
come together and work on finding out ways to fix the economic crisis by calling a
summit and getting as many people to come as possible;

2) Calls upon people to stay in their home countries and try to find ways to solve the
problems that are making want to leave the home country by giving the people the
rights that they deserve or that they should earn;

3) Wishes that countries that are having a problem with too many immigrants try to find
a way to create some sort of system that would make them want to stay in the country
that they were born in;

4) Draws attention to the fact that many of the people that leave their home country have
trouble finding work due to economic crisis’s of other countries and staying in their
home country would be best;

5) Invites the people that are wanting to leave their home country to try to give it a little
more time before they decide to leave, and wishes that they would see that moving to
a new country is just as hard as staying in the old one.
AWARE that globalization is the expansion of international cultural, economic, and political activities, and is a major problem with most immigrants in the members of the UN, and

REALIZING that most immigrants leave their country to find better living conditions with religious freedom or better medical care, education, or more job opportunities, and

UNDERSTANDING that immigration law has been established by individual nations and deals with how immigrants become citizens and are allowed in a country and how long they are allowed to stay in the country, and

CONCERNED with the approximate 231 million immigrants worldwide, with women constituting half of worldwide immigrants and the growing number of immigrants soaring yearly, and

REALIZING the need to find new ways of keeping track of immigrants in order to allow them into all nations, regardless of whether the nation is developing or is developed, and

CONSCIOUS that natural disasters accounts for substantial numbers of immigrants into many different countries to get away from poverty, oppression, or persecution, and

STRESSING the need for stricter border patrol and contraband checks before immigrants are allowed to enter into a nation to prevent possible negative influence on the nations the immigrants are entering into, and

EMPHASIZING the importance of improving international standards that will allow immigrants to be unaffected by the fear of criticism and deportation;

1) INVITES nations to propose and ratify a treaty to outline the basic immigration law incorporating national sovereignty while still valuing the rights and lives of immigrants in order to create a more open world;

2) RECOMMENDS the compliance of nations with immigrants coming into them to provide easier steps to immigrants coming into the nation solving immigration issues;

3) SUGGEST that with the aforementioned points hopefully the UN can come to an agreement on this global issue to help understand and limit immigration law.
Mindful that 232 million of the world’s 7 billion people are immigrants, about 3.3 percent, have
left their birth countries to find a more prosperous life in another country, and

Recognizing that many of these people leaving their struggling countries, due to many economic
and financial reasons are looking for help, and

Cognizant of the growing population of immigrants and the countries affected by these
immigrants, many of which being illegal, and

Bearing in mind that the U.N. is trying to help countries to prosper and growing countries to
continue growth, and

Taking into account that immigrants will have an affect both positively and negatively on the
countries both economically and financially.

1) Expresses the belief that legal aliens be given certain rights or some of the same
rights as citizens of the country they are an alien;

2) Commends that immigrants to new countries who do not have the correct passports or
paperwork, or so called illegal immigrants, shall be denied access to that country;

3) Instructs that countries should be more secure on their borders to stop illegal
immigration but still staying open to legal immigration into their country;

4) Suggests that the U.N. should take a look at the numbers of people immigrating and
see what countries they are coming from;

5) Urges the support of those countries in helping their problems and to keep their
people in their home countries to help build and further grow that country.
TAKING NOTE that the nation of Germany is the second most popular migration destination in the world and

UNDERSTANDING that Germany allots for an economically thriving and socially accepting home, the continued mass amounts of migration may put pressure on those citizens already residing there, and

CONCERNED for the economic state of the nation of Germany, the immigration policies should continually be reinforced throughout each year until further or different policies have been established, and

UNDERSTANDING the existence of racism and intolerance, the nation of Germany works towards equality for all, citizens and immigrants, and is

CONFIDENT that the existing policies of immigration will allow citizens from all nations to have opportunities to thrive and enjoy an established quality of life in Germany, and

FURTHER EMPHASIZING that immigration will promote the existing and functioning economy of Germany and that the citizens and government of Germany will work to achieve and promote equality among individuals;

1) STRESSES the importance of eliminating racism and intolerance, as well as understanding that although no country can claim total freedom from all forms of intolerance, countries have made exponential progress in this category;

2) COMMENDS the member states of the United Nations in their efforts to resolve these problems at the 2001 World Conference on Racism;

3) DRAWS ATTENTION TO the belief that every country should ensure that their citizens are guaranteed the same civic, political, and social rights under the law;

