



UNGA

United Nation's General Assembly

Topic A: Addressing the European Union's Measurements Against Immigration and Its Impact Towards Economic and Moral Values

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Letter From the Chair

President Mariana Woo

I am Mariana Woo Trasfi, your president during this MUNMX experience. I am honored to be working with such a wonderful team and cannot wait to see the abilities you've been polishing shine during this model. As a fifth semester student who's had quite interesting experiences at MUNs, I'm well aware of all the hard work that goes into these projects, as well as of all the questions and nerves that arise during such ; but before you see this as a burden, allow me to tell you that these experiences will likely become unforgettable. Aside from all the academic acquisitions, I can assure you will return knowing yourself and your abilities in ways you could not imagine. I hope you take in the whole experience and enjoy it as much as we do. I have full trust in you delegates, good luck.

Moderator Miguel Ramos Falconer

I am Miguel Ramos Falconer and I will be your moderator during your MUNMX experience. I am looking forward to working with all of you amazing delegates and creating a beautiful team as well as a good chair-delegate relationship. Furthermore, I know that MUNs experiences might seem stressful and sometimes frightening, but as a student that has been 6 times part of these simulations, trust me when I say that during this model you'll learn a lot of social, personal, and communication abilities that will make you better "you". From the bottom of my heart, I hope this new journey brings to you unbreakable friendships, genuine smiles, interesting challenges but overall an experience that you will never forget.

Conference Official Verónica Paola Zapata Sánchez

I am Verónica Paola Zapata Sánchez and I will be your conference official during this MUNMX experience. There's nothing I can say regarding the unimaginable things you delegates might be thinking when arriving at the committee, but I hope you guys remember that we are here to support you through this marvelous experience that enriches your knowledge and your critical thinking. I have been part of MUNs ever since 6th grade and have had the honor to participate as a delegate, a staff, and as part of a committee; and I can assure you that the things you live inside and outside the committee are going to be stuck with you forever. I hope you delegates enjoy this experience as much as I have enjoyed in past simulations, I believe in you and your arguments. Good luck!

Quorum

1. The Argentine Republic
2. The Arab Republic of Egypt
3. Australia
4. The Federative Republic of Brazil
5. Canada
6. The Republic of Chile
7. The People's Republic of China
8. The French Republic
9. The Federal Republic of Germany
10. The Hellenic Republic
11. Hungary
12. The Republic of India
13. The Republic of Indonesia
14. The State of Israel
15. The Italian Republic
16. Japan
17. The State of Libya
18. The United Mexican States
19. The Republic of the Philippines
20. The Republic of Poland
21. The Russian Federation
22. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
23. The Republic of Singapore
24. The Republic of South Africa
25. The Republic of Korea
26. The Kingdom of Spain
27. The Kingdom of Sweden
28. The Republic of China (Taiwan)
29. The Tunisian Republic
30. The Republic of Turkey
31. The United Arab Emirates
32. The Kingdom of Belgium
33. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
34. The United States of America
35. The Socialist Republic of Vietnam

Introduction to the Committee

The history of the United Nations General Assembly Committee is rooted in the organization's foundational principles. This committee was created to serve as the primary deliberative and policymaking body within the United Nations, representing the diverse nations of the world and providing a platform for diplomatic dialogue and cooperation.

The United Nations General Assembly, often referred to as the UNGA, was officially founded on October 24, 1945, with the signing of the United Nations Charter in San Francisco. It emerged as a response to the atrocities of World War II and a global desire for peace, security, and international collaboration. The UNGA was established to be a forum where all member states could come together to discuss and address international issues, promote human rights, and foster economic and social development.

The UNGA operates under the principle of sovereign equality, where each member state, regardless of size or power, has an equal voice in its proceedings. The Committee is a central part of this body, providing a space for in-depth discussions and decision-making on a wide range of global issues, including peace and security, sustainable development, and humanitarian affairs.

The committee convenes annually in regular sessions, typically beginning in September and lasting for several months, during which member states present their views and engage in negotiations. Its role has evolved over time to accommodate the changing global landscape and challenges, making it a vital component of the United Nations' mission to maintain international peace and security, foster cooperation, and promote the well-being of all nations.

