



STUDY GUIDE

International Bioethics Committee of UNESCO

AGENDA ITEM

Refugee detention and their right to work

CHAIRING PANEL

Lukas Nikelski

Table of Contents

Welcome..... - 1 -

Introduction - 1 -

Definition of Key Terms - 2 -

General Overview..... - 3 -

Major Parties Involved - 3 -

Timeline of Key Events - 4 -

Previous Attempts to solve the Issue..... - 4 -

Possible Solutions..... - 5 -

Appendix - 5 -



Welcome

Forum:	Human rights council
Topic:	Refugee detention and their right to work
Member States Represented:	The United States, Hungary, Australia, France, Turkey, Indonesia, Denmark, Germany, Canada, Thailand, Libya, Morocco, Greece
Chair:	Lukas Nikelski
Co-Chair:	External

Introduction

Welcome to the Human Rights council. According to the United Nations High commission for refugees there were 60 million refugees in the world. Many countries deny refugees the right to work for several months and others even deny the entrance into their country. We would like to thank you for participating in the MUN Day 2017 and are looking forward to witnessing heated discussions in our lovely committee.

You can prepare yourself for the upcoming day from this study guide as well as other sources in appendix and beyond. Every article you read about the topic of refugee rights and problem **from this day** on will be of great use to in during the committee work and might even earn you prizes, so why not go for it and show yourself in the best possible way?!

Looking forward to meeting you in the committee and hoping to have a lovely and a productive day”

*We are overjoyed to have you participating in
what is destined to be an engaging and
productive IBC Committee Session this MUN
Day!*

Lukas and external Candidate



Definition of Key Terms

Migrant:	A person who moves to another country
Asylum seeker:	someone who has fled from her or his country and is seeking refugee status in another country.
Economic migrant:	someone who has left her or his home to look for better work and a higher standard of living in another place.
Immigrant:	someone who has entered a new country to settle.
Internally displaced person:	someone who has left her or his home in fear of persecution, but has not crossed an international border.
Refoulement:	where an asylum seeker or refugee is forcibly returned to the country from which they have fled.
Refugee:	someone who has left her or his country or is unable to return to it owing to a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of particular social group or political opinion.

Definitions taken from: <http://hrlibrary.umn.edu/edumat/studyguides/refugees.htm#i>



General Overview

In this committee, we will discuss various issues arising from the displacement of people from their home country to the settling in other countries. We will focus especially on how refugees can find work in the accepting countries and are going to discuss the detention period of a refugee between entering the country and being able to work.

Due to war and other types of oppression many people have fled their nation. These refugees are than often accepted by other nations. One of the major problem which they encounter is the inability to work in the accepting nations for several months or even years. While studies have shown¹, that refugees contribute much more to the hosting country than the cost of the initial settlement, the law often prohibits refugees to be allowed to work.

The Human rights declaration states in Article 14 that “Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution.” Following this the United Nations Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees was released in 1951. Furthermore, the United Nations High Commissioner for refugees was created, which works for international protection of the rights of refugees.

While many countries have agreed to the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees it is still a controversial topic today. Many countries like Australia and Hungary have very hard restrictions on the settlement of refugees some countries, like Lebanon are very close to current problem zones and have not the human resources to provide for the refugees which come into their country. Therefore, the question of who takes how many refugees arises.

Major Parties Involved



United Nations High Commission of refugees UNHCR:

Main concerns are helping and ensuring the rights of refugees. Firstly, to seek asylum in different countries, but also to secure their general wellbeing.

International Organization for Migration IMO:

Works with governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations with the aim of managing humane migration, promote international cooperation and to assist in finding practical solutions to current problems.

International Committee of the Red cross ICRC:

Helps people in war and refugee situations. Used to mainly focus on health, is now also focusing on the journeys of migrants, the economic situation of people in need and humanitarian diplomacy

¹ <https://rtwasylumaccess.wordpress.com/>



Timeline of Key Events

- 1949** Fourth Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in time of War
- 1951** Convention Relating to the Status of refugees
- 1954** Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons
- 1961** Convention of the reduction of statelessness
- 1967** United Nations Declaration on Territorial Asylum
- 1969** African Union decided the OAU convention, mainly expanded the definition of refugees

Special EU development:

- 1959** EU agreement on abolishing Visas for refugees
- 1967** Asylum to people in danger of persecution
- 1980** Transfer Responsibility for refugees
- 1990** Dublin Convention, laid out which country needs to examine asylum request (first country in which the refugee is in EU)

Previous Attempts to solve the Issue

Fourth Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in time of War:

- Article 44
 - Aim to protect refugees and displaced people

Convention Relating to the Status of refugees:

- Define what a refugee is
- Lines out the rights of refugees
 - Refugees need to have identity
 - Rights of religion, education, property, to work

Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons:

- Defined stateless person
- Defined treatment they should receive

Convention of the reduction of statelessness:

- Defines that states in which a stateless person is born it is granted nationality

United Nations Declaration on Territorial Asylum:

- Defines that granting asylum is a “peaceful and humanitarian act”
 - Cannot be seen as unfriendly by other states



Possible Solutions

In this committee session, you are tasked with recommending a universal policy for the regulation of refugee settlement and regulations for the rights of refugees to work. As the Human rights committee, you must find an appropriate balance between promoting the rights of refugees and the interest of the different countries.

The ideal resolution would:

- Stipulate appropriate conditions for refugee workers;
- Recommend the wished settlement strategies,
- Further inspect the potential health risks of GM foods;
- Loosen (or, in some cases, tighten) certain country-specific refugee detention and work right regulations
- Take whatever other steps you feel are necessary to promote refugee rights

Appendix

Detention of refugees:

<http://www.refugeelegalaidinformation.org/detention-refugees-0>

US Senate on refugee resettlement:

<https://rtwasylumaccess.wordpress.com/>

Rights of refugees:

<https://refugeerights.org/>

<http://www.refugee-rights.org/>

<http://www.ijrcenter.org/refugee-law/>

Study guide on the rights of refugees:

<http://hrlibrary.umn.edu/edumat/studyguides/refugees.htm#ii>

Universal declaration of Human rights and their explanation:

<http://hrlibrary.umn.edu/instree/b1udhr.htm>

Fact sheet about Human rights and refugees:

<http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/FactSheet20en.pdf>

UN Refugee Agency:

<http://www.unhcr.org/>