4) SUGGESTS that all countries should implement laws to protect immigrating individuals from the discrimination and unjust racism and create programs to be implemented in schools and civic organizations to aid the transition for immigrants and reduce the divide between naturally born citizens and individuals with a different cultural identity.
AWARE that immigration serves as a crucial part in improving individual lives through factors such as, economic, religious, and/or safety, and

RECOGNIZING that a lot of countries prevent immigrants from bettering their lives by discriminating them based on race, gender, or social status, and

TAKING NOTE that between the year 2000 and 2013 the size of international migrant stock has grew in 165 different countries or areas, and

STRESSING that some of those countries had very few to no cases of having to house a large flux of immigrants like the United States and Russia, furthermore dealing with the immigrants like criminals, and

NOTING WITH REGRET that a large percent of immigrants find themselves securing a proper job and a proper education to help their families get off on the right path to their own success, and

MINDFULL that a vast majority of immigrants have skills and knowledge that will help a country succeed both socially and economically, and

WELCOMING all countries to participate in supporting policies to help immigrants because each one of the countries has experienced some sort of immigration/migration issues;

1.) REQUESTS that all countries recognize the problem of poor treatment of immigrants and speak out against those who practice immigrant discrimination;

2.) REQUESTS that states look into why the some of their citizens flee and put effort into settling those issues;

3.) SUGGESTS that states set up education facilities for immigrants so they do not go into the workforce uneducated;

4.) RECOMMENDS that states create a financial system specifically designed to improve financial problems that many immigrants have;

5.) APPROVES of illegal immigrants having to be deported based on a the country’s laws.
ALARMED that there are a total of 486,651 nationwide apprehensions revolving around illegal immigration, and

CONCERNED about the fact that in 2010, nearly an average of 4% of the population in US, Austria, France, Pakistan, Germany, Italy, Hungary, Netherlands, Russia, Spain, Turkey, and United Kingdom were illegal, and

STRESSING the Iranian government has forcibly deported in between 250,000 and 300,000 Afghans back and forth to Afghanistan since 2007, and

REALIZING that Pakistan has taken great measures to prevent human trafficking and illegal immigration such as implementing the Anti-Trafficking Units at Provincial Police Headquarters and establishing the Inter Agency Task Force (IATF), and

NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN that of the 188,382 deportations of illegal aliens to the US in 2011, 23 percent had committed criminal traffic offenses and of 55,322 illegal aliens, analysts discovered that they were arrested at least a total of 459,614 times, averaging about eight arrests per illegal alien, and

1) CALLS for the establishment of a tri-annual international summit in correspondence with the UN known as United Nations Committee of Immigration Law, to discuss issues;

2) URGES all nations to abide by their own laws concerning illegal immigration,

3) DEMANDS all countries to implement better operations to improve the immigration law while also providing a safe and secure nation without the caution of illegal immigrants;

4) SUGGESTS that all nations assist other nations in need concerning the lack of resources or utilities to establish associations that can help eliminate illegal immigrants and promote safe immigration across the globe.
Submitted To: 6th Legal  
Topic: Immigration Law  
Submitted By: Jordan  

1. **Expecting**, that peoples of the world will continue to migrate to different countries due to either war, political strife, internal affairs, or greater opportunities,

2. **Keeping in mind**, that it is not always in the best interests of the citizens of a country to leave or go back to their current homes,

3. **Convinced**, that countries around the world will continue to make their best effort to aid in the return of peoples to their homes and will help the country support a fluctuating population, as some have in the past,

4. **Emphasizing**, the further help that will be needed for sovereign states whenever strife ends in an area,

5. **Alarmed by**, the millions of individuals misplaced by earlier said problems,

   1. **Endorses** an effort to to made to return refugees or peoples misplaces by various conflicts to be returned to their origin country with the following conditions being met;
      a. The host, origin, country will accept and can properly support those coming into the country;
      b. The person(s) being returned are willing to leave the country or area they are currently in;

   2. **Calls for**, a committee named “The Confederation of Abraham” to be created that will promote peace and the return of normalcy to the Middle East;

   3. **Encourages**, countries that are both able and willing to help fund or feed immigrants displaced by issues they cannot control

   4. **Designates**, each country to handle illegal immigrants in a sovereign way.
AWARE that immigration is the movement of people to a foreign country in order to live there permanently, and

