

Forum: United Nations Human Rights Council

Issue: Prevention of human rights violations during mass deportations of illegal immigrants

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Introduction

In latest years, the whole world has witnessed a huge climb in the mass deportations of undocumented immigrants, usually conducted under oppressive political pressure and as a result of rising anti-immigrant sentiment. While the countries have the sovereignty to regulate migration and protect their borders, the actions taken must remain under restraints decided with the international human rights standards. However, in recent times, the tension between border controls and the protection of fundamental human rights has triggered a global concern; because of reports of collective expulsions, detention without due process, and deportations to dangerous environments becoming alarmingly frequent.

International law provides clear protections for all individuals, regardless of their status; via particularly instruments such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights or 1951 Refugee Convention. These include the right to seek asylum, protection against inhumane treatment, and the principle of non-refoulement, which forbids returning those people to the states where they may get hurt.

However, in practice, many countries produce mass deportations with methods that violate these rights. From overcrowded detention centres to rapid removals without fair judgement, the deportation process usually lacks transparency and accountability. That leaves vulnerable groups like children, victims of trafficking, and asylum seekers especially at high risk.



Definition of Key Terms

Illegal Immigrant: A person who enters or resides in a country without the proper legal authorization, such as lacking valid documentation or overstaying a visa.

Mass Deportation: The large-scale forced removal of individuals or groups from a country, often executed rapidly and without sufficient individual assessment.

Human Rights Violations: Any act that breaches the fundamental rights and freedoms entitled to every human being, including the right to life, liberty, security, fair trial, and protection from torture or inhumane treatment.

Non-Refoulement: A core principle of international refugee law that forbids a country from returning asylum seekers or refugees to a country where they may face danger due to race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion.

Asylum Seeker & Refugee: An asylum seeker is someone who has applied for protection as a refugee but whose claim has not yet been decided. A refugee is a person who has been recognized as needing international protection.

Arbitrary Detention: Detaining individuals without proper legal justification, trial, or due process, especially during immigration enforcement.

Collective Expulsion: The expulsion of a group of people without examining each individual case. It is prohibited under several international treaties (e.g., Article 4 of Protocol 4 of the European Convention on Human Rights).

Stateless Person: An individual who is not recognized as a citizen by any country. They often fall through the cracks of migration systems and are especially vulnerable to deportation without recourse.



Pushbacks: The practice of forcibly returning migrants or asylum seekers at a border without assessing their claims or providing access to asylum procedures.

International Humanitarian Law (IHL): A set of rules which seek, for humanitarian reasons, to limit the effects of armed conflict. It protects persons who are not or are no longer participating in the hostilities and restricts the means and methods of warfare.¹

Xenophobia: The fear or hatred of foreigners, often leading to policies that promote harsh treatment or mass deportations of immigrants.

Voluntary & Forced Repatriation: A voluntary repatriation is when a migrant chooses to return to their country of origin; while a forced repatriation is when returning is imposed, often violating international protections.

Due Process: The legal requirement that a person must be treated fairly, with adequate notice, an opportunity to be heard, and access to a fair trial before being deported.

Background Information

The term of migration is not new in the world we live in. For centuries, individuals and communities have crossed borders illegally for survival, security, or even opportunity. Yet, in the 21st century, the issue of illegal or undocumented immigration has become politicised, especially in regions experiencing economic pressure, social unrest, or increased nationalism. In response to that updated situation, many states have adopted mass deportation policies aimed to remove large groups of undocumented people in a swift and organised manner.

¹ "What is international humanitarian law?", International Committee of Red Cross, 05.07.2022, <https://www.icrc.org/en/document/what-international-humanitarian-law>



Although those deportations are often justified on the grounds of national security or legal procedure, they raise human rights concerns deeply. Mass deportations frequently ignore the specific vulnerabilities of migrants and may violate principles such as non-refoulement, due process, and protection from inhumane treatment. These violations mostly happen when deportations are carried out hastily, with minimal oversight and without access to legal aid. Some of these situation's examples are the pushbacks of the EU's external borders, group deportations in the US and Northern Africa, or returns to war-torn countries.

