

HRC

Human Rights Council



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1. Letters From the Chair

1.1. Letter from President Domínguez

Esteemed delegates,

My name is Helena Domínguez, it is a great pleasure for me to be your president in the Human Rights Council in COSMUN 2025. To begin with, it is important to highlight how thrilled I am about this opportunity. The Human Rights Council is a crucial institution in which we can address most ongoing issues affecting individuals and communities worldwide.

As part of the preparation, I encourage you to research deeply in both topics, seeking the well-being and dignity of worldwide citizens, and ensuring all their rights. Your role as a delegate is crucial, not only is it important for you to advocate for all interests of your delegation; but it is essentially the willingness to listen, negotiate, and find common ground with other delegations to be able to tackle both issues.

I am confident that with good preparation, along with intellect, the conference will be led by insightful discussions and will result in viable solutions. Additionally, this is an opportunity to improve diplomacy and the capacity to innovate and defend an idea through arguments, and is a chance to expand your social skills; by making alliances and friendships throughout the model.

Lastly, remember that I will be attentive to all doubts and concerns you may have during or before the model, so never doubt reaching out as I will try to help you as soon as I get the chance.

Without further ado,

Welcome to the Human Rights Council, COSMUN 2025. All my best wishes!

Sincerely, Helena Domínguez.

1.2. Letter from Vice President Ramírez

Esteemed delegates,

My name is Antonia Ramirez, and I am honored to be your vice president in the Human Rights Council in COSMUN 2025. To start off, I want to give each and every one of you my best wishes and my full support. HRC is a challenging but very rewarding committee to be part of, and I hope that you can take advantage of this opportunity to learn more about the world and how you see it. I ask that you broaden your perspective and challenge your beliefs so you can see the issues we are going to tackle from a different point of view. If you achieve this, everyone will have an enriching experience, and you will leave this committee with priceless knowledge.

I have confidence that there will be no opportunity like this one for you to grow as a person and as an academic. If you give it your all, MUN can teach you all the things you will need in life. You will learn to collaborate with others despite having different opinions, you will learn to defend your opinion in a calculated way, you will learn to speak in public in front of older and more skilled people even if it terrifies you, and you will learn to piece your ideas together in order to form an indestructible argument. It will be challenging. You will most certainly get rivals, and those rivals will definitely do everything in their power to break down your arguments. You might feel attacked and scared, and you might want to quit midway through, but I assure you that if you take these issues as a way to improve yourself, you will become the best version of yourself.

Finally, I want to tell you to have fun. Although we are going to be tackling very serious topics, I also want you to embrace COSMUN as an opportunity to meet new people and make friends. I assure you that you will meet some of the smartest and funniest people that you have ever encountered in your life.

Regards,

Antonia Ramirez

2. General Information about the Committee

2.1. History

The Human Rights Council was founded by the United Nations General Assembly in 2006, and convened its first session in June of that same year. The council is composed of 47 Member States, to respond to human rights emergencies and violations, and stipulates different ways in which Human Rights could be implemented. The Council's creation completely replaced the former United Nations Commission on Human Rights (OHCHR), established in 1946, close to when the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was signed in 1948; although these bodies have their differences.

Since its creation, the council has adopted 1,481 resolutions and has held over 90 sessions, in which 123 out of 193 United Nations Member States have taken part of

2.2. Purpose

The Human Rights Council aims to safeguard and promote human rights worldwide. Solutions to issues pertaining to human rights for both present and future victims might be discussed at HRC. This commission works to address human rights concerns and find a solution

for victims, that must be taken care of. To achieve this, the Human Rights Council plays a crucial role in looking into all human rights breaches and supporting the victims in overcoming what they have endured. To uphold human rights and stop other cases, it is also critical to demonstrate how the HRC negotiates international agreements

Lastly, the Human Rights Council works to raise public awareness of these abuses of human rights and to enhance understanding of the rights every individual ought to possess.