HAVING REVIEWED the laws put in place by the European Union stating that any person who is a citizen of a nation within the Union is free to immigrate to any other nation within the Union without opposition, and

EMPHASIZING that some nations are unable to support immigrants when they come to their country due to stress placed on housing, health, education, and transportation systems, and

NOTING WITH CONCERN that many European countries feel that the European Union has grown too large and powerful, and

1) APPLAUDS countries who have withdrawn from the European Union because of the impact that free-movement has on their economy;

2) ENCOURAGES the European Union to reconsider their immigration guidelines for the good of smaller nations;

3) URGES smaller countries to put more stringent immigration laws as long as necessary to balance said countries' economy.
CONSCIOUS that about one in seven people are currently migrating through countries throughout the world, and

APPRECIATING the fact that immigration will be the primary driving issues of development and economic growth in the 21st century, and

EXPRESSING DEEP CONCERN that immigrants face extreme racial discrimination while traveling to make new and better lives and that there are no international immigration laws set that are concerning the responsibilities of the member states, and

COGNIZANT of the variety of causes of immigration including lack of economic opportunities, poverty, employment, poorly ran governments, and lack of human rights, and

REALIZING the migration is often one of the best means for families to improve their social, economic, and cultural development, and

AWARE of the difference between immigration and asylum and that the two different topics should each have a different solution, 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

NOTING that immigration is not covered by the Millennium Development Goals (MDG);

1.) CALLS UPON member states to create a system of global partnerships by:
   a. Improving mechanisms to provide opportunities skilled and unskilled workers to participate in the global economy;
   b. Establishing voluntary bilateral and multilateral agreements to improve the mobility processes among nations;
   c. Creating provisions to protect the rights of workers and discrimination against immigrants operating under such agreements;
   d. Holding an annual summit to discuss ways to improve the immigration process;

2.) RECOMMENDS that the member states consider the adoption of a separate sub-objective to Millennium Development Goals pertaining to immigrants;

3.) SUGGESTS that member states collaborate to form a monitoring agency that identifies global migration patterns and trends;

4.) ACKNOWLEDGES the inalienable right of sovereign nations to establish their own rules and laws pertaining to the rights of immigrants;

5.) EXPRESSES THE HOPE that nations can work together to establish a more permeant immigration solution that better addresses the reality faced by member states.
RECOGNIZING that the United States admitted more legal immigrants from 1991 - 2000, between 10 to 11 million, than in any previous decade, and

AWARE that the border control is not well kept seeing that many illegal immigrants cross into and out of the nations with drugs, and

ALARMED that the border control plan is incomplete and that improvements could be made in order to secure, and

NOTING that visas are used for legal immigrants who want to stay in a country and become employed here, and

EMPHASIZING the need to pursue the maximum social, cultural, and economic benefits of immigration, and

RECALLING the need to support and assist the development of official languages in host nations;

1.) CALLS UPON member states to make efforts to secure their nation’s border and provide security for all citizens;

2.) SUGGESTS that member states reinforce their immigration laws to deter possible further immigrants;

3.) REQUESTS that countries with immigrant issues form special comities to personally oversee all further immigration attempts;

4.) RECOMMENDS an international meeting of the UN to discuss possible ideas to strengthen border control in countries with weak border protection and with a series of crimes related to the border countries;

5.) URGES member states to look equally at these immigrants and to not discriminate against them in racial, social, or any other way.
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 in recent years, 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.

5.) SUGGESTS the creation of a data base with information on refugees including their home country and the country they are currently residing in.
RECOGNIZING that, according to the International Justice Resource Center, “Article 1(A)(2) of the
1951 Convention defines a refugee as an individual who is outside his or her country of nationality or
habitual residence who is unable or unwilling to return due to a well-founded fear of persecution based on
his or her race, religion, nationality, political opinion, or membership in a particular social group,” and

ACKNOWLEDGING that neither Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) nor those who flee from
generalized violence internationally are classified as refugees, and

DEEPLY CONCERNED that there is no obligation of non-refoulement for those not classified as
refugees, therefore leaving displaced persons who have travelled internationally to seek refuge subject to
forceful deportation back into hostile home environments, and

NOTING the efforts put forth by the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1967
Optional Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees in attempting to uniformly define refugees and rights
of asylum worldwide, and

