



COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING PUNE  
MODEL UNITED NATIONS 2016



**UNHCR**  
The UN Refugee Agency

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

### ***Agenda- The European Refugee Crisis***

\*Please take into account that this Study Guide is just meant to serve as the entry point into your actual research. Its objective is not to provide an exhaustive analysis, but to give delegates some basic knowledge to carry out further research.



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## **Letter from the Executive Board**

Greetings Delegates!

We are very pleased to welcome you to the simulation of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees at **COEP Model United Nations 2016**. It will be an honour and a privilege to serve as your Executive Board for the duration of the conference.

This Background Guide is designed to give you an insight into the case at hand. Please refer to it carefully. Remember, a thorough understanding of the problem is the first step to solving it.

However, bear in mind that this Background Guide is in no way exhaustive and is only meant to provide you with enough background information to establish a platform for beginning the research. Delegates are highly recommended to do a good amount of research beyond what is covered in the Guide. Finally, we would like to wish you luck in your preparation and congratulate you on being allotted to UN-HCR. In case you have any questions, procedural or otherwise, please feel free to direct them to any member of the Executive Board and we will get back to you as soon as possible. Please do not hesitate to contact us with any queries or concerns. We expect all delegates to be well versed with the various nuances of the agenda, and geared up for an intense debate, deliberations and great fun.

Looking forward to meet you at the conference!



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## **About the High Commissioner for Refugees Agency<sup>1</sup>**

### **History**

In 1954, UNHCR won the Nobel Peace Prize for its ground-breaking work in Europe. But it was not long before we faced our next major emergency.

In 1956, during the Hungarian Revolution, 200,000 fled to neighbouring Austria. Recognising the Hungarians as 'prima facie' refugees, UNHCR led efforts to resettle them. This uprising and its aftermath shaped the way humanitarian organisations would deal with refugee crises in the future.

During the 1960s, the decolonisation of Africa produced the first of that continent's numerous refugee crises. We also helped uprooted people in Asia and Latin America over the following two decades. In 1981, we received a second Nobel Peace Prize for what had become worldwide assistance to refugees.

The start of the 21st century has seen UNHCR help with major refugee crises in Africa, the Middle East and Asia. We have also been asked to use our expertise to help many internally displaced by conflict and expanded our role in helping stateless people. In some parts of the world, such as Africa and Latin America, the 1951 Refugee Convention has been strengthened by additional regional legal instruments.

UNHCR now has more than 9,700 members of staff. We work in a total of 126 countries and our budget, which in its first year was USD \$300,000, grew to USD \$7 billion in 2015.

In 2015, we celebrated our 65th anniversary. During our lifetime, we have helped well over 50 million refugees to successfully restart their lives.

### **Figures at a Glance**

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<sup>1</sup> For more information: <http://www.unhcr.org/about-us.html>



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We are now witnessing the highest levels of displacement on record.

An unprecedented 65.3 million people around the world have been forced from home. Among them are nearly 21.3 million refugees, over half of whom are under the age of 18.

There are also 10 million stateless people who have been denied a nationality and access to basic rights such as education, healthcare, employment and freedom of movement.

In a world where nearly 34,000 people are forcibly displaced every day as a result of conflict or persecution, our work at UNHCR is more important than ever before.

### ***How we gather our data***

Full-time statisticians in UNHCR's Field Information and Coordination Section track the number of people forced to flee so that when a major displacement crisis erupts, we are able to predict how many people need help, how much help they need and how many staff we must deploy.

These figures are released every year in our Global Trends and Global Appeal reports.

### ***Staff figures***

Our staff are the backbone of UNHCR. At the end of 2015, we employed over 9,700 people. Around 89 per cent of our staff are based in the field.

We work in 126 countries, with staff based in a mixture of regional and branch offices and sub and field offices. Our staff work hard to help the displaced, specializing in a wide range of disciplines, including legal protection, administration, community services, public affairs and health.

### ***Financial figures***

We are funded almost entirely by voluntary contributions, with 86 per cent from governments and the European Union. Six per cent comes from other inter-governmental organizations and pooled funding mechanisms, while a further six per cent is from the private sector, including foundations, corporations and the public. Additionally, we receive a limited subsidy (two per



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cent) from the UN budget for administrative costs, and accept in-kind contributions, including items such as tents, medicines and trucks.