3. Topic A: Examining the protection of citizens during armed conflicts, the responsibilities of parties involved, and the accountability for war crimes and violation of international humanitarian law

3.1. Introduction to the topic

International Humanitarian Law (IHL) is a set of rules that seeks to limit the effects of armed conflict on those not actively participating. It protects civilians by restricting methods of warfare and imposing punishments when they are harmed or affected in conflict. When IHL is violated, states are forced to penalize offenders, and in some cases, international criminal tribunals may be forced to interfere.



ICRC

INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW

It is important to note that IHL does not regulate whether states can use force in armed conflict, and it also doesn't apply to internal conflicts. It creates a firm distinction between non-international and international armed conflicts, which are those in which at least two states are involved. Non-international armed conflicts refer to conflicts within a singular state, and they involve a different set of laws and agreements.

IHL covers two main objectives, the first one being the protection of those who are not, or no longer, taking part in the conflict. This refers to civilians, medical personnel, and those who were previously involved in the conflict but have surrendered, are sick or wounded, or have become prisoners of war. IHL ensures that these people are treated humanely and that their mental and physical integrity is respected. Additionally, it is not permitted to kill an enemy who has surrendered or cannot fight anymore. IHL dictates that they must be taken care of, which ties to the part of IHL that guarantees that medical personnel, hospitals, and ambulances must be kept safe from harm. Finally, it sets conditions for how prisoners of war must be treated when in the power of an enemy party, which includes being given food, shelter, medical attention, being visited by the Red Cross, and being able to communicate with their families. To help with this,

IHL has designated several symbols, such as the Red Cross and the Red Crescent, used to identify protected people.

The second part of IHL restricts certain means of warfare, which include weapons and military tactics. It prohibits warfare that causes significant, long-term damage to the environment, causes unnecessary suffering, and warfare that cannot discriminate between those who take part in the fighting and those who do not. Some of the weapons that have been banned as a result of IHL are exploding bullets and anti-personnel mines, as well as chemical and biological weapons.

3.2. Historical context

In response to the bloody devastating impacts of wars and armed conflicts throughout the story, International Humanitarian Law (IHL) has evolved over the centuries, marking key historical moments that have influenced its development and application globally.



1. The Napoleonic Wars were a significant turning point at the beginning of the 19th century. Not only did these conflicts change global and European politics, but they also highlighted the urgent need to establish international norms to regulate behavior in combat. Concurrent with these wars, the Industrial Revolution brought about technological advancements that increased the destructive power of weapons and increased human casualties in armed conflicts. These developments laid the groundwork for further initiatives in the regulation of war.
2. Henry Dunant's influence during the Battle of Solferino in 1859 had a significant role in the advancement of IHL. Upon witnessing firsthand the suffering of injured parties without proper medical attention, the event touched his heart. Dunant fought for international measures to protect injured parties in combat zones. This call resulted in the establishment of the International Committee of the Red Cross in 1863 and, eventually, the first Geneva Convention in 1864. Thus, the formal foundations of IHL were established and the basic principles for the humane treatment of the wounded & sick were established during armed conflicts.
3. A priori and posteriori in the history of IHL, the 20th century brought with it the devastating World Wars. The massive atrocities and suffering throughout these conflicts led to the adoption of the 1949 Geneva Conventions and its Additional Protocols. These legislative tools strengthened and expanded the protection

standards for injured people, sick people, war prisoners, and civilians, establishing more precise guidelines for humanitarian behavior during times of conflict.



Together, these historical occurrences provide a comprehensive framework that explains the development and evolution of IHL. From its origins in the Napoleonic Wars to The Hague Treaty, the devastating World Wars, and beyond, each phase has strengthened and expanded international norms intended to lessen human suffering during armed conflicts. International law remained based on IHL, a dynamic and essential area that constantly adapted to contemporary challenges and reaffirmed the global commitment to humanity in times of war.