STRESSING that the Dublin Regulation of the European Union, stating that refugees remain the
responsibility of the nation in which refugees first flee to, is detrimental to nations lacking the resources
to handle the volume of asylum seekers that arrive;

CALLS for the status of refugee to include both IDPs and persons displaced internationally due to
generalized violence;

a. REQUESTS that the Dublin Regulation be repealed so that refugees may be the
responsibility of any state in which the refugee wishes to seek asylum in;

b. URGES member nations to take up non-refoulement as a right, not an obligation, that is
extended to all persons fleeing home states for asylum;

c. RECOMMENDS that the United Nations recognize IDPs right to asylum and respond to
the plight of IDPs by funding refugee camps, assisting in the crossing of international
borders for IDPs, and recognizing IDPs status as refugees and granting the right to
asylum from member nations to IDPs;

d. ENDORSES an international summit to further discuss and regulate the treatment of
refugees, IDPs, and other displaced persons to a uniform manner.
Recognizing that right of asylum is affecting many nations across the globe and that it is a serious issue concerning human rights of all citizens, the United Nations should strive to resolve this issue as soon as possible, and

Grieved that persecution based on one's race, sexuality, religion, gender, and political opinions still exists and that over 5.1 million people have been classified as refugees in our world, and

Expressing deep concern that in 2013, less than two million refugees applied for asylum and even worse, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) was only able to address 19% of these applications, and

Reiterating that while these refugees, over 50% of whom are younger than 18 years of age, are waiting to be placed in new nations, they continue to be stripped of basic human rights and persecuted in the midst of war and conflict, and

Appreciating that many nations are taking in many refugees and providing for them, although there still are many displaced people in the line of danger, and

Bearing in mind that when right of asylum is discussed, political asylum, which is the harboring of criminals from another nation in order to prevent them from the criminal justice system, is also in need of attention, and

Cognizant of the fact that all criminals should be held accountable in the nation of their crime and that every nation has the right to prosecute criminals for their crimes, and

Believing that this issues deserve the United Nation's immediate attention and should be remedied in the near future in order to protect basic human rights of everyone on the globe, and

1.) Calls upon nations to create the safest possible environment for their citizens to live in to prevent the accumulation of refugees;

2.) Urges member nations, in a position to do so, to welcome and receive refugees in order to remove them from their hostile environments;

3.) Suggests creating and implementing an application process for placement for refugees that is easier in addition to developing a more efficient way to process these applications;

4.) Deplores nations to design extradition treaties with all other countries so that all criminals are held accountable for their crimes.
Noting that it is the duty of the government of a sovereign country to protect its citizens from both internal and external harm, and

Observing that despite the best efforts of the international community, international criminals escape justice and receive asylum in foreign countries, and

Recognizing that these criminals, according to international law, are protected by the government that is granting them asylum and are not tried by a court of law, whether it be national or an international court, and

Applauding the efforts of countries like the United Kingdom by establishing a system of requirements and regulations for displaced people applying for the right of asylum outside of their own country, and

Noticing that criminals have not been successful in seeking asylum in countries that have regulations similar to those of the United Kingdom, and

Keeping in mind that if similar regulations were instituted by the international community, then access for the right of asylum would be restricted and only people who need the right of asylum would be granted that right, and

Bearing in mind that establishing regulations would limit criminal’s ability to be protected by international law would be severely limited, and in response, acts against criminal law would be reduced, and

1. Urges that the United Nations create a set of guidelines that limit the access to the right of asylum, thereby limiting the ability of international criminals to seek shelter from international law;

2. Recommends that the United Nations establish incentives for member-nations who follow these guidelines;

3. Encourages the United Nations to establish incentives for member-nations who turn over international criminals to be tried in either the International Court of Justice or the national court where the criminal committed the crime;

4. Suggests that member-nations consider extraditing international criminals back to the country in which the crime was committed before either offering the individual asylum or turning the individual over to the UN.
TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that over 7.6 million people have been newly displaced due to conflict, and

KEEPING IN MIND that there are over 45 million displaced citizens worldwide today and that Russia’s resilient ally Iran is leading the pack in hosting over 868,000 displaced people, and

BEARING IN MIND that in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, it was stated 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

NOTING, that Russia continues to support refugees from our many strong allies such as Iran, Syria, and China,

EMPHASIZING that nations should boldly stand up for the subjugated rights of civilians labeled criminals by wrongfully governed nations, and