UNHCR was launched on a shoestring annual budget of US\$ 300,000 in 1950. But as our work and size have grown, so too have the costs. Our annual budget rose to more than US\$ 1 billion in the early 1990s and reached a new annual high of US\$ 5.3 billion in 2013.

Our yearly budget includes programmes that support continuing operations and supplementary programmes to cover emergencies, such as the Syria crisis or large-scale repatriation operations.

For up-to-date information about how UNHCR is financed, visit our Global Focus website.

### ***Statistics and operational data***

Our accurate, relevant and timely data and statistics are crucial to refugee operations. This key resource is used by all partners to respond to the needs of refugee populations.

UNHCR's Statistics Database provides data, reports and other information essential for field operations. It also carries statistical reports on people of concern – refugees, asylum seekers, returned refugees, the internally displaced and stateless people. Detailed information on country of asylum, place of origin, gender, age, location and legal status of refugees is available. Indicators on the quality of refugee protection and UNHCR operations are increasingly being collected.

### **Mandate**

The founding document of UNHCR is General Assembly resolution 428 (V), known as the Statute of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (1950). This document clearly states the organization's mandate as: "providing international protection, under the auspices of the United Nations, to refugees who fall within the scope of the present Statute and of seeking permanent solutions for the problem of refugees by assisting



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Governments and...private organizations to facilitate the voluntary repatriation of such refugees, or their assimilation within new national communities.”

The basis for UNHCR’s mandate lies in article 14 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), which specifically recognizes the right of all individuals to seek asylum in another country. In addition, other fundamental documents have shaped UNHCR, including the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, which defines the term “refugee” as well as the rights and obligations of refugees, and the 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees, which expanded the 1951 Convention and UNHCR’s mandate to include refugees from conflicts occurring post-1951. UNHCR’s mandate also includes other groups, such as stateless people, as defined in the 1954 Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.



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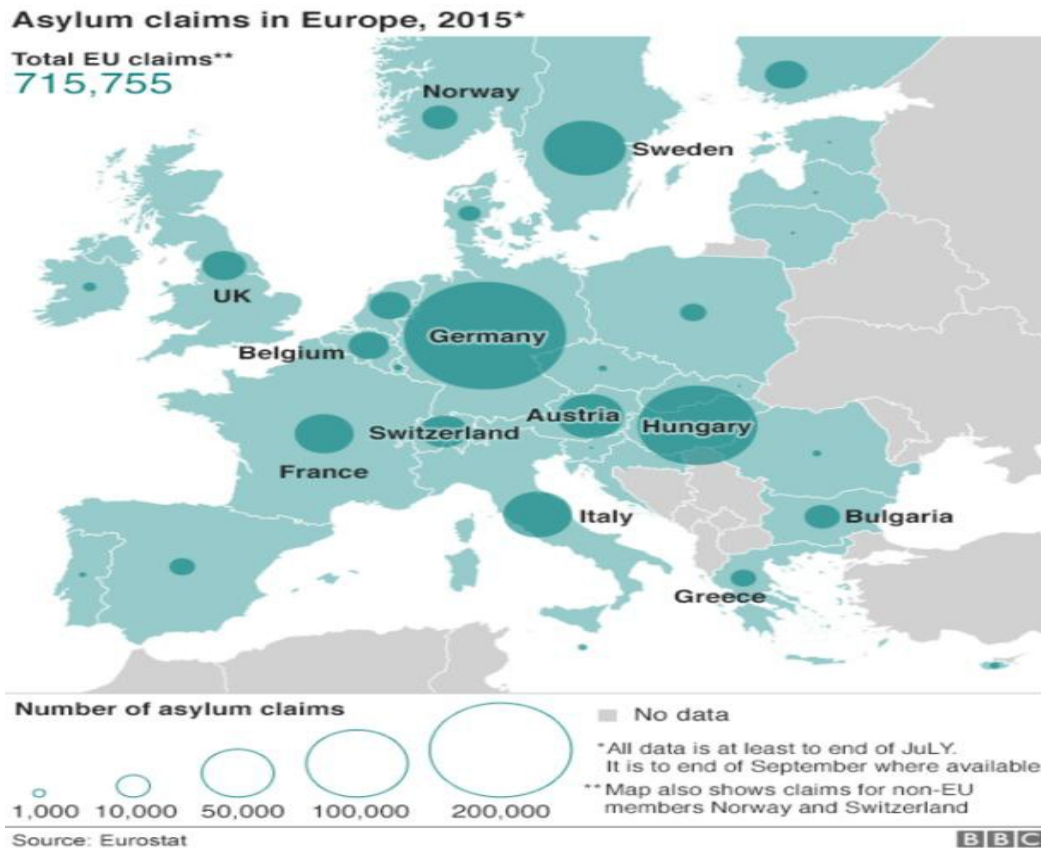
## **Introduction and Overview**