Examples

Cyprus' Pushback of Syrian Asylum Seekers (2024)

On 14th of March, 2024, the practices of the Republic of Cyprus towards Syrian asylum seekers caused great repercussions in the international community. The Cypriot Government pushed back approximately 80 Syrian nationals, including women and children. Those people were sent directly back to Lebanon without assessing their individual asylum claims. This is recognised as the violation of the non-refoulement principle.

The Cypriot authorities recognised Lebanon as a safe third-party in order to fundamentalise the pushback. However, because of Lebanon's current economic collapse, political instability and serious humanitarian crises, international non-governmental organisations and United Nations agencies frequently reported increasing discrimination against Syrian refugees, mass detentions in some areas and extremely limited access to basic humanitarian services. This incident has revived criticism of the European Union's refugee and migration policies as being characterised by double standards. The policy Cyprus, an EU member, followed contradicted EU's own core values.



The Rohingya Crisis (2017)

In August of 2017, the world witnessed one of the most severe humanitarian crises of the century, when Myanmar military launched a crackdown on the Rakhine State, which is mostly populated with Myanmar's muslim minorities. The incident began under a security operation, but turned into a systematic campaign of violence, including mass murders, sexual assaults, torture, and seizure of property. Over 700,000 Rohingya people were forced to flee to Bangladesh, resulting in one of the biggest mass deportations within recent history.

The United Nations and several human rights organizations mentioned the crisis as an ethnic cleansing, even as a genocide. However, the Myanmar Government denied the accusations and justified their actions as a counter-insurgency to the operations Rohingya militants carried out. However, international organs argue that the scale and method of the displacement point to a deliberate attempt to expel a population based on ethnicity and religion.

The Rohingya people were stateless before the 2017 crisis, as Myanmar had stripped them of citizenship in 1982 under the Citizenship Law, as the biggest stateless population in the world. Looking from that angle, the mass deportation of Rohingya wasn't just a violation, but also a collective expulsion, forbidden under human rights law.

Conditions in refugee camps of Bangladesh being insufficient added to the crisis. With the lack of funds, including the leading Cox's Bazar, camps got overcrowded, vulnerable to diseases and disasters. Meanwhile, attempts to send Rohingya back to Myanmar failed many times, due to security concerns, and lack of citizenship guarantees.



Major Countries and Organizations Involved

Countries Involved

Greece

Greece has been at the frontpage of migration-related controversies, especially as the EU's frontline from land and sea because of its geography. Since the peak of the European Refugee Crisis in 2015, Greece has received thousands of refugees, mostly from Southwest Asian or Northern African states. While the initial responses included humanitarian aid and international cooperation, Greece started to become well-known about systematic pushbacks, detentions, and mass deportations in recent years.

One of the most significant examples of violation of human rights and pushbacks was the 2021 Greece-Turkey Pushback Scandal. The reports and videos of the incident revealed that Greek Border Forces, including Hellenic Coast Guard, illegally returned asylum seekers to Turkish waters without any due process. These actions are alleged to violate the principle of non-refoulement. Investigations held by the *New York Times* and *Der Spiegel* documented such incidents, raising international criticism from UNHRC, Amnesty International, and the European Parliament.

Additionally, Frontex, the European Union's border agency, was accused of turning a blind eye to these actions, which led to the resignation of the executive director Fabrice Leggeri in 2022. Greece has constantly denied those accusations about Frontex and about wrongdoing policies. However, the lack of due processes, arbitrary detention in overcrowded camps, and physical mistreatment of vulnerable populations have all contributed to its reputation in managing irregular migration.

Furthermore, political tensions with Turkey have increased the situation. Both countries had accusations of using migrants as political leverage, complicating international efforts to monitor and resolve violations. Despite receiving EU funds



and UNHCR support, Greece's current approach has called for more accountability and humane alternatives to mass deportation practices.