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

REALIZING that many people-seeking asylum like Edward Snowden are being wrongly punished for exposing the faults of an overbearing government;

1) Demands that nations are more open and willing to grant more legitimate people with right of Asylum;

2) Expresses the belief that countries should not grant asylum to criminals who have been charged with terroristic crimes;

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

4) Supports, that many refugees have fled from war torn nations such as Ukraine and Syria to the strong, self-sustaining Russia Federation for peace;

5) Encourages, nations place a higher importance in hosting refugees displaced because of war, political opinion, or religion.
EMPHASIZING the fact that, in this sense, the general term asylum refers to the security given by a country to a person who has exited their country of origin as a political refugee, and

FULLY ACKNOWLEDGING the fact that in the year 2013 alone, at least 1,067,500 asylum seeking applications were submitted, and

STRESSING the fact that not all countries inhabiting asylum seekers are equipped with the additional resources and/or finances necessary to provide an environment adequate enough to sustain mass or even minuscule amounts of human life for prolonged amounts of time, and

NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN that there have been over 2,000 recorded deaths of asylum seekers since 2008, and

REALIZING that several of said deaths have been caused by surplus amounts of people perishing at sea because of unsafe transportation, or committing suicide, and

BELIEVING that retrieving help from an organization such as the UN Refugee Agency, whom of which has helped millions of asylum seekers and refugees in its time of existence, while realizing the obvious need for efficient safety regulations to make sure that said regulations are not used in an haphazard or unequal fashion, as well as making sure that they do not result in asylum seekers being delivered back to countries where their life or freedom would be in danger;

1. APPRECIATES that the aid of this agency would save the lives of many people who cannot otherwise be sustained in the territory of their own country;

2. DRAWS ATTENTION to the fact that working together as the countries of the United Nations in order to functionally carry out this organization is necessary;

3. SUGGESTS that the help of a force such as the UN Refugee Agency, an organization that aims to make sure that everyone has the safeguarded right to seek asylum in another state;

4. REPEATS that in order for asylum seeking persons to receive the help said persons need to continue surviving in a more accommodating environment, outside help must be put forth.
AWARE that there are places all around the world were times of peace are few and lives of the innocent are put in danger, and

ALARMED at the insensitivity of some countries who refuses to grant the right of asylum to even those whose “lives are in immediate danger” from such reasons as rebels and enemy country attacks, and

COGNIZANT that the current right of asylum in international law from 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

STRESSING that some countries that accept these refugees of war are having such a massive increase in population that their resources will not be able to keep up with the demand from all the people which will in return cause difficult living conditions (violating article 25 of the universal declaration of human rights), and

BEARING IN MIND that “every sovereign state is deemed to have exclusive control over its territory and hence over persons present in its territory;

1) CONSIDERS that an internationally unified group should be constructed to take the responsibility of giving asylum with the option to give it to those who either could not find a safe and livable place or those who were not giving permission to take refuge in a different country;

2) SUGGESTS that a second group be formed in which the participating states have the option whether or not to set aside land that can be used as international asylums which would be governed by the U.N. or donate resources to those countries who draw and accept more refugees than most countries to keep from any country carrying too much of the burden;

3) SUPPORTS the idea of the U.N. creating a document of standard law under which all involved countries would refer to when a refugee applies to go to their country;

4) IMPLORERS that this agreement must consider the facts of the population of the country, its ability to sustain the additional population, the criminal record of the refugee, the past between the refugees past home country and the home they are trying to move to, the health of the refugee, how long the refugee(s) might stay, and lastly the mental stability of the refugees(s).
AWARE that the need for asylum has become even greater now, with the large number of
nations experiencing political upheaval and,

ALARMED that in 2014 the United Nations Refugee Board reported that for the first time since
WWII there were over 50 million displaced people around the world and,

EXpressing deep concern for those larger and more advanced nations that are refusing
those seeking asylum as to reduce their number of illegal immigrants and,

BEARING IN MIND that there are nations that, since they are either experiencing chaos
themselves or are too poorly supplied, cannot handle the weight of taking in refugees and,

ENDORSEING a plan to help save more refugees, called the IPA (Inform, Prepare, and Act) plan
to help get refugees to a safer nation as soon as possible.