3.3. Current situation

Even though IHL has been carefully implemented, and the punishments for its non-compliance have also been carefully delimited, there have been increasingly more and more violations, causing widespread harm to civilians and those protected by IHL.

To ensure its compliance, states must enforce the rules of IHL onto its armed forces and make sure that breaches of it are punished accordingly. Most importantly, they must take effective measures to ensure that the most grave violations of IHL and the Geneva Conventions (war crimes) do not go under the radar.

In contemporary armed conflicts, civilians are the main victims of violations of international humanitarian law committed by both State and non-state parties. The nature of contemporary armed conflicts continues to pose challenges to the application and respect of IHL in numerous areas, from the classification of armed conflicts to the use of new technologies. The increasing complexity of armed conflicts has given rise to debates on the notion and typology of armed conflicts, including the question of whether the IHL classification of armed conflicts into international armed conflicts and non-international armed conflicts is sufficient to cover the types of armed conflicts currently taking place. The ICRC believes that it is sufficient to recognize that an increasing number of real-life situations can be classified as non-international armed conflicts.



The relationship between human rights law and IHL has implications for issues relating to detention, the use of force in both international and non-international armed conflicts, and the extraterritorial targeting of persons. In contemporary armed conflicts, the scope of protection afforded by IHL remains a matter of concern. The responsibilities and tasks assigned to multinational forces have also evolved and now encompass a range of activities, including conflict prevention, peacekeeping, peacemaking, peace enforcement, and peace-building. Parties to armed conflicts are increasingly resorting to remote weapon control systems, such as unmanned aircraft.

Hostilities involving non-state armed groups within populated areas against government forces using far superior military means are also a recurring case, where civilians and civilian objects are exposed to the effects of hostilities. In many cases, armed groups intermingle with civilians, in violation of IHL, and some armies have used this fact to justify their decision not to

take all possible precautions to reduce the risks to civilians as much as possible, as required by IHL. A recent challenge to IHL has been the tendency of States to label all acts of war committed by non-state armed groups against them as “terrorist”, particularly in non-international armed conflicts. The use of the term “terrorist act” in armed conflict creates confusion between two separate legal systems and can lead to situations where non-state armed groups fail to comply with IHL rules, given the perception that they have no reason to be bound by the laws and customs of war.

The designation of some non-state armed groups as “terrorist groups” also has significant humanitarian consequences and can even impede the deployment of humanitarian action. IHL is constantly challenged by the evolution of contemporary armed conflicts. To achieve greater protection for civilians in armed conflict, IHL must be respected, applied and implemented. It is a continuing priority for the ICRC to ensure that IHL adequately addresses the reality of contemporary war and provides protection for victims of armed conflict.

3.4. Previous resolutions

In the context of international armed conflict and the protection of citizens during war, IHL can be seen as the actual solution. However, there have been other solutions and laws implemented at a smaller scale that aim to tackle, in a more punctual manner, more specific issues within the problem.

The Laws of War are a component of international law that regulates how wars are carried out. They were first established as a way to make wars less brutal and ensure the protection of those not involved in the fighting, as well as those who are no longer able to fight. The Laws of War prioritize the protection of the civilians and the resources they need to survive. On the other hand, it protects the dignity and life of war prisoners, the sick and injured, and medical personnel. The two main parts of the Laws of War are *jus ad bellum* and *jus in bello*. *Jus ad bellum* refers to the conditions under which states may resort to war, while *jus in bello* places restrictions on the actions that can be carried out by states when in war.

The Hague Conventions were some of the first official laws to how parties must act when in conflict. They basically addressed the concept of the laws of war, setting boundaries and restrictions on several means and methods of warfare. The Hague Law, more specifically, refers to the “conduct of hostilities”. The Hague Law and Geneva Law do not mix well because they are based upon different principles and have different goals.