### **Introduction and Overview**

The Syrian Civil war has resulted in the largest refugee crises the world has seen since World War II. Since the beginning of the protests stemming from the Arab Spring in March 2011, over three million Syrians have fled the country, while another 6.5 million have been internally displaced. Although internally displaced persons (IDPs) do not fall under the original mandate of the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), it has expanded the scope of its work to address the protection needs of IDPs as well as best able. UNHCR encounters difficulties when helping IDPs, who remain under the authority of their state, which is why, despite their best efforts, often refugees are the beneficiaries of UNHCR's efforts.

The involvement of UNHCR in Syria has been the agency's largest operation yet. The Syrian refugee crisis has grave implications in the region, since most of the three million people who have crossed Syria's borders are now dispersed throughout neighboring countries. The situation has become a particular burden for the five main host countries, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, and Turkey, as hosting Syrian refugees has overstretched their infrastructures and budgets. The living conditions of Syrian refugees are often poor, as 16% of them live in camps, while the remaining 84% live primarily in urban areas, where they are more vulnerable to arrest, exploitation and do not have access to or resources for food and housing. As the erstwhile High Commissioner for Refugees, António Guterres, noted "Syria has become the great tragedy of this century – a disgraceful humanitarian calamity with suffering and displacement unparalleled in recent history."





Within the United Nations (UN) system, (UNHCR) is the lead agency responding to the Syrian refugee crisis. Originally present in Syria to monitor the arrival of Iraqi refugees in the 1990s. UNHCR has, since 2012, taken on a leading role in assisting Syrian IDPs as well as stateless people and coordination with the governments in the protection of migrants granted a Refugee Status under the Geneva Convention. UNHCR works in cooperation with not only with National Governments, but also with other international actors under an inter-agency framework in an effort to strengthen the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance.

The 2014 Syrian Arab Republic Humanitarian Assistance Response Plan (SHARP), comprised of UN agencies, the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) and international non-governmental organisations (NGOs), assists 9.3 million people in need with



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a sought budget of \$2.27 billion. They oversee 112 projects to complete five main objectives. More precisely, they work towards the protection of civilians, the provision of emergency services and relief supplies, the restoration of livelihoods, the capacity of humanitarian actors, and future preparedness. Within this framework, UNHCR focuses particularly on camp coordination and camp management, protection, and shelter.

In 2007, UNHCR brought up a 10-Point Plan of Action to assume protection responsibilities for refugees, which includes:

- Cooperation among key partners
- Data collection and analysis
- Protection-sensitive entry systems
- Reception arrangements
- Mechanisms for profiling and referral
- Differentiated processes and procedures
- Solutions for refugees
- Addressing secondary movements
- Return of non-refugees and alternative migration options
- Information strategy.



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## **Substantive Discussion**

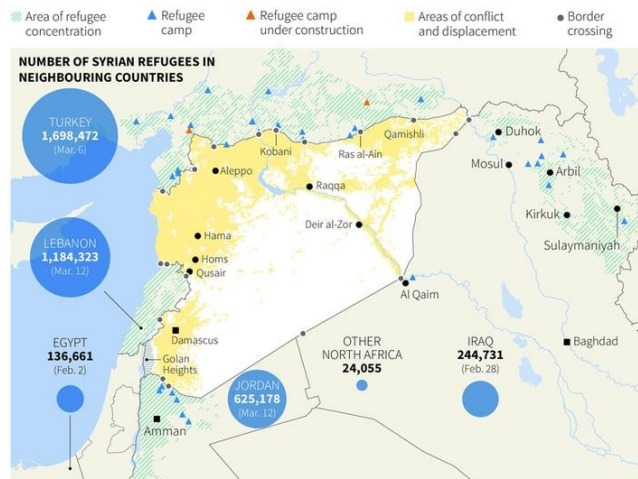
The crisis caused by the migration poses threats toward international peace and security, drawing attention of all Member States to further discussion. There are several issues under this topic that need to be recognized and dealt with.

