

Main Submitter: Ukraine

Signatories: Lithuania, Afghanistan, Norway, Cameroon, Iran, France, Panama, Romania, Venezuela, Yemen, Cambodia, Singapore, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, China, South Africa

Topic: Expanding refugee protections to combat growing migration restrictions and populist right-wing parties.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Recognizing the foundational importance of the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol as the core of international humanitarian and refugee law,

Recalling the role of public communication and unbiased media in preventing misinformation, countering xenophobia, and maintaining public trust in humanitarian protection systems,

Acknowledging that effective integration requires coordinated international support, financial assistance, and transparent labor-market pathways for refugees,

1. *Calls upon* member States to ratify and domestically implement the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol, and establishes a comprehensive monitoring framework to ensure global compliance, including:
 - a. Encouraging nations to integrate the non-refoulment principle directly into domestic law,
 - b. Requesting, frequent, periodic review by UNHCR to ensure compliance,
 - c. Establishing an *International Refugee Protection Monitoring Mechanism (IPRMM)* under the UNHCR to evaluate and report on refugee rights violations annually;
2. *Condemns* all policies violating the principle of *non-refoulement* such as forced deportations and maritime pushbacks as well as purposeful engineering and manipulation of migration flows as tools of coercion and hybrid warfare, emphasizing that such actions constitute crucial violations of international humanitarian law:

- a. Noting with serious concern the reports documented by UN bodies regarding forced deportation and transfer of civilians, including minors, from territories under unlawful occupation, particularly in the case of Russian Federation's actions in Ukraine,
 - b. Expressing further concern over regionally destabilizing practices of governments implicated in forced population movements or politically motivated expulsions, including but not limited to:
 - i. Eritrea's conscription of practices and associated displacement pressures,
 - ii. Sudan's conflict-driven population transfers contributing to mass refugee flows,
 - c. Emphasizing that the exploitation of migrants at international borders such as state-facilitated transport, coercive movement, or manufactured corridor openings represents an unacceptable assault on the sovereignty and security of neighboring States;
3. *Encourages* member States to adopt a Nordic-style integration strategy, modeled after best practices from Sweden, Norway, Finland, Denmark, and Iceland, in order to reduce long-term dependency and improve refugee economic independence, including but not limited to:
- a. Providing immediate access to education for both children and adults, including language courses modeled after Norway's Introduction Programme and Sweden's SFI (Swedish for Immigrants),
 - b. Integrating structured work-readiness programs modeled on Finland's individualized Integration Plans, focusing on vocational training, skills assessment, and quick transition into local industries,
 - c. Creating community mentorship systems based on the Icelandic municipal integration practices, pairing the refugees with local volunteers, civil society organizations, and diaspora networks,

- d. Developing integration-supporting infrastructure projects such as digital ID systems, language-learning platforms, and local integration centers modeled after Denmark's Jobcenters,
 - e. Expanding job-market opportunities through partnerships with the private sector, labor-shortage matching programs, and recognition of foreign qualifications,
 - f. Promoting gender-sensitive and youth-attentive integration measures that align with Nordic social welfare principles to ensure inclusion of vulnerable groups;
- 4. *Calls* for creation of a voluntary UNHCR-administered Refugee Support Fund to assist countries with high refugee intake in housing expansion, public services, and other integration initiatives;
- 5. *Supports* capacity-building programs for developing countries, including but not limited to:
 - a. Digital asylum-processing infrastructure,
 - b. Staff training,
 - c. Humanitarian logistics support,
 - d. Infrastructure,
- 6. *Emphasizes* the need for coordinated diplomatic action against states systematically breaching refugee protections, including but not limited to:
 - a. Targeted sanctions specifically addressing the responsible political, military and administrative actor, including but not limited to:
 - i. Freezing overseas financial assets belonging to individuals or agencies involved in forced deportations, pushbacks, or large-scale violations of non-refoulement,
 - ii. Imposition of travel bans on officials implicated in the orchestration or enablement of refugee rights abuses,

- iii. Restricting bilateral development funds or humanitarian cooperation with state entities proven to be complicit in such violations, while ensuring that direct humanitarian aid to civilians remains unaffected,
 - b. Loss of voting privileges within humanitarian committees, oversight panels, and relevant subsidiary organs of the General Assembly for the duration of the states non-compliance, including temporary suspension of participation in UNHCR Executive Committee decision-making process,
 - c. Mandatory compliance reviews conducted by UNHCCR and OHRCHR for persistently non-compliant states, which may include:
 - i. Annual public reports documenting the extent, nature, and impact of a state's refugee rights violations,
 - ii. On-site monitoring missions to verify conditions affecting refugees and asylum seekers,
- 7. *Invites* nations to integrate refugees into the workforce within three months upon arrival, which includes but is not limited to:
 - a. Providing language and credential recognition support,
 - b. Partnering with local industries to fill labor shortages,
- 8. *Highlights* the necessity for media transparency campaigns to counter xenophobia, coordinated by UNESCO;
- 9. *Strongly condemns* the weaponization and exploitation of migration for political gain such as state-backed misinformation targeting refugees;

10. *Affirms* that participation in monitoring and integration frameworks shall remain voluntary, ensuring respect for national sovereignty while promoting best practices.