Topic A

Topic A: Addressing the European Union's Measurements Against Immigration and Its Impact Towards Economic and Moral Values

In the past few years, the European Union (EU) has faced a significant increase in the rates of immigrants and refugees, leading to a series of policy measures aimed at addressing this complex issue. This topic is not merely a matter of politics and economics; it also touches upon the moral values that hold the European project. To understand the EU's approach to immigration and its multifaceted impact on the region's economic and moral values, we need to examine the policies, their consequences, and the ethical considerations surrounding this contentious issue.

The European Union (EU) approaches immigration by balancing humanitarian principles, security concerns, and economic interests. It established the Common European Asylum System to ensure fair and uniform asylum application processing, reflecting its commitment to human rights. However, issues arise from policies like the Dublin Regulation, which disproportionately affect frontline countries such as Greece and Italy, raising questions about fairness and solidarity.

In terms of the economic impact, immigration is a double-edged sword for the European Union. It is helping to fill labor shortages, grow the economy, and encourage innovation, but it also strains social services, leads to wage competition in certain sectors, and makes it hard to integrate and find work. Simultaneously, the EU's response to immigration presents moral dilemmas, including harsh conditions in overcrowded camps, loss of life during perilous journeys, and political polarization. These challenges call into question the EU's commitment to human dignity, compassion, and solidarity, revealing the ongoing tension between moral values and practical policy measures.

In conclusion, the European Union's response to immigration reflects a delicate balance between humanitarian ideals, security needs, and economic considerations. As former European Commission President Ursula von der Leyen noted, Europe's historical role as a continent of immigration endures, with immigrants constituting 9.2% of the EU population in 2019 and significantly contributing to the workforce. However, the challenges are complex, as statistics also suggest the need to address the strain on social services and wage competition. The disproportionate load on frontline nations and moral dilemmas originate from overcrowded camps and dangerous journeys demand a collaborative and ethical approach. European leaders, such as Ska Keller and Margaritis Schinas, underscore the urgency of enhancing solidarity and preserving human dignity. The path forward lies in maintaining this equilibrium, embracing dialogue, and fostering innovative policies to harmonize the EU's principles and effectively navigate the immigration conundrum.

Key terms

Immigrants and Refugees

The topic of immigrants and refugees is a complex and multifaceted one, encompassing individuals who move from their home countries to seek better opportunities, safety, or asylum in a new land. Key terms and concepts related to this topic include immigrants, who choose to move for various reasons, refugees who are forced to leave due to persecution, asylum for legal protection, and migration encompassing both internal and international movement. Push and pull factors, integration, naturalization, and immigration policies play vital roles in shaping the immigrant experience. Additionally, understanding undocumented or unauthorized immigrants, detention centers, and policies like DACA is crucial in discussing immigration. On a global scale, the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration provides a framework for addressing migrant rights and issues related to migration worldwide.

EU's impact on Economic and Moral Values

The European Union (EU) has wielded a substantial impact on both economic and moral values, a fact supported by compelling data. Economically, the EU boasts a colossal combined Gross Domestic Product (GDP) exceeding \$15 trillion and facilitates significant intra-EU trade, with exports surpassing €3.2 trillion in 2020. The Euro, shared by 19 EU member states, stands as a dominant global reserve currency, symbolizing profound economic integration.

Moral values have also been profoundly influenced by the EU, with every member state upholding democracy as of 2021 and the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights cementing a commitment to human rights and civil liberties. The EU's dedication to peace is exemplified by its receipt of the Nobel Peace Prize in 2012, underscoring its role in advancing reconciliation and stability. Furthermore, the EU stands as a global leader in climate action, having set ambitious targets for climate neutrality by 2050 and channeling substantial funding into green initiatives.

Nonetheless, it is crucial to acknowledge that the EU's impact on economic and moral values is not without its challenges. Economic disparities are evident among member states, with substantial variations in GDP per capita. Additionally, the EU faces moral quandaries, particularly concerning issues like migration, where it must navigate the delicate balance between open border policies and security concerns.

The EU's profound influence on economic and moral values is substantiated by data, reflecting substantial economic integration, a commitment to democratic values, human rights, and climate action. Nevertheless, the EU grapples with the intricate complexities and challenges associated with these multifaceted issues.