The reasons for those refugees to escape from their countries are mainly due to wars, religious or ethnic conflicts and poverty. As the terrorist organizations such as ISIS rampantly strengthens, more and more people are seeking asylum to evade persecution. Despite the fact that several countries have been taking action to fight against the terrorists, no one could completely stop the expansion of terrorism. Another type of asylum seekers is Roma (Gypsies), who are often desperately poor, marginalized and victims of discrimination. Not gaining enough respect, these people leave their countries for a better living environment, but often end up wandering around and having no shelter. Poor countries couldn't provide sufficient job opportunity, accelerating the outflow of residents. Pushed by civil war and terror and pulled by the promise of a better life, hundreds of thousands of people have fled the Middle East and Africa, seeking a chance to change their fortunes.



### Syrian refugee crisis

Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey are hosting more than 3.8 million Syrian refugees, according to the latest UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) data.



Sources: UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR); U.S. Department of State's Humanitarian Information Unit.  
Staff: W. Foo, 13/3/2015

REUTERS

Since asylum is a fundamental right that it is granted to people fleeing persecution or serious harm in their own country and therefore in need of international protection, it is an international obligation for countries to provide food, first aid and shelter. Asylum seekers should also have right to get an individual assessment of their needs and to work within nine months of arrival regarding EU rules. Under the latest Dublin regulation which was a European Union law approved in June 2013, refugees are required to claim asylum in the member state in which they first arrive. The aim of the regulation is to ensure that one Member State is responsible for the examination of an asylum application, to deter multiple asylum claims and to determine as quickly as possible the responsible Member State to ensure effective access to an asylum procedure, as well as to ensure fair treatment toward refugees with a uniform standard. However, rules are one thing, putting them into practice EU-wide is another challenge.

### Major Bloc Stances



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### ***Germany***

Germany has faced the largest refugee share of Syrian that request to enter and seek for asylums. It is estimated that more than 98,700 refugees from Syria alone has currently asked for shelter in Germany. To shelter more refugees in the near future, the administration team of Chancellor Angela Merkel even repaired the old Berlin Airstation into a refugee camp. There could be up to 800,000 refugees that request for asylum by the end of 2015. According to Vice Chancellor Sigmar Gabriel, Germany is ready to shelter another 500,000 refugees each year from either Syria or other countries that suffer from conflicts.

Germany's EU commissioner has blamed his country's 'open door' policy for creating Europe's refugee crisis, which has seen tens of thousands of people arrive at EU borders every day since September. Günther Oettinger branded Germany's asylum law as like a 'magnet' for refugees and has called for a drastic rethink as to how to deal with the crisis. On the other hand, The German Chancellor defended the open-door refugee policy in a passionate speech to parliament earlier this month and called for bolder steps in confronting the problem at its source by reaching a political settlement to the Syrian conflict.

### ***Spain***

Spain worries about the possibility that terrorists or ISIS members may infiltrate Europe by disguising themselves as Syrian refugees and may later lead to national

security problems to its country. The interior minister claimed that the refugees escaped from war zones, which are the lands that occupied and controlled by the notorious Daesh, or ISIS. However, he also mentioned that Spain would not refuse the application of refugees that try to look for asylums in Spain, but a tighter restriction of refugees would be used to secure its national security. In the future, Spain may take up to 15,000 refugees to relieve the refugee burden of other countries in Europe.



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### ***Denmark***

Denmark had taken a relatively large number of Syrian refugees, which was around 11,300, but is currently unable to take care of the great amount of refugees. A right-wing Venstre party member said that Denmark could not keep up with the present flow of Syrian refugees. Danish law enforcement also tried to prevent refugees from entering Scandinavian nations. In addition to the blocking the highways and its borders, the authorities had a new but tighter restriction for the refugees which provides less social benefits for the asylum seekers.

### ***Hungary***

Hungary's foreign minister, Péter Szijjártó, stated during the summer 2015: *"It appears that certain people in Europe are still not capable of understanding what astonishing and dramatic pressure Hungary is under from migration via the western Balkans."* Around 150,000 migrants have crossed through Hungary this year, a third of them in the past month [July], most heading for Europe's visa free Schengen zone. Since then Hungary has been criticised for his declarations against the Union and his impulse of a totalitarian regime. On this respect, he stated affirmations such as: *"If we cannot secure the outer border [of the EU], regardless of how costly or demanding that is, we will destroy the Schengen regime by ourselves"*.