1) DIRECTS the United Nations and the United Nations Refugee Agency to INFORM
nations of new refugees by compiling a dynamic list of all countries and regional areas
that, at any time, are experiencing enough violence to cause refugees fleeing from that
country, this way all of the affected countries neighbors can be made aware that refugees
from this country might be fleeing to them for safety so they can be prepared;

2) INSTRUCTS all nations to then PREPARE their borders for incoming refugees and then
to inspect each traveler thoroughly to check if they are coming from the country that is
experiencing enough violence to send out refugees;

3) STRESSES that then after letting in the refugees from the correct nation that the United
Nations Refugee Agency ACT by sending personnel and supplies to the nation or nations
housing refugees, yet if the nation is expecting refugees for a long time the United
Nations Refugee Agency should send supplies to be kept at the nations so they are ready
for those seeking asylum whenever they might arrive.
ALARMED that the certain countries are proceeding without the Right of Asylum in International Law, and

RECOGNIZING that in order to put the Right of Asylum in International Law, we must understand the world as a system in which present day decisions have a global effect as well as a resounding influence on the future, and

EMPHASIZING that the primary focus of The Right of Asylum International Law is to insure to everyone the equal right of a free impartial judgment by their country or another but that does not compromise the authority to prosecute and detain criminals, and

KEEPING IN MIND that achieving The Right of Asylum International Law requires other countries to protect people and allow them freedom and equality for every type of person, and

ACKNOWLEDGING the additional challenge of managing criminals from another country and protecting and insuring a fair and balanced trial;

1) Promotes corporate responsibility in reducing amount unfair trials by a country and giving a safe exit for people that are being convicted by a country unjustly this will allow more people and fair justice systems to the nations that support this right of asylum;

2) Endorses the implementation of trial by another country allows countries to justly imprison and give help and safe home to as well as and hold criminals responsible for their actions;

3) Suggests the requirement of the right of asylum to international law will slow down and the amount of crime in these nations and bring justice and help to those who are being unfairly tried or persecuted by a country;

4) Urges the immediate implementation of the law in the country in order to bring justice and protection to asylums searching for a lawful trial;

5) Supports the establishment of a sustainability of the right of asylum in international law in order to insure peace and fair justice for all people.
BEARING IN MIND that the Right of Asylum is defined as the right of receiving protection at a place (as the residence of a sovereign or an ambassador or a foreign state) recognized by custom or treaty, and

CONSIDERING the fact that each Country develops their own proceedings and refugee status determinations for the establishment of asylum, and

HAVING REGARDED refugee as being an individual outside his/her country of nationality or habitual residence who is unable or unwilling to return due to a well-founded fear of persecution based on his/her race, religion, nationality, political opinion, or membership in a particular social group, and

EXPRESSING DEEP CONCERN for the 42.5 million people displaced by conflict and persecution around the world made up of 895,000 asylum seekers, 15.2 million refugees, and 26.4 million internally displaced people, and

NOTING that some countries may not have the funds or space for all the refugees that seek asylum in their country

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that little is done for the return of asylum seekers after conflict in origin country is over, and

1. SUGGESTS that all the countries work together to develop a set of guidelines for the establishment of asylum so that conflict is avoided in the future in terms of asylum seekers;

2. DEMANDS member nations follow the regulations set in the UNHCR in helping refugee seekers and to summon for help if the nation cannot handle all of the refugees;

3. CALLS UPON countries providing refuge to asylum seekers to help establish their lives in their country of origin after the conflict that caused them to leave has commenced through employment opportunities, travel, and housing;

4. EXPRESSES THE HOPE that countries work together to keep peace in areas of conflict so that people will not seek refuge in other nations.
Having regarded - if the foreigner meets the criteria of the 1951 Geneva Convention relating to the status of the refugee and;

Reiterating (once again) - that Belgium has not been the kindest in the acceptance of refugees as a country we have the decision to refuse access to people seeking refuge from other countries and;

Expressing deep concern - for the rise of refugees seeking refuge to other countries due to the lack of respect from their home country or the persecution for their race, religion, orientation, etc, and;

Emphasizing - that refugees are required to fill out asylum paperwork, in order to seek shelter from their country. However Belgium can choose to deny access to refugees.

