**FORUM:** Human Rights Council

**QUESTION OF:** The right of asylum

**MAIN SUBMITTER**: China

HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL,

*Noting* with deep concernthat refugees in several countries are not entitled to full legal protection of fundamental rights, for instance due to countries preventing those refugees from registering property and from practicing certain professions,

*Reminding* all delegations that the domestic law on refugees and asylum is still under development, the only relevant legal provisions being article 32 of the Constitution which provides the general principle on asylum, and article 46 of the Exit and Entry Law which provides that refugees and asylum seekers may obtain ID cards,

*Further noting* that all EU Member States are obliged to grant political refugees the right of asylum,

*Fully alarmed* that, according to the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), 33,972 people every day are forced to flee their homes due to conflict and persecution, demonstrated by studies done in 2015, as well as being aware of the 4.8 refugees that have fled Syria due to the Syrian civil war,

*Reaffirming* Article 14 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) which was adopted in 1948, stating that “Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution,” and that “This right may not be invoked in the case of prosecutions genuinely arising from nonpolitical crimes or from acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations,”

*Having considered* that asylum is defined as the right of protection and immunity from extradition, granted by a government to a political refugee fleeing from another country,

*Having examined* previous attempts to resolve the issue that are in need of further development and reconsideration,

*Anxious* because of the unacceptable and escalating level of violence and the death of well over 100,000 people in Syria, including over 10,000 children, as reported by the UN Secretary-General and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict,

*Acknowledging* the 1951 and 1967 convention, relating to the establishment of the Status of Refugees, which provides the definition of a refugee, the rights of refugees and the principle of non-refoulement,

*Deeply concerned* by the fact that there are an alarming number of illegal immigrants due to the slow registration at the borders,

*Recognises* the dire need for all member states to become a member of the conference of 1967 and of the 1951 convention relating to the status of refugees,

1. Encourages all member states to work closely with the Ministries of Security and Justice, governments and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights to develop asylum centers in all countries, which follow current rules and regulations, for reasons such as but not limited to:
   1. to enforce human rights, stated in UDHR, such as but not limited to:
      1. the right to freedom of movement
      2. the right to education
      3. the right to liberty and security of person
      4. the right to family life
      5. the right to employment
      6. access to justice
      7. the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution
   2. safety
   3. shelter
   4. social and physical support
   5. social inclusion
   6. psychological care after traumatic experiences
   7. right to food and water;
2. Asks governments to do routine checks and surveys for refugees, checking whether the right for asylum is being met in a periodic report of 4 months;
3. Urges all countries to reconsider Article 14 of the UDHR, stating that “Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution,” by means of, but not limited to:
   1. refugee help programs
   2. asylum centres
   3. charities
   4. asylum seeker events, to inform about points such as but not limited to:
      1. asylum centres and help programs
      2. asylum applications
      3. residence permits
      4. social connection opportunities
      5. further information that may be of relevance to the asylum seekers and refugees;
4. Calls for the setting up of refugee and asylum seeker help programs, that will overlap and work together with asylum centres to achieve several points, such as but not limited to:
   1. ensuring the safety of refugees and asylum seekers around the world
   2. emphasizing Article 14 of the UDHR
   3. enhancing and developing a better relationship and connection between countries;
5. Requests clarity of laws on the transportation of refugees, which may incorporate certain elements such as but not limited to:
   1. means of transportation available
   2. crossing the borders
   3. passports/visas required
   4. time period an asylum seeker or refugee may stay in a certain country for;
6. Suggests an international scheme to encourage citizens to house refugees through means such as but not limited to:
   1. creating awareness campaigns to encourage citizens to house refugees
   2. providing subsidies to those who choose to house refugees, relevant to the number of refugees housed, including:
      1. tax breaks
      2. food stamps
      3. weekly payments;
7. Ensures that governments are not ignoring or refusing asylum seekers, and thus breaking the 1951 principle of non-refoulement, by imposing consequences such as:
   1. fines depending on the country's GDP and the number of refugees refused
   2. limiting barriers that are made to keep out asylum seekers;
8. Hopes to define the rules on the recognition of refugees to ensure that Member States apply common criteria for the identification of individuals who are genuinely in need of international protection;
9. Advisesmember states to support countries with an influx of immigrants with financial and humanitarian aid through means such as but not limited to:
   1. infrastructure
   2. schools
   3. health care
   4. housing;
10. Recommends Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), United Nations Organisations (UNOs) and all governments to raise awareness on the rights of refugees using different forms of media, such as but not limited to:
    1. television
    2. social media
    3. online advertisements
    4. newspapers
    5. leaflets handed out by volunteers
    6. billboards and posters hung in predominant places
    7. radio
    8. clarifying the UNHCR website;
11. Proposes that member states research and implement schemes to make the registration of asylum seekers and refugees quicker to prevent an influx of illegal immigrants;
12. Further encourages all Mediterranean countries to set up quick screenings of refugees seeking asylum, in regard to the Syrian refugee crisis;
13. Aims to protect the refugees who take dangerous risks when traveling to Europe by:
    1. banning refugee travel towards Europe through boats that do not meet certain criteria
    2. providing UN funded boats to safely transport refugees
    3. setting up safety checks for cars that cross the border;
14. Calls upon all countries able to provide a safe and enjoyable living conditions to asylum seekers to set a quota and limitation for each specific country, based on economic and political status and available space for such refugees.
15. Encourages all member states to provide basic nutrients to asylum seekers, subsidized by programmes such as but not limited to:
    1. food banks globally,
    2. government and UN funding,
    3. independent fundraisers and food drives;
    4. world food programme (WFP)