

MODEL UNITED NATIONS OF MUNICH
2016
THIRTEENTH ANNUAL SESSION



Resolution booklet
Special Conference

Special Conference Committee 1

FORUM: Special Conference Committee 1
QUESTION OF: Encouraging the fair distribution of refugees
SUBMITTED BY: Israel

THE SPECIAL CONFERENCE,

Noting with concern that there are more than 21.3 million refugees throughout the world according to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

Bearing in mind that the source of the Middle East refugee problem is the direct consequence of instability in the region, in particular in countries in the direct vicinity of the Republic of Israel,

Alarmed by the conflicts and lack of solidarity demonstrated among countries in Europe regarding the Syrian refugee crisis specifically,

Recognising that the policies of the Dublin III Regulation and the Dublin Procedure are no longer effective and unfit to handle the current volume of refugees,

Stressing that humanitarian aid is of the greatest importance,

1. Encourages the UN to continue providing aid to Syrian refugees and refugees in general in an effort to improve their conditions,
2. Requests that the financial and migration burden be distributed, taking into account the current political state,
3. Emphasizes that increasing measures must be put in place to resolve the conflicts in origin countries of refugees (such as Afghanistan, Syria) ,
4. Requests that for admission into a state, refugees give full and unconditional recognition of the legitimacy of the authorities and assure full respect of the laws governing the state:
5. Deplores all acts of terrorism and infringements of international law that are the direct source of refugee flows,
6. Considers proposing a temporary citizenship status to Syrian and other refugees, in all peaceful states, as they await their return to their home country after the conflict has been resolved,
7. Requests that all refugees are distributed in accordance with the principles of international solidarity and human dignity,
8. Calls for the following criteria to be considered for the fair distribution of all refugees:
 - a. Political stability in each state,
 - b. GDP per capita of each state,
 - c. Quantity of refugees already present in each state,
 - d. Number of applications for asylum to that state,
 - e. Capacity of each state,
9. Encourages intelligence measures to ensure the security of each member state with regards to terrorist threats that may be associated with the refugee crisis,

10. Requests that the refugee influx that a country promises to receive is made in groups, rather than as a constant flow, in order to enable a country to successfully integrate them:
 - a. Allows countries to put in place extensive intelligence measures to ensure the safety of both the citizens of the country and the refugees with regard to terrorist threats,
11. Requests the Dublin Agreement be abolished, and a new policy be put into place to cope with the recent influx of refugees:
 - a. Giving refugees the possibility to be accepted to a country other than the first country they arrive in,
12. Recommends to establish safe and legal routes to Europe by providing aid to countries that share a direct sea or land route, in order to overcome the problem of illegal transportation, thus allowing a fairer and more transparent distribution.

FORUM: **Special Conference Committee 1**
QUESTION OF: **Intelligence measures in order to assess risk connected with refugees**
SUBMITTED BY: **Australia**

THE SPECIAL CONFERENCE,

Recognizing the rising number of refugees fleeing from zones of conflict,

Deeply concerned by the increased risk of terrorism accompanying the large influx of migrants,

Stresses the importance of communication between countries,

Aware of the tensions that exist between migrants and natives, a factor that contributes to the vulnerability of younger migrants to radicalization,

Noting the strong Australian-European Union relations and Australia's support for Europe,

Having considered that the only official counter-terrorism institutions in Europe are Europol, Club of Bern and the European Union Military Staff,

Bearing in mind that the aforementioned institutions have no executive power whatsoever, have been under heavy criticism for not being able to take effective action against terrorism and are not completely trusted by the 28 member states,