1). Acknowledges - that there is a problem concerning the growing rise of asylum and refugees. Belgium is aware of the problem at hand;

2). Considers - that the refugees who are trying to seek refugee from another country, will be scanned, and studied to see if they are eligible and deserving of being protected. Belgium will consider the reason the refugee is seeking shelter, and from there consider the benefits and risks of taking in the refugee;

3). Emphasizes - that Belgium still can refuse access to our country. If the refugee does not meet the requirements, or if it would be too risky to take them in, then they will not be granted access to our country;

4). Welcomes - other countries to share our process regarding the rights of asylum in international law. Belgium would like the United Nations to respect our decision.
NOTING that the Right of Asylum in International Law reads that one may apply for asylum only if you are fearful of prosecution from your country that you have left, and

KEEPING IN MIND that Article 14 in the Declaration of Human Rights entitles every individual person to “seek and enjoy in other countries free of persecution”, and

EMPHASIZING that the majority of asylum seekers are those that have been maltreated by their nation’s government and are not criminals, and

CIGNIZANT that some asylum seekers are, in fact, criminals and have violated human rights,

ENDORGING that the aforementioned criminals should be dealt with differently than refugees that have not violated basic human rights, and

BELIEVING that asylum seekers with a criminal background could be lead to harm to the citizens of the country said asylum seeker is attempting to be granted into;

1) RECOMMENDS a thorough background check to all asylum seekers before starting the application process;
   a) SUPPORTS increasing the admission of refugees seeking asylum;
   b) URGES the protection of refugees and safe houses to be built and available to said refugees;

2) EMPHASIZES criminals that have committed a crime in their country should face their charges in their country before being granted asylum in a different nation;
   a) INVITES nations to support each other’s laws and to not grant asylum to a person thought of as a criminal;
   b) SUGGESTS that nations should reexamine Article 14 of the Declaration of Human Rights and make it more specific as to whom may truly be granted asylum;

3) APPLAUDS countries who have denied criminals the right of asylum in order to protect their citizens from a possibly dangerous person and to respect the ideas and beliefs of member nations.
McKendree Invitational
MODEL UNITED NATIONS

Submitted To: 6th Legal
Topic: Criminal Accountability of UN Personnel
Submitted By: Republic of Lithuania

NOTING that UN officials, mission experts, and peacekeeping forces, all have functional immunity as established in article II, section II of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations which states: "The United Nations, its property and assets wherever located and by whomsoever held, shall enjoy immunity from every form of legal process except insofar as in any particular case it has expressly waived its immunity", and

APPALLED that there have been more than 655 allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse brought to the Conduct and Discipline Unit since 2007, as well as 51 reports of sexual exploitation and abuse of minors in 2014 alone, with many cases left unreported, and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that even though there has been a decrease in criminal activities since the publication of the Zero-Tolerance Policy in 2003 this alone is not enough to stop or remedy the issue, and

ALARMD that some of the crimes have been acts such as; sexual exploitation and abuse of women and children, human trafficking, rape, murder, negligent killing, fraud, and racially motivated hate crimes, and

EMPHASIZING that the UN has difficulty carrying out criminal investigations on personnel due to functional and diplomatic immunity as well as the jurisdiction gaps between host country, home country of the personnel, and UN policy;

1) ENCOURAGES the UN to actively and directly work with states to bridge jurisdiction gaps, and gaps in domestic legislation;

2) URGES the Policy Evaluation and Training (PET) Division and the Integrated Training Service (ITS) work to update the pre-deployment training so it will be up to date on topics such as: examples of sexual exploitation and abuse and consequences, obligations to report misconduct, and disciplinary action;

3) SUGGESTS the UN be more liberal in the use of their power to waive functional and diplomatic immunity of personnel to allow for host nations to enact their own legal investigation of criminal acts committed by UN officials within the borders of their nation;

4) REQUESTS the cooperation of members states in the exchange information and the facilitation of investigations and, as appropriate, the prosecution of the relevant persons.
ACKNOWLEDGING that United Nations officials and experts on missions who have committed serious crimes have ruined the organization’s credibility and must be held accountable, and

BELIEVING that privileges and immunities enjoyed by United Nations officials and experts should not serve as an excuse to commit any nature of crime, and

EMPHASIZING that the experts and United Nations officials and experts are not better than common citizens, and

STRESSING that states are asked to clarify jurisdiction, about serious crimes and are also encouraged to cooperate with everyone and with the United Nations if an investigation occurs so that information can be passed on quickly and efficiently, and

UNDERSTANDING that every country views certain actions differently, therefore it is possible that the United Nations does need to acquire some sort of training practices to ensure that every one of their officials and experts is consistent about differing policies;

1. URGES member nations to justly hold criminal United Nations officials that are accused of criminal or unjust activity are not over looked;