Immigration and the Unemployment Rate

Immigration has made a substantial impact on Europe's economic growth and has played a pivotal role in decreasing the unemployment rate, a trend underscored by compelling data. According to Eurostat, the European Union's statistical office, the unemployment rate in EU member states declined from 10.9% in 2010 to 6.7% in 2019. During this period, Europe experienced a significant influx of immigrants, with the immigrant population in the EU-27 growing from 45 million in 2010 to 59 million in 2019. This surge in immigration has not only expanded the labor force but has also filled essential positions in various sectors, contributing to the decline in unemployment rates. Immigrant entrepreneurs have also played a role in job creation, further lowering unemployment figures. As a result, the economic contributions of immigrants have been pivotal in enhancing Europe's economic well-being while simultaneously reducing unemployment rates.

Labor Camp Conditions and Moral Values

The conditions prevailing in labor camps raise serious ethical concerns that are fundamentally at odds with the core moral values upheld by the European Union (EU). The EU places a paramount emphasis on human dignity, labor standards, and the rule of law, and labor camp conditions often violate these principles. These conditions frequently result in overcrowding, inadequate access to healthcare, and poor living conditions, undermining the fundamental principle of human dignity. Worker rights and labor protections, central to the EU's values, are frequently absent in labor camps, leading to exploitation and human rights violations. The lack of oversight and accountability in labor camps challenges the rule of law, while the disproportionate impact on marginalized groups contradicts the EU's commitment to equality and social justice. In light of these concerns, the EU continues to advocate for the protection of labor rights and ethical employment practices, both domestically and internationally, in alignment with its steadfast moral values.

Current issues

Treaty between Italy and Libya

Immigrants have been subjected to forced arrests, to human trafficking, to exploitation, and have been kept from entering a country due to their current living conditions when going to and from Libya to elsewhere. This poses an enormous problem when dealing with immigration from southern parts of Asia and Africa due to the high rates of migration that are found there. Currently, the EU alongside Italy, has come up with a treaty to keep migrants out of European territories by containing them in Libyan territory. Not only does this treaty go for human exploitation regarding migrants' rights, but poses a danger to future generations seeking better opportunities in what can be considered a country that has currently been assigned a role to contain, torture, and exploit the human rights of immigrants. (*Italy-Libya Agreement: Five Years of EU-Sponsored Abuse in Libya and the Central Mediterranean* | MSF, 2021)

The Common European Asylum System

The European nation has created the *Common European Asylum System* in order to have an area or segment in which immigrants, the ones that quit their country of origin due to complex problems including persecution or serious harm that is planning to be done against their living will, can go to and seek some type of protection. They currently have a couple of programs that are implemented in order to give asylum seekers the same rights, as well as for them to fully rely on them when complications arise. Regarding the increment seen from 2015 onwards, there have been some changes since the previous reform wasn't as prepared, the fault being at the faulty forecasts, but has now had a new evolution. This evolution has made it more adaptable to what reality currently holds, including its possible changes. (*Common European Asylum System*, 2015)

The European Union's economic apportion to African countries

The EU has set its priorities straight regarding African citizens trying to migrate from one continent to another through dangerous pathways. It has invested approximately 8 million euros in migratory spaces including migratory reforms and migratory management. Their current focus is on migratory management, which isn't doing much regarding the problem in question since it has only been benefiting Europe instead of the other way around. Economically speaking, Africa and most of its richest sectors, are lifting themselves up with their own economy, which when compared to what the EU has been standing up for, is contradictory. On the other hand, Europe has maintained quite a low percentage of African immigration which, after comparing the results from 2015 to 2017, has affected largely the way the economy has grown. (Gianna-Carina Grün, 2022)

Questions a Resolution Must Answer

1. Which international agreements, according to the investigation, does the delegation belong to?
2. Which are the main alliances that the delegation belongs to on economic, military, and safety levels?
3. How Do the European Union's Immigration Policies Affect the delegations Labor Market and Economic Growth?
4. What Ethical and Social Considerations Arise From the European Union's Immigration Policies in the delegation?
5. How Can Your Country Balance Its Commitment to Global Moral Values and Human Rights With the European Union's Immigration Measures?
6. To What Extent Does Your Country Recognize the Human Rights of Immigrants and Refugees?
7. How Does the Opposition Regarding Treaties and Regulations Affect the Journey of Immigrants, Both Economically and Morally Speaking?
8. What Strategies Could be Implemented to Safeguard Economic-Driven Immigrants?

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