### ***Russian Federation***

Up to this date more than 168,000 people applied for asylum in the Russian Federation. Another 149,000 people applied for other forms of legal stay in the Russian Federation. UNHCR's cooperation with the Russian authorities focuses on finding solutions for long-staying asylum-seekers who have been unable to regularise their situation in the country. The organisation will continue to advocate measures to reduce statelessness, both within and



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outside the borders of the Russian Federation. It also seeks easier access to citizenship for former USSR citizens, as well as accession by the Russian Federation to the 1954 and 1961 Statelessness Conventions. Nevertheless, it cannot be denied that the situation in Syria had put the relations between the Russian federation and the Western nations in a very delicate situation. Even accusing Syria of bombing under pretext of attacking ISIS Alexander Baunov, from the Carnegie Moscow Center, said that the current Russian strategic task is to convince the whole world, and especially the West, that Russia is much less of a threat than the self-named Islamic State of Iraq and Greater Syria (ISIS).

### ***Jordan***

Today Jordan hosts approximately 1.4 million Syrians, of whom 647,000 are registered with the United Nations High Commission for Refugees. Approximately 80 percent of Syrian refugees in Jordan live in urban areas in the North of Jordan, while the remaining 20 percent live in the Za'atari, Marjeeb al-Fahood, Cyber City and Al-Azraq camps. Syrians living in communities in Jordan are not denied access to the labour market, nor to the health and education services which are paid for by the government. In fact, schools in the northern regions are so full of extra students that they are operating in several shifts. Despite the instability in the region around us, Jordan is at the forefront of the global fight against extremism and terrorism.

### ***Syria***

For Syria the only real solution to Syria's humanitarian catastrophe is an end to the conflict. Unfortunately, that end looks a long way off. The fighting within Syria's borders continues to erupt and shift, and despite continued attempts at peace – including talks in Moscow and a ceasefire proposal for Aleppo – the warring parties, and the countries with influence to stop them, remain divided. In a recent speech to the UN General Assembly, António Guterres, the incumbent Secretary General (in his capacity as Commissioner), said with some exasperation: "In the absence of the political will and foresight required for effective prevention, all that the



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international community can do is react to new crises, lament the suffering they cause, and try to come up with higher and higher amounts of money required to cover the resulting cost ... no one is winning the wars of today; everyone is losing. Over 12 million people inside Syria are in need of aid to stay alive, which is half the population. Almost 8 million have been forced from their homes, forced to share rooms with other families, or camp in unheated, abandoned buildings, praying the fighting will not spread further.

### ***Turkey***

Turkey's strategic importance is rising, at the expense of European Union (EU) reservations on issues of democratic and human rights under the Justice and Development Party (AKP). Turkey is the only convenient springboard for massive emigration from the Middle East to Europe. It has the ability to prompt further emigration towards the EU and to facilitate the transit of the 7m-plus internally displaced persons from Syria to Europe. Turkey and the EU each own assets that lend themselves to a broad range of trade-offs, from the resolution of the Cypriot question or support for Turkey's attempt to create a 'safe zone' in northern Syria, to the re-launching of the stalled negotiations for Turkey's entry into the EU. Some of these items are immediately germane to migration and refugee issues, such as visa regimes and asylum policies. Turkey is a key strategic and political player in the handling of the situation in Syria generally: the refugee crisis will increase the attention paid to it in the EU overall, and notably in Germany, with its massive Turkish community. In 2015, UNHCR in Turkey will continue to cooperate closely with the authorities to develop a new asylum system. UNHCR will support all relevant ministries, as well as the Disaster and Emergency Management Authority dealing with the emergency response for Syrian refugees and the newly- established Directorate-General of Migration Management (DGMM).





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### ***United States of America***

The United States of America, although they are a crucial international actor, have been not actively involved so far -mostly due to geographical reasons with the crisis. Thus far it has resettled only 1,434 Syrian refugees, and has pledged to take only a few thousand more. The entire US refugee resettlement program is capped at 70,000 refugees globally — a cap that has remained the same for years, despite the growing crisis. It has the resources to resettle more people and a resettlement program with the expertise to do so, but has thus far preferred to ignore its responsibility to the global community, secure in the knowledge that the vast expanse of the Atlantic Ocean will keep refugees from forcing the matter by showing up unannounced.