1. Urges the use of widespread background checks on all immigrants across all countries in the UN which are capable of doing so:
 - a. In order to improve background checks to authorize the taking of fingerprints of each refugee (to be able to do a more extensive research on the refugees)
2. Encourages Europe to set up off-shore registration points on islands or further safe registration points away from civilians in the case of a landlocked country to carry out even more thorough and intense migrant screening procedures in order to minimize the chances of potential terrorism,
3. Calls for the sharing of information found during background checks between countries' intelligence services, especially ones particularly at risk and vulnerable to acts of terrorism,
4. Requests any information obtained by other countries during an attack to be immediately reported to Interpol and one of the European counter-terrorism institutions so that the movement of known terrorists can be restricted,
5. Calls upon Europe to allow at least one of their counter-terrorism institutions to have enough executive powers to improve their operation results,
6. Further recommends all more economically developed countries provide financial aid to countries with the following conditions in order to challenge poorly managed migration, such as human trafficking:
 - a. Countries with lack of financial resources,
 - b. Refugee Transition countries,
7. Endorses the surveillance of suspicious people in any type of communication by intelligence agencies and allow any information obtained during surveillance to be exchanged with other countries
8. Requests that any sharing of information that is mentioned in any of the clauses and interferes with national security of a state does not have to be shared.
9. Calls upon the creation of a community watch system within refugee camps and urban settings with refugee populations, under the leadership and guidance of UNHCR staff, from January 2016 to November 2018 in order to:
 - a. Be able to report in a faster way cases of human trafficking
 - b. Create local community systems that reduce vulnerability of groups in order to avoid radicalization.

Special Conference Committee 2

FORUM: Special Conference Committee 2
QUESTION OF: Ensuring the integration of refugees into established educational systems
SUBMITTED BY: Venezuela

THE SPECIAL CONFERENCE,

Having considered the fundamental work that UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees) has done in order to improve life conditions of millions of asylum seekers and all the decisions made by the Executive Committee,

Deeply disturbed that the number of people who are forcibly displaced owing to conflict, persecution, violence and other reasons, including terrorism, has reached the highest level since the Second World War,

Further noting that despite the tremendous generosity of host countries and donors, including unprecedented levels of humanitarian funding, the gap between needs and humanitarian funding continues to grow,

Expressing its appreciation for the adoption of the Brazil Declaration and Plan of Action on 3rd of December 2014 by Latin American and Caribbean States, and the commitment therein to implementing innovative solutions for refugees, displaced persons and stateless persons,

Recalling the affirmations stated in Article 26 of the Declaration of the Human Rights which expresses that everyone has the right to free education in elementary stages,

Further recalling the American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man which states that every person has the right, in case of pursuit not resulting from ordinary crimes, to seek and receive asylum in foreign territory, in accordance with the laws of each country and with international agreements,

Deeply conscious of the fact that the right to education is fundamental to ensure an equalization of opportunities and that it plays a crucial role in helping migrants and refugees settle in new countries and environments,

Believing there is a strong connection between the lack of education in a community and the possibility for its inhabitants to be properly integrated in a modern and developed society,

Emphasizing to those unaware that more than half of Syrian refugees are under the age of 18 and the majority of those, including adults, have many psychological issues and therefore are in need of a system that will provide and support them, with not only theoretical education but also emotional education,

Noting with regret the lack of social infrastructure in most countries, thus reaffirming the inability to include young refugees into established educational systems,

1. Urges Member States to revise their own educational system, to ensure that all young people are given the opportunity to pursue a quality schooling, regardless of their gender, race, religion or economic state,
2. Calls upon all Member States, especially those who have seen a great influx on the number of asylum seekers entering the country, to promote measures that will guarantee the integration of new students into established educational systems such as, but not limited to:
 - a. Open courses to learn the local language,
 - b. Cultural and popular events,
 - c. Ethical education for all students,
 - d. Free extracurricular activities,
 - e. Sports,
 - f. Reinforcement classes,
3. Encourages the protection of the right to education, in particular, to free education in elementary or fundamental stages, hence providing quality public schools in all inhabited areas that should be able to assign a place to each student who may desire so,
4. Recommends to enforce awareness-raising campaigns aimed at communities with increased risk of illiteracy or poor education such as immigrants from LEDC's,
5. Further recommends giving attention in the education sector for the refugee students enrolled in the secondary cycle to be able to learn about their own culture and history with regard to prevention of likely segregation and resulting in social tensions,
6. Calls for the implementation of a free and open education that is not only intended for younger students but also for older students who would not have had the opportunity to receive tutoring in their early life,
7. Decides to expand vocational training programs so that older refugees who may not have been able to finish their education at their home country can return to school and get certified, and therefore, finding a job in a particular area easily,
8. Draws attention towards the essentiality of addressing psychological needs and support, and offering a stable and safe environment for refugees who may suffer consequences for the sudden change in their lives,
9. Supports the idea of introducing special tuition courses in primary and secondary schools for children to receive language training appropriate for their age and closely linked with the topics covered in their normal classes in cases when necessary as evaluated by teachers,
10. Notes with approval the need for UNHCR-delegated educators with the support of prepared volunteers that will help educate and orientate adult refugees in order to have access to labor markets,
11. Calls upon all Nations to donate to the UNHCR to according to their intake of refugee and economical state to finance all the measures mentioned in this resolution,