Due to violations of prior Geneva Conventions in World War II, in 1948, an International Red Cross conference took place in Stockholm in which the previous laws and agreements were expanded. This conference developed four conventions, which were approved in Geneva in 1949. These conventions were “(1) the Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field, (2) the Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded, Sick, and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea, (3) the Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, and (4) the Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War. (Britannica)” These conventions are what are

known as the Four Geneva Conventions of 1949. They apply in all cases of declared war, armed conflict, or military occupation in another state. States that ratify the Geneva Conventions must take steps to punish those who violate them to ensure they have a humanitarian involvement in the conflict.



In 1977, two protocols were added to the pre-existing Geneva Conventions to universalize and update them as a result of numerous conflicts threatening to render the conventions obsolete. Protocol I deals with international conflicts, while Protocol II deals with non-international conflicts. However, both share the common goal of protecting citizens and those who are not able to participate in combat any longer (e.g., the sick, wounded, and prisoners of war). Protocol I focuses on ensuring the well-being of civilians and military/medical personnel.

In 2005, another Protocol was added to the Geneva Conventions. Protocol III designated a new emblem, the Red Crystal, that could be used by military and medical personnel in times of war to give them protection. The Red Crystal would serve as an alternative for the Red Cross and Red Crescent.

3.5. Expectations for the debate

In the debate, we expect delegates to be well-informed on the differences between the Geneva Conventions and its Additional Protocols, the Hague Conventions, International Humanitarian Law, and Human Rights. We also expect delegates to know the ICRC's role in IHL, as well as how other organizations help uphold it. Most importantly, we need the delegates to remember the original purposes for IHL, despite many of them being breached and not punished accordingly. We also expect delegates to have an open point of view, especially when discussing the ethics of providing aid for wounded soldiers and prisoners of war. This is not a place for you to take sides, it is a place for you to look for ways to ensure that all conflicts are as humane as possible. We expect delegates to come up with ways that governments can educate their armed forces on IHL and ensure that they are penalized accordingly when they breach it. Finally, we expect delegates to consider technological advancements in modern warfare and how IHL could need to be modified or expanded in the future to ensure the protection of civilians and other parties.

3.6 Useful sources

[What is International Humanitarian Law](#)

[¿Qué son los convenios de Ginebra?](#)

[International Committee of the Red Cross](#)

[What are jus ad bellum and jus in bello?](#)

[Introducción al Derecho Internacional Humanitario](#)

4. Topic B: Examining the obligations of countries to provide asylum and support to refugees, while addressing the challenges of integration and the rise of xenophobia

4.1. Introduction to the topic

The United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR) holds accountability for the 1951 Convention and its 1967 Protocol. All signatory countries on this convention must ensure working collaboratively with the UNHCR and ensure that the rights of refugees that are established in the convention are protected and acknowledged. These are:

