



SAIMUN 2022

Resolution #204

EXPORTED 18TH DECEMBER 2025 15:04
POWERED BY MODEL UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE MANAGER

Committee: The Special Political and Decolonisation Committee

TQO: Legal Status of Refugees

Submitted by: France

Co-submitted by: Chile, Spain, Ukraine, UK, USA

The Special Political and Decolonization Committee,

Recognizes the Geneva Convention does not exclude the removal of asylum-seekers to safe third countries,

Notes

the obligation of member states to respect the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all refugees regardless of their status and

Expresses

concern

about the large and growing number of refugees who find themselves in unfamiliar countries and do not understand the native language

Recognising

the wide range of factors that may cause people to flee their homes, and that Refugees may have to cross borders illegally, or arrive

Believing

in the rights of all people laid out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and that people have a right to escape from situations

Reminds

that all refugees, no matter the laws of their previous country must accept and follow the laws of the new countries that

1. Calls for an online and in person international conference for all member nations, in particular the parties to the 1951 Refugee Convention and the 1967 Protocol

2. Reaffirms the Convention and that any person who has no nationality, is outside their country of normal residence and either does not wish or is unable to return to their country of origin

3. Suggests that all refugees with a justified fear of persecution in their own country for reasons of race, religion, nationality, or political opinion should be granted asylum in a third country.
 - a. Ensure the rights of refugees and prevent them from being returned involuntarily to a country where they fear persecution

- b. Contain personal information including name, date of birth, personal identification number and current nationality;
- c. Remain valid until such a point as the refugee is naturalized into a new country or is able to return to their country of origin;
- d. Be issued through a number of different methods such as but not limited to,
 - i. By UN officials at border crossings between nations where large-scale refugee crises are occurring,
 - ii. Through post if a refugee has already made it to a new, safe member nation and is settled,
 - iii. By UN officials and authorized non-governmental organizations (NGO's) in refugee camps,
 - iv. Through digital means similar to the EU digital COVID-19 vaccine certificate;

4. Further Calls for

the implementation of education programs which will help to adapt refugees to their new environment as well as

- a. Educate the public through targeted mass media campaigns about the importance of the treatment of refugees;
- b. Educate refugees about the history, political systems, laws and cultural norms of their country and host nation;
- c. Create an educational program distributable in schools that emphasizes the importance of treating refugees with dignity and respect;
- d. Provide funding for additional language lessons for refugees in both their mother tongue and the language of the host nation;

5. Further suggests

the creation of an international free hotline and website available to refugees in all member states overseen by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

- a. providing immigrants with information about local laws and political systems ,
- b. informing refugees of opportunities for employment and residency in their respective local areas;
- c. informing refugees of cultures and customs of their local community
- d. providing mental health support to specifically tailored towards refugees and the challenges they have faced

6. Asks for

the creation of a new UN subbody of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, the Committee for Judicial Fairness (CJF)

- a. Providing funding for:
 - i. Translators and translation services in member nations which require them so that refugees can properly understand their legal system;
 - ii. Member nations to develop educational services and programmes for refugees to advise them on their legal rights and responsibilities;
- b. Publish an annual report on the how accessible and adequate they are for refugees in their legal system, with specific recommendations for improvement;

7. Recommends

that in emergency situations where a large-scale refugee crisis occurs in a short time span, as has occurred in Ukraine

8. Further Asks

member nations to ensure that the human rights of refugees are protected by working with existing UN organizations, other

- a. Provide adequate and accessible healthcare to refugees, particularly emergency care and pediatric medicine,
- b.