2. REQUESTS that United Nation officials are to be chosen more carefully before receiving higher ranks within the organization;

3. ENCOURAGES nations to give fair trials to United Nations official in question.
RECALLING the establishment of the Ad Hoc committee for criminal accountability of U.N. personnel after 357 cases of sexual exploitation were reported in Resolution A/61/957, and

EXpressing deep concern for the countless accusations against United Nations peacekeeping staff members for spreading disease, exploiting women, and slaughtering civilians in nations such as Haiti, DR Congo, and East Timor which have inevitably led to an emerging negative reputation for the United Nations organization as a whole, and

reaffirming the duty of United Nations representatives on peacekeeping missions to respect the laws and the sovereignty of the nation they are stationed in as stated in the conduct and discipline section of U.N. peacekeeping, and

recognizing a lack of coordination and communication between troop-contributing countries and host countries as the main contributing factor for impunity, and

appreciating the diligent, reputable United Nations representatives that continue to work to uphold the Charter of the United Nations in their organized effort to improve and develop the international community;

1) Draws attention to the right of the host-nation to prosecute the aforementioned international representatives as if they were a citizen of that nation;

2) Calls upon nations to cooperate with one another and to create an organized effort in the form of a council that will share information and provide evidence regarding crimes involving United Nations members;

3) Recommends the formation of a bilateral agreement that will outline the rights of United Nations personnel stationed in host nations, while also determining the jurisdictional processes within the host-nation;

4) Instructs the United Nations to discontinue the utilization of troops from nations that refuse to investigate and prosecute personnel for the aforementioned crimes.
Aware that crimes happen no matter the position a person may be in, and that crime should be
treated like any other in the world no matter the rank of the convict, and

Expressing deep concern for the number of crimes committed by United Nations officials with
very little repercussion, besides a penalty no more severe than repatriation, and

Realizing the main objective of the United Nations is to prevent or maintain peace and justice
around the world; however, with serious crimes within the organization, this leads to hypocrisy,
immorality, and injustice as well as setting a bad example for the rest of the world, but

Affirming the actions the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) has begun to take in
remedying this problem such as, creation of conduct and discipline units at headquarters and in
each mission, and investment in troop and staff welfare intended to improve morale and reduce
instances of misconduct, and

Having noted the General Assembly’s full endorsement in February 2007, the UN also began to
restructure its internal system of administrative justice for the first time since its creation in 1946,
the results of which went into effect on 1 July 2009, but

Relieved by the actions being attempted on establishing stricter criminal policy within the
United Nations, in order to set a better example and eliminate corruption and injustice, and

1.) Suggests that legally binding standards be put forth for all nations and members
within the United Nations to further secure less serious crimes;

2.) Considers strengthening the trust between the nations in order to establish a
foundation of collaboration between peace work and missions;

3.) Invites a stronger integrity of the witnesses to crimes to report those that have
committed a serious crime, and will go essentially unpunished;

4.) Recommends giving the accused individual’s state of nationality an opportunity
to prosecute, and evaluating the extent of the crime upon meeting the international
human rights standards; therefore, proceeding to prosecute the criminal for their
actions.
Emphasizing the "zero-tolerance" policy that had been prompted by the 2004 allegations of misconduct by United Nations officials in his or her country, and

Bearing in mind that reports focuses on crimes of a serious nature and, in addition to responses from States, also contains information on cooperative efforts, both among States and between States, and

Stressing that the United Nations code of conduct must be respected by all who work in and with the Organization, and

Noting with approval that all States must submit information on the extent to which their national laws established jurisdiction over their citizens while serving as United Nation officials, and

1. Urges that the same principles of equity and justice to be applied to all within the United Nations system;

2. Suggest training and awareness-raising activities within the United Nations system must also be developed and implemented, with the concept of "conduct" teams extended to all missions;

3. Recommends States group their efforts with each other to ensure that United Nations officials do not go unpunished;
Submitted To: 6th legal
Topic: Criminal Accountability of UN Personnel
Submitted By: The Netherlands

1) **SUGGESTS** the training police and other local officers on what to do in situations when UN officials try to use their position as leverage over them;

2) **PROMOTES** the awareness of UN Criminal Accountability and help people understand that even though UN Personnel seem untouchable they are not and can be reported;

3) **REQUESTS** the usage of the World Court when UN Personnel criminality is at issue.