### ***United Kingdom***

United Kingdom cut funding for the Mare Nostrum search-and-rescue operations that saved an estimated 150,000 people in one year<sup>57</sup>, saying the rescues encouraged more people to make the crossing. David Cameron pledged to take in that number amid a public outcry following the publication of pictures of drowned three-year-old Aylan Kurdi, and a campaign by The Independent which urged the Prime Minister to “no longer turn a blind eye to the refugees’ plight.”<sup>59</sup> Meanwhile, under the poor interest of the UK in participating in giving solutions for this crisis in Europe Cardinal Vincent Nichols, Archbishop of Westminster, -as well as some mandatories and public characters in the British society has urged Catholics in England and Wales to respond to the crisis with “practical action” and promised the church will issue guidance on how people can help. But British authorities have refused to commit to taking refugees who have already arrived in Italy or Greece under an EU relocation scheme, instead offering homes to those deemed the most in need by UN officials on Syrian border camps.



## **Questions to Consider<sup>2</sup>**

- How can European countries control the influx of migrants?
- How to strengthen border security without weakening the free movement of goods under Schengen Agreement?
- What kind of basic necessity should be provided for the refugees?
- How to put the Dublin Regulation into practice EU-wide?
- What is the future plan on the migrants for both Europe and Middle East?

### **Conclusion**

With the extremely large number of people fleeing from wars, terror, and extremism, the Syrian refugee crisis has so far become the most serious issue for European countries. The crisis is indeed the most challenging problem for the leaders and citizens in Europe. Hopefully, with the cooperation and negotiation between countries, the refugee crisis would eventually be solved in peaceful and humanitarianism measures.

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<sup>2</sup> Please note that this not an exhaustive list and delegates are encouraged to bring up additional unique and viable points of debate during Committee sessions.



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## **Important Resources**<sup>3</sup>

<https://www.odi.org/sites/odi.org.uk/files/odi-assets/publications-opinion-files/9913.pdf>

[https://www.ceps.eu/system/files/CEPS%20PB332%20Refugee%20Crisis%20in%20EU\\_0.pdf](https://www.ceps.eu/system/files/CEPS%20PB332%20Refugee%20Crisis%20in%20EU_0.pdf)

<https://www.brookings.edu/blog/markaz/2016/06/22/towards-solutions-to-the-syrian-refugee-crisis/>

<https://www.brookings.edu/blog/future-development/2016/06/16/how-economics-could-solve-the-refugee-crisis/>

<https://www.brookings.edu/blog/markaz/2016/08/05/5-policy-options-for-the-syrian-refugee-crisis/>

<https://www.chathamhouse.org/research/refugee-crisis>

<https://www.chathamhouse.org/news/2016-03-18-refugee-crisis-european-call-action>

<https://www.chathamhouse.org/expert/comment/refugees-eus-crisis-within-crisis>

<http://carnegieeurope.eu/2016/02/04/how-refugee-crisis-will-reshape-eu-pub-62650>

<http://carnegieendowment.org/2015/10/01/roots-of-europe-s-refugee-crisis-pub-61465>

<http://carnegieendowment.org/sada/56181>

[http://www.caritas.eu/sites/default/files/migration\\_crisis\\_-\\_political\\_analysis.pdf](http://www.caritas.eu/sites/default/files/migration_crisis_-_political_analysis.pdf)

<http://ftp.iza.org/dp8841.pdf>

<https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/sdn/2016/sdn1602.pdf>

<https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2015/11/europes-refugee-crisis-explained/>

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<sup>3</sup> Please note that this list is only for introductory purposes and delegates are encouraged to research extensively on the agenda at hand.



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This Background Guide is meant solely for research purposes and must not be cited as evidence to substantiate statements made during the conference. Evidence or proof for substantiating statements made during formal debate is acceptable from the following sources-

### 1. United Nations and related U.N Bodies Reports:

Documents/Reports/Journals from United Nations and its various bodies will be accepted as credible proof during the formal business of the house.

Example:

United Nations: [www.un.org/en/](http://www.un.org/en/)

UN High Commissioner for Refugees: <http://www.unhcr.org/>

### 2. News Sources:

- **Reuters:** Any Reuter's article that clearly makes mention of the fact or is in contradiction of the fact being stated by a delegate in council.
- **State operated News Agencies:** These reports can be used in the support of or against the State that owns the News Agency. These reports, if credible or substantial enough, can be used in support of or against any country as such but in that situation, may be denied by any other country in the council. Some examples are – RIA Novosti (Russian Federation), Islamic Republic New Agency (Iran), British Broadcasting



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Corporation (United Kingdom), Xinhua News Agency (People's Republic of China), etc.