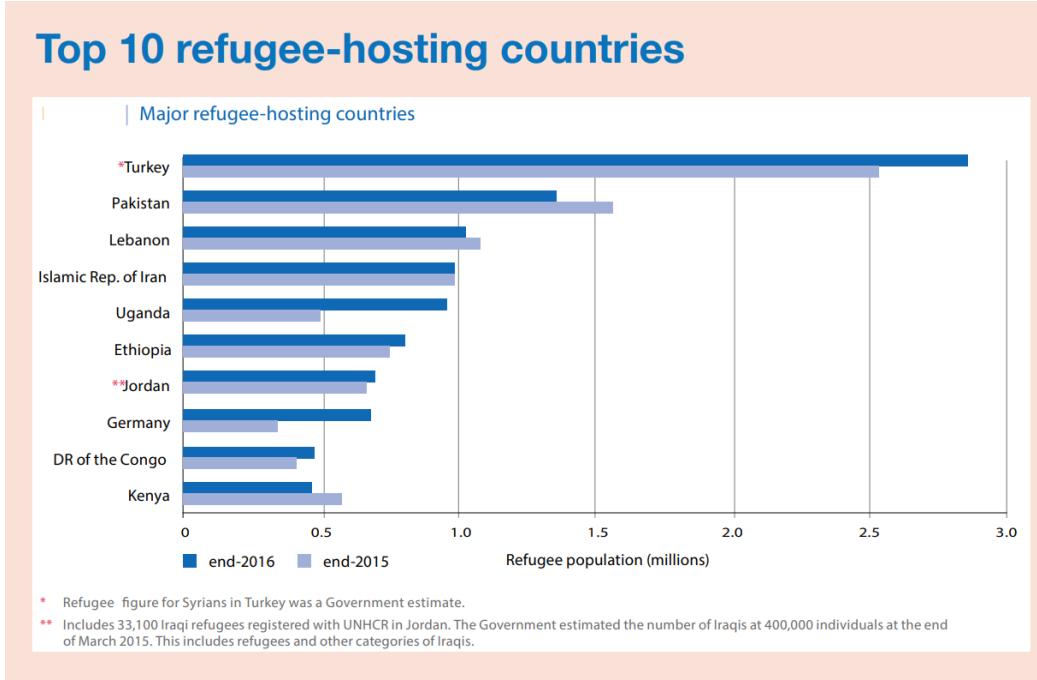
- The right not to be returned to persecution or the threat of persecution (the principle of non-refoulement);
- The right not to be discriminated against in the grant of protection;
- The right not to be penalized for unlawful entry into or presence in the country where asylum is sought, given that persons escaping persecution cannot be expected to always leave their country and regularly enter another country;
- The right not to be expelled, except in specified, exceptional circumstances to protect national security or public order;

- The right to a minimum, acceptable conditions of stay, which would include: freedom of movement, the right to education and gainful employment or self-employment, access to public relief and assistance including health facilities, the possibility of acquiring and disposing of property, and the right to obtain travel and identity documents.
- Contracting States to the Convention are also expected to facilitate the naturalization of refugees by reducing legal and administrative barriers to citizenship and to actively support family reunification for refugees (UNHCR, 2017).

According to the same 1951 Convention regarding refugees, a refugee can be described as a person who is away from their country of origin and suffers from a legitimate fear of being hunted down because of their race, religion, nationality, or affiliation with a certain social group or political opinion; and is unable or unwilling to return to that country or make use of its protection because they fear persecution.

Governments usually guarantee citizens' fundamental human rights, but whenever they are unwilling or unable to act, people may suffer severe human rights violations that force them to leave their homes. As refugees were not attended to by their governments, all their rights are protected by the international community, enhancing well-being and physical and mental health. Meaning that all signatory countries of the 1951 Convention must take care of refugees under the conditions of international standards that were previously recognized. Although the UNHCR

plays a crucial role in meeting refugees' needs, it can not be considered a substitute for governmental responsibility.



It is vital to not only ensure the rights of refugees, but also analyze their conditions, as the efforts may double when it comes to women, children, or people who belong to minority groups such as the LGBTQ+ community, religious groups, and are from a certain race, among others.

This is one of the main causes of xenophobia, which is the dislike of people from other countries. As most refugees are classified as *non-white* citizens, their dislike then becomes discrimination.

Organized crime, roving military and police forces, anti-government extremists, the local population, and the refugee community itself are some of the threats to refugees' physical security; they become more vulnerable when they have low material and financial resources. Physical danger may include child abuse, rape, human trafficking, robbery, assault, and interpersonal violence

