**FORUM**: Human Rights Council

**QUESTION OF**: The right of asylum

**SUBMITTED BY:**  Syria

**CO-SUBMITTED BY:** Spain, Azerbaijan, Honduras, Norway, Viet Nam, Greece, Iraq, Bulgaria, Turkey, Denmark, Finland, Bahamas, DPR Korea and the Netherlands

THE HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL,

*Defining* a current asylum seeker as an individual that has fled their country and is seeking international protection but whose claim for refugee status has not yet been determined,

*Expressing* deep concern that the number of people who are forcibly displaced owing to conflict, persecution, violence, terrorism and other reasons has reached the highest level since the Second World War; as the conflict is not reaching an end the number of asylum seekers is only set to increase,

*Recognizing* that as stated in article 14 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) “everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution”,

*Noting* that state parties have the responsibility of determining whether an individual meets the definition of a refugee which has led to differences between the laws of asylum between states,

*Acknowledging* the current achievements accomplished by the “United Nations High Committee for Refugees” (UNHCR) and welcoming more international attention and support towards this pressing issue

*Reaffirming* the rights guaranteed by the 1951 convention, the key legal document signed by over 144 State parties, recognizing the rights of persons to seek asylum from persecution,

1. Emphasizes all member states to alter their definition of refugee, to be the following unanimous definition, implementing definitions from the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees; “an individual who is being compelled to leave his or her country of origin or nationality to due the fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, external aggression, foreign domination, occupation or events that seriously disturbs public order in his or her country, in order to seek refuge in another place’’;
2. Urges all member states to agree upon the protocol (mentioned in clause 1) when dealing with the accepting of asylum which would be defined across the board; Protocol being accepting anyone who follows the definition of refugee to be granted asylum;
3. Calls upon a UN convention similar to the one in 1951, where all countries will improve their cooperation in order to come to an agreement where:
4. amendments will be made towards restrictive labour and property laws whereby:

i) refugees will have the right of registering property,

ii) practising any profession including medicine, law and engineering; careers that bla a a countries often prevent asylum seekers from practising,

i) general test in that area of expertise should be given to any wanting to a a a a a a a a complete the given job.

b) a fixed criteria for the recognition of individuals seeking international protection will then the cat be agreed upon;

4. Calls upon a judicial review whereby the new asylum laws imposed will be checked by the Supreme Court every six months to see whether they have been followed in the given country;

5. Urges governments to temporarily redistribute all asylum seekers while they are being processed to prevent overcrowding a small region while the number of refugees taken in by each state should depend on (to be analyzed by the Human Right Watch)

1. the economic stability of the country measured by the rate of unemployment and total gross domestic product (GDP),
2. the current infrastructure,
3. the existing population density,
4. the habitable area available;

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1. Encourages the UNHCR to welcome international attention towards this pressing issue in order for a pool of funds to be created through donations from countries. A conference between all members of the UN will be organized whereby all more economically developed countries (MEDC) will be present and asked to donate a small amount from the taxes towards this pressing issue:

a) MEDCs will be responsible for supplying the money and will be most pressured a a a a a a a into donating a small amount of the taxes to the UNHCR which will fund:

i) basic financial relief,

ii) extra support and monitoring on the wellbeing of the asylum seekers raising a a a a a aa a a a a a a confidential and humanitarian concerns towards many asylum seekers suffering a a a a a a a a a a a from emotional distress,a a a a a a a a adis.

iii) a special education program for all whereby a teacher able of speaking their a a a a a a a a a a a a language, will enable them to learn the basics of the current language of the country a a a a a a a a and help the children to continue their basic education,

iv) if no housing is currently available in that country, temporary centers will be a a a a a a a a a a a a a needed in which a large group will be supplied with necessities until allocated into a a a a a a a a a a new house;

7. Urges the UN to set up a new branch of the UNHCR called the United Nations Office on a a Asylum Seekers (UNOAS) that would:

a) control whether the financial aid generously donated is:

i) distributed fairly and objectively,

ii) only received at a specific area in the given countries whereby the financial support a a a a a a a a could result in the greatest changes.

b) complete regular checks on the living conditions of the asylum seekers to ensure that a a a a a a the laws implemented by the UNHCR are followed, and if not serious consequences will emanate depending on the importance of the delinquency;

8. Advises each member state to adapt their educational systems to include a topic on the a positivity behind cultural diversity and the importance of treating each individual with respect a a regardless to what cultural background they have, in order to tackle xenophobia and promote a a respect and tolerance towards the asylum seekers;

9. Invites all states and NGOs to participate in meetings every 6 months whereby the current measures will be discussed and analysed, in order to conclude whether they have been effective and if not what changes could be made in order to further tackle this pressing issue.

10. Requests that all asylum applications are processed quickly with priority to:

* 1. Families, by making sure they are being granted at the same time,
  2. The injured and disabled,
  3. Children,
  4. Women;