

MUN SESSION 2023

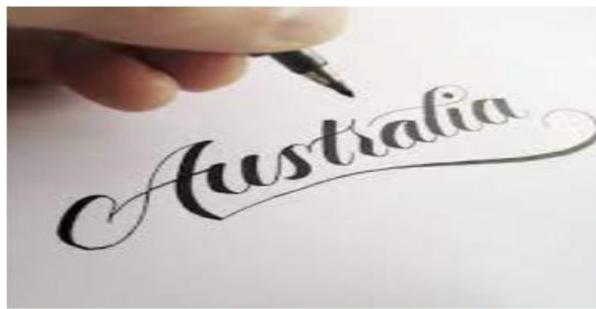
# POSITION PAPER

**TOPIC- POSITION PAPERS**

**SESSION 2023- UHNRC FG**

**NORTH MUN PROGRAM**

- ❖ **Name of the country- Australia**
- ❖ **Committee- United Nations Human Rights Committee**
- ❖ **Agenda- Dealing with the problems faced by Refugees, Asylum seekers and migrants with special emphasis on their rights during conflicts**



# INTRODUCTION

**“All of us need to work together to create a better world of love, peace and harmony.”**  
**(Abdul Razzaq)**

*Australia has a long history of receiving asylum applications and resettling refugees. From Federation to World War II, persecuted people were resettled in the Australia, however the international refugee regime was not born until the establishment of the 1933 League of Nations Refugee Convention. Leaving everything behind in one life and beginning another in a different country with different laws, different education and health systems, different languages and different cultural expectations requires a period of adjustment. For people who seek asylum and refugee, this process is all more difficult due to the circumstances under which they depart their home country.*

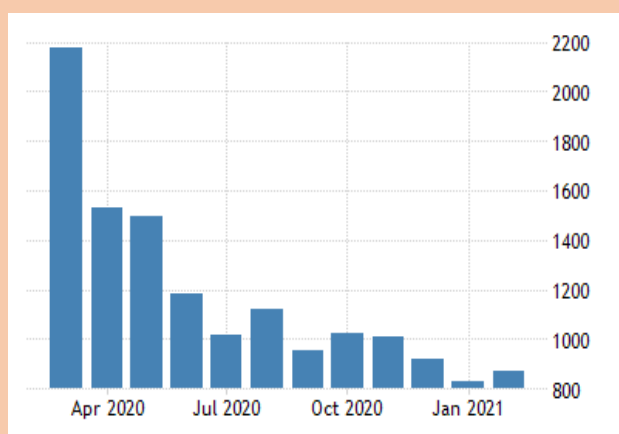


# CONTENT



## Overview

***There are currently thousands of asylum seekers as well as some recognised refugees in Australia. The country has obligations to protect the human rights of all asylum seekers and refugees who arrive in Australia, regardless of how or where they arrive and whether they arrive with or without a visa. But the basic concern that arises is what is asylum or the refugees? Are they the normal migrants that flew from their country to another? No, there is a huge difference in both the terms. An asylum seeker is a person who has fled from their own country and applied for protection as a refugee. According to United Nations Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, as amended by its 1967 Protocol, refugees are the people who have to abandon their country because of the conflicts, race, religion, political issues and nationality. There is a striking rise in the number of refugees and asylum migrants in Australia recently. Here is a graph to represent the tremendous rise in count-----***



## Problems

***Asylum seekers and refugees are the biggest threat to the Australian mankind. It has not only led to the adverse effects on the population count but also has led to the other adverse***

issues. The most common methods of self-harm were cutting (37%), self-battery (26%), and attempted hanging (11%), with asylum seekers in held detention using a wider variety of methods than those in community-based arrangements and community detention. One of the significant problems is their lack of social integration into society. This leads to cultural and language barriers which can be one of the most tackling problems for the older refugees who might struggle to adapt to new customs and norms. Moreover, the other problems like financial crisis, housing, affordable education, employment, family separation etc. There are endless problems faced by Australian government too. For instance, welfare maintenance, immigration detention, use of more natural resources, high financial expense, population rise and many more.



## **Solution**

Although this problem has become severe in Australia, there are certain solutions to resolve these hurdles. Primarily, the Australian government can potentially offer work visa to refugees with particular skills as well as training and work experience. It would lead to win-win situation for both Australian government and refugees. This would gain financial gain to both the parties. Voluntary repatriation may be one solution for refugees, especially for those who can not return wither because of continued conflict, war, resettlement in another country is also one alternative. To aid this process, we can provide cultural orientation, language, vocational as well as excess education and so on.

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# **CONCLUSION**

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*In conclusion, settling in a new country is always tough, and refugees in Australia face many challenges. However, provided with adequate support and resources, refugees can contribute positively to make a more compassionate and stronger society. Moreover, since July 2013, excessive Australian governments have started that no refugees will ever be resettled from Nauru in Australia. By embracing refugees, Australia is poised to play a significant role in shaping better, more inclusive global society.*