4.2. Historical context

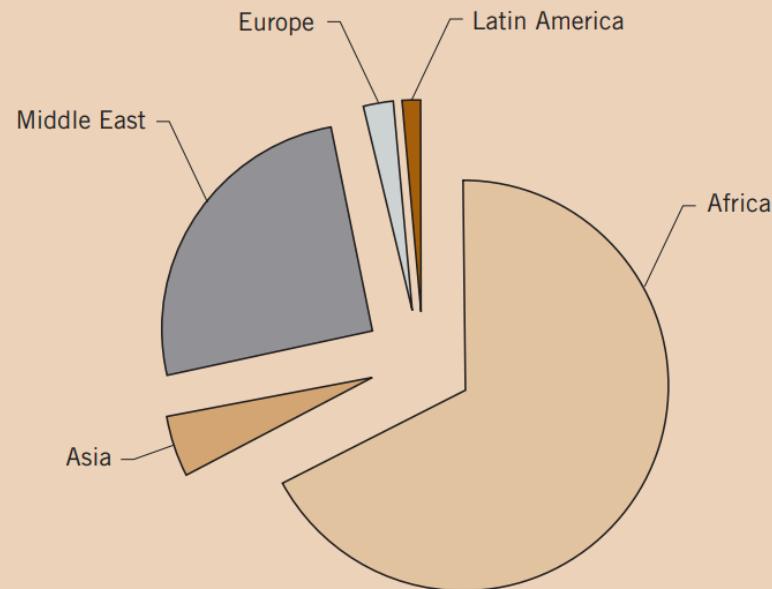
For all time, refugees have been a post-war result, and have been considered to be the most obvious and immediate threat to national security. Regarding the frame of global security, the UNHCR proceeded with its operations, finding a way to state responses to refugee flow. The need for assistance and asylum for refugees is not a subject new to discussion. On many occasions it has been discussed countries' obligations when addressing refugee crisis; for example, after the Second World War, which up to date is considered one of the biggest humanitarian crises during the 20th century, as millions of people were displaced due to the conflict, persecution, and genocide. This is only one of the many examples there are, taking into consideration that humanity has faced lots of armed conflicts, threatening citizens' security and integrity.

In the 1960s and 1970s, African governments expressed their concerns regarding the safety of their people due to refugee flow. Conscious of the possibility that hostilities could spread around the borders through refugee flow, the international community has emphasized the need for asylum to be acknowledged as a non-political action within the framework of multilateralism. In support of this law, the 1951 Refugee Convention is a system that focuses on checks and balances to address governments' concerns towards security. However, the disquietude for long-term refugee safety continues owing to the conducting of businesses and operations in war zones.

In the late 1990s, many UN Security Council members began to pay more attention to all the threats and unsafeness the refugee migrations were causing, this could be easily evidenced as the council began passing several resolutions. In these resolutions, states recognized that large-scale population displacements could constitute an act of war and threaten regional and global peace and stability. More consistently, they specified that countries such as Haiti, Somalia, Rwanda, and Iraq should intervene in the conflict to enhance peace.

With the crises in Rwanda and Bosnia-Herzegovina through the early 1990s, security has grown in importance of refugee support. Security Council Resolutions 1208 (1998) and 1296 (2000) specifically address refugee camps' security and neutrality. These resolutions, among other things, provided the legal guidelines for approving UN charter-based actions, such as the deployment of foreign forces to alleviate camp insecurity. Consistent with the meaning of security, the resolutions aim to establish a connection between security and political, military, and humanitarian endeavors.

Intentionally killed humanitarian workers, 1997-2003, by region



In addition, in 2002, the UNHCR's Executive Committee requested that the organization create procedures to guarantee the demilitarization of refugee camps. This broader agenda was motivated by the previously mentioned Rwanda crisis, in the mid-1990s, which underlined the security challenges faced by operations in the absence of a security system coming from the host government or the United Nations.

4.3. *Current situation*

More than 110 million people had been forcibly displaced globally by mid-2023, including refugees, asylum seekers, and internally displaced people (IDPs). Major refugee-producing countries include Syria, Venezuela, Afghanistan, South Sudan, and Myanmar, due to conflict, persecution, and economic crises.