The United States

The United States has held a sophisticated and controversial role in managing irregular immigration, especially along the southern border with Mexico. As one of the biggest economies and a global power, the US faced large waves of immigration, oftenly from central and southern America. Over the years, the US has implemented lots of immigration policies, many resulting in mass deportations and raising concerns.

One of the most criticised practices has been Title 42, a public health order used at COVID/19 pandemic to rapidly expel migrants without due asylum screening. Although initially justified on health grounds, its application affected lots of vulnerable individuals and families, resulting in them going back to the country they came from, which is usually not safe to return to at the time. NGOs and human rights bodies, including Human Rights Watch and the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, condemned the policy for violating the principle of non-refoulement.

Additionally, the family separation policy under the Trump administration in 2018 triggered widespread outrage. Thousands of children were separated from their families at the border as a deterrent strategy, leading to human right concerns and traumas. The UN Human Rights Council (UNHRC) and multiple legal bodies labeled this as inhumane and a violation of the rights of the child. Detention conditions in US Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) facilities also became insufficient because of overcrowding, lack of medical care, and prolonged arbitrary detention without trials have raised heavy concerns from Amnesty International (ACLU), and other domestic organisations. Reports of abuses within private detention centres, including sexual assault and forced labour, have raised calls for reforms.



Turkey

As a geopolitical bridge between Europe and the Middle East, Turkey has found itself at the centre of several migration crises in recent years, most notably the Syrian Civil War. Hosting nearly 4 million refugees, Turkey has been appreciated for its openness in the early stages of the crisis. However, Turkey's policies have seen a dramatic shift towards stricter border enforcement, increased deportations, and tightening asylum regulations.

One of the most discussed elements is Turkey's alleged pushbacks of Afghan and Syrian migrants, towards the Iran border. NGOs like Human Rights Watch and Refugee Rights Turkey have documented violent returns, physical abuse, and denial of access to the legal asylum process.

Domestically, the public opinion about refugees in Turkey has also shifted. Rising anti-refugee rhetoric fueled by economic struggles and national political discourse has led to an increase in xenophobic violence, forced evictions, and unlawful deportations, often served as "voluntary returns". One example of those actions was multiple records about Syrian refugees coerced into signing repatriation documents in 2022, which was condemned by local activists and the UNHCR.

Furthermore, Turkey's cooperation with the European Union under the 2016 EU-Turkey Deal has drawn criticism for both sides. In exchange for financial support and political concessions, Turkey agreed to prevent illegal and irregular migrations to Europe, usually tightening control in denser-refugee regions. While the deal helped Greece by reducing arrivals, it placed an enormous pressure on Turkey's borders infrastructure and led to hasty, opaque deportation practices with minimal oversight. Despite government claims of international norms, legal aid access remains limited, and many deportation cases are not reviewed clearly. Turkish migrant detention centres have also been criticized for lack of transparency and psychological abuse of detainees.



Mexico

Mexico stands as a keystone state for thousands of migrants, mostly to the Central and Southern Americans. However, due to the increased pressure from the United States, Mexico has also become a border patrol as a whole, engaging in mass deportations and detentions of undocumented migrants, often without necessary human rights safeguards.

In recent years, the Mexican National Guard has taken a role in immigration enforcement. Following the 2019 U.S.-Mexico deal, where Mexico agreed to help reduce migration flows to avoid U.S. tariffs, immigration raids, checkpoints, and deportations intensified drastically. Several human rights concerns raised from the agreement. Mass deportations without proper screening for asylum claims violated both Mexican and international refugee laws, and Conditions in migrant detention centers have been condemned by NGOs and the National Human Rights Commission (CNDH) because of being unsanitary, overcrowded, and lacking basic medical services.

Mexico also has repeatedly deported vulnerable populations, including LGBTQ+ asylum seekers and victims of gang violence, without proper protection guarantees, but with actions that can lead to refoulement. Despite public opinion to have a more humanitarian migration policy, Mexico's actions often reflect a dual strategy, between satisfying the US and protecting the rights of people. This complex, high-pressure position has left thousands of migrants trapped in dangerous border regions, with limited access to justice, healthcare, or respectful treatment.

Poland