12. Calls for an international effort, where every state takes part, either in taking in refugees or donate money to the UNHCR to help integrate refugees,
13. Encourages nations ministers for education cooperate with both the UNHCR as well as the UNESCO to ensure a more efficient education for refugees,
14. Encourages the establishment of student councils in all public schools, visited by refugees, specialized in mediating racial and religious disputes.

FORUM: **Special Conference Committee 2**
QUESTION OF: **Access to labour markets and family reunification**
SUBMITTED BY: **Israel**

THE SPECIAL CONFERENCE,

Emphasizing the importance of fair integration of all individuals into the society,

Recalling the previous UN resolutions on international terrorism and the threat it poses, in particular its resolutions 2255 (2015), 1267 (1999), 1333 (2000), 1363 (2001), 1373 (2001), 1390 (2002), 1452 (2002), 1455 (2003), 1526 (2004), 1566 (2004), 1617 (2005), 1624 (2005), 1699 (2006), 1730 (2006), 1735 (2006), 1822 (2008), 1904 (2009), 1988 (2011), 1989 (2011), 2082 (2012), 2083 (2012), 2133 (2014), and 2160 (2014) and the relevant statements of its President,

Convinced of a potentially lethal link between terror and immigration,

Noting with regret the recent increase in the number of terrorist attacks in Europe and the United States,

Recognising the prevalence of terrorism in Western Asia and the experience of Israel in combatting these threats,

Welcoming the suggestions of the International Organization for Migration (IOM) of DNA testing for family reunification,

Confident that the dire situation and dangers faced by Member States at present will be met with an appropriate response from the United Nations,

Emphasising the importance of rapid measures to ensure world safety,

Stressing the need for prevention measures against further likely terrorist infiltration,

1. Requests that Member States ensure refugees have the possibility to reunite with their families,
2. Calls upon Member States to establish the United Nations Committee for Advancing Counter Terrorism Understanding for Security (UNCACTUS) that will ensure a better understanding of modern threats using measures such as but not limited to:
 - a. Proper vetting of families for reunification, to avoid terrorists entering Member States through commonly used methods of falsifying documents and family ties, by means of:
 - i. Scientific testing for biological relatives using biometric identification,
 - ii. Scientific testing of age,
 - iii. Verification of legal jurisdiction,
 - iv. Published research on weak spots in the vetting systems of Member States commissioned by UNCACTUS,
 - b. The creation of an international intelligence network database to facilitate greater sharing of information about terrorist suspects moving from one jurisdiction to another,
 - c. The creation of a voluntary United Nations counter terrorism task force to support local security services in dealing with cases of cyber-attacks,
 - d. Funding for the UNCACTUS will be provided by all UN Member States that are able to, as determined by the UN,
3. Further invites Member States to promote safe family reunification in collaboration with UNCACTUS,
4. Decides that all Member States should ensure reunified families can be seamlessly integrated into society through:
 - a. Full integration of children into established educational systems, with Member States ensuring they receive the necessary support,
 - b. Fair integration of adults into the country's labour market, with Member States providing specific educational and governmental support as well as, if necessary support by the UNDP, for individuals to be able to continue their previous professions,
5. Draws the attention to the importance of having sufficient living area and lively hood being secure provided by the person bringing his/her family to the country he/she has fled to.

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