There are many different aspects regarding the current refugee crisis, including political, economic, and humanitarian difficulties. International offers and frameworks serve as a foundation for the protection and assistance of refugees, but practical difficulties frequently arise. Sustained international collaboration, sufficient finance, and anti-xenophobic and pro-integration policies are needed to address these issues.

Millions of Syrians have been displaced by the country's, now two decades long, civil war, leading their citizens to neighboring countries such as Lebanon, Turkey and Jordan. Meanwhile, conflicts in countries such as Ethiopia, Sudan, and Congo have led to significant internal and cross-border displacement. On the other hand, the leading country regarding migration in South America is Venezuela, due to its now-re-elected president Nicolás Maduro, the political and economic situation has made its citizens flee or cross borders to neighboring countries as well; this is known as one of the largest displacement crises in the world. Overall, the main cause of refugees fleeing away from their countries are a result of armed conflicts such as the Russo-Ukrainian war, the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, and many others ongoing.

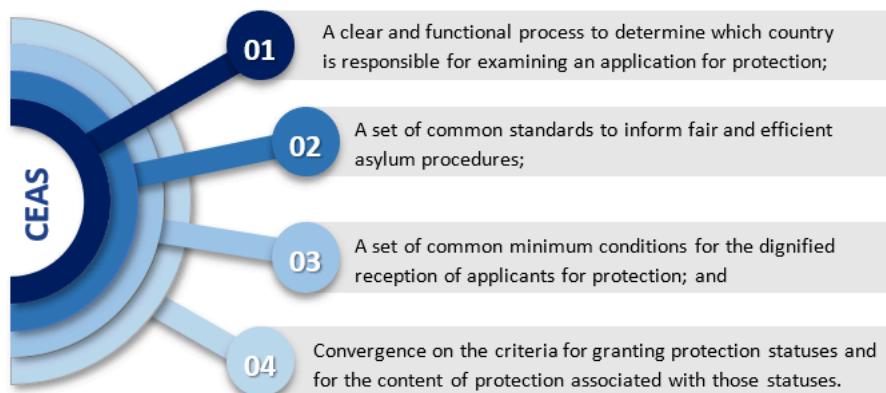
It is challenging for host nations, particularly those with limited resources, to adequately maintain a substantial refugee population. This includes the costs for housing, medical care, and education. In Addition to the UN Refugee Compact in 2018, various countries offer resettlement programs with the means for refugees being able to start over. Still, there are not as many resettlement sites as there are needed to meet demand worldwide.

International organizations such as IOM, UNHCR, and various Non-governmental organizations continue to provide critical humanitarian assistance, including shelter, food, healthcare, and education.

4.4. Previous resolutions

- **1951 Refugee Convention**
- **1967 Protocol**
- **Global Compact on Refugees (2018):** It was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly, the goal of this agreement is to enhance international responses to significant refugee movements and extended refugee situations. It aims to lessen the burden on host nations, increase the independence of refugees, increase access to third-world solutions, and strengthen their circumstances in their home countries so they can return there safely and with dignity.
- **The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR):** The UNHCR plays a critical role in sheltering refugees and assisting host countries through fundraising, assistance in operations, campaigning, and promotion. Guidelines for the best methods of integrating and protecting refugees are provided.
- **European Union:**

- **Common European Asylum System (CEAS):** This is an ensemble of laws and policies designed to ensure anyone looking for the international protection of the EU meets harmonized standards. It is predicated on the idea that the EU is a region of open borders and free migration where nations stick to similar core principles, which requires a unified strategy.



- **European Agenda on Migration (2015):** Presented in May 2015. Presents a thorough strategy for managing migration that addresses the issues of migration and asylum while describing the measures that must be taken to guarantee secure borders and a long-lasting system that can foresee issues in the future.

- **African Union:**

- **Kampala Convention (2009):** A binding agreement that tackles internal displacement in Africa, with a focus on member governments' obligations and the protection of internally displaced people (IDPs).