Reuters Website- <http://www.reuters.com/>

RIA Novosti Website- <http://en.ria.ru/>

Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA) Website- <http://www.irna.ir/en/>

British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC News) Website- <http://www.bbc.com/>

Xinhua News Agency Website- <http://www.xinhuanet.com/english/>

### 3. Government Reports:

These reports can be used in a similar way as the State Operated News Agencies reports and can, in all circumstances, be denied by another country. However, a nuance is that a report that is being denied by a certain country can still be accepted by the Executive Board as a credible piece of information. Examples are Government Websites like-

- a. **State Departments:** Ministry of Defence of the Russian Federation, Ministry of External Affairs of the Republic of India, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the French Republic, etc.

Examples:

Ministry of Defence (Russian Federation)- <http://eng.mil.ru/>

Ministry of External Affairs (Republic of India)- <http://www.mea.gov.in/>

Ministry of Foreign Affairs (French Republic)- <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/>



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- b. ***Permanent Representatives:*** Reports of the Permanent Representatives of nations to multilateral organizations. For instance- Delegates may access the following link and click on a country's name to get the website of the Office of its Permanent

Representative to the United Nations- <http://www.un.org/en/members/>

#### 4. Multilateral Organizations

Documents from international organizations like the United Nations (UNO), North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), etc. Documentation from Treaty based bodies like the Antarctic Treaty System, or the International Criminal Court may also be presented.

[Note- Under no circumstances will sources like Wikipedia, or newspapers like The Guardian, Times of India etc. be accepted. However, notwithstanding the aforementioned criteria for acceptance of sources and evidence, delegates are still free to quote/cite from any source as they deem fit as a part of their statements.]

Below, we are attaching a sample Draft Resolution. ***Please note that this sample Draft Resolution has no relevance to the given agenda*** and has been provided purely for contextual purposes.

--Draft Resolution 1.0

#### **Resolution adopted by The General Assembly**

**Authors:** Afghanistan, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, United States of America

**Signatories:** Oman, Jordan, Greece, Argentina, Denmark, Germany, Bahrain, Israel, UAE, Netherlands, Portugal, Australia, Sweden

*The General Assembly,*

*Guided by the Charter of the United Nations,*



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*Reaffirming* the purpose and essence of the Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and relevant human rights treaties, like the International Covenants on Human Rights,

*Expressing deep concern* about the grave human rights violations and humanitarian crisis in the Syrian Arab Republic and the use of violence by government and rebel forces,

*Recalling* resolution 2170, condemning the ISIS (Islamic State of Iraq and Syria) and Al-Nusra Front in its strongest terms, resolutions 2178, Resolution 2254 and, Resolution 2199 regarding economic sanctions on states trading oil with the ISIS,

*Expressing deep concern* about the increasing tensions in the international fraternity because of the Syrian conflict and the spill over of more than one million refugees and countless internally displaced persons who have fled the country as a result of severe and unending violence,

1. *Calls for* a well-coordinated Multilateral Coalition against ISIS consisting:
  - a. Neighbouring Arab nations to provide active support for eradicating the problem of IS on ground,
  - b. Collaborate the intelligence efforts of all neighbouring and willing members to disband communication networks,
  - c. To focus upon, as a critical urgency, the provision of humanitarian aid, and funds to displaced refugees;
2. *Calls for* an immediate ceasefire in Syria and ensure supervised cessation of armed violence;
3. *Strongly recommends* that Syrian authorities to meet their responsibilities of protecting the civilian population and their basic rights;
4. *Renews its appeal* to Syrian government on a political settlement so as to bring the civil war at ceasefire and conducting free and fair government elections in Syria to bring long term stability;
5. *Draws the attention* of host member states to undertake necessary efforts for better policing of refugee camps, robust border patrolling, and filtering of suspected incoming refugees;
6. *Inviting* a provision in the jurisdiction of member states to identify, verify and prosecute the middlemen who are engaged in the black-marketing of oil and ancient artefacts in order to prosecute the offenders in the country of capture;\_



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MODEL UNITED NATIONS 2016



7. *Urges* the Syrian government to ensure freedom of movement throughout the country for journalists and suggests for a non-discriminatory policy of visa allotments to be followed for them;
8. *Further suggests* for combination of efforts of USA and Russian Federation to come up with a unified effort to tackle the problem of the ISIS.