4.5. Expectations for the debate

As presidents, we expect deep and thorough investigation before the sessions, ensuring a good understanding of the topic. Now during the sessions, we root for active participation, proposing suitable solutions that are affordable for most delegations who wish to make part of them, looking out for delegations' best interests, working together as the International Community, and being able to understand worldwide perspectives on the topic.

We expect all delegations can come up with well-funded arguments, that can support one's opinion of whether they are capable of stepping up for refugees, and are willing to fight to defend their rights, or if not, what other alternatives they think are more acceptable in terms of guaranteeing protection and respecting all human rights. Additionally, seek a way to lessen xenophobia, and come to agreements in which countries are willing to provide asylum; establish terms and conditions which benefit all parties included, and in which all Human Rights are guaranteed.

Lastly, we expect you to rely on us with all inquiries you may have, whether in the process of researching or at the time of debate.

4.6. Useful sources

[UNHCR](#)

[IOM](#)

[World Bank Migration and Remittances](#)

[EUAA](#)

[Oxford Refugee Studies Centre](#)

[Refugees International](#)

[Human Rights Watch](#)

5. QARMAS

5.1. *Topic A*

1. How can accountability for war crimes and violations of IHL be improved?
2. What role should international trials play in promoting justice?
3. How can nations work together to strengthen the implementation of IHL?
4. What specific measures can be taken to improve the protection of children in armed conflict, considering their particular vulnerability?
5. How can countries promote education and knowledge of IHL among their armed forces and civilian populations to prevent violations?
6. What measures can be taken to ensure accountability for those who violate IHL, including responsible political and military leaders?
7. What is the impact of new warfare technologies, such as drones and cyber warfare, on the protection of civilians during armed conflict?
8. How can the international community enhance coordination and cooperation to protect civilians in armed conflicts involving multiple actors and stakeholders?
9. What measures can be taken to ensure humanitarian access and assistance to populations affected by armed conflict, especially in hard-to-reach areas?
10. How can conflict-affected countries arm and rehabilitate affected communities, including reparations for victims and reintegration of ex-combatants?

5.2. Topic B

1. To what extent should the principle of human rights influence national policies on asylum and refugee support?
2. How should a country balance its national sovereignty with its international obligations to provide asylum?
3. Should there be policies to prioritize national citizens over refugees and/or migrants? Are these relevant to the country's sovereignty?
4. What are the main issues with the current international system of refugees, such as the unequal distribution of responsibilities, the absence of legal mechanisms, and the risks asylum seekers face? How can these be addressed?
5. Should it be acceptable for nations to designate some countries “safe” and dismiss asylum requests from people of those nations, or is this a violation of international law regarding refugees?
6. What are some long-term economic benefits of integrating refugees into the employment system?
7. How can countries ensure national security while fulfilling their obligations to provide asylum?
8. Should wealthier nations be accountable for providing extra financial and logistical support; for example, hosting larger amounts of refugees?
9. What sustainable approaches should delegations implement to oversee the long-term assistance of refugees?

10. How can nations ensure that their social services can assist both citizens and refugees without becoming overburdened?
11. How do prejudices about refugees in the media affect public opinion and fuel xenophobia, and what can be done to combat them?
12. How can local initiatives that encourage the acceptance of refugees and lessen xenophobia be supported?

6. Delegation list

- The United States of America
- Russian Federation
- People's Republic of China
- The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- The French Republic
- Federal Republic of Germany
- United Arab Emirates
- The Islamic Republic of Pakistan
- The Republic of Turkey
- The Commonwealth of Australia
- The Kingdom of Sweden
- Syrian Arab Republic
- The Islamic Republic of Afghanistan
- Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
- The State of Israel

- The Federal Republic of Somalia
- Republic of Iraq
- The Republic of Uganda
- The Lebanese Republic
- The Republic of India
- The Italian Republic
- United States of Mexico
- The Republic of the Philippines
- Federal Republic of Nigeria
- Republic of El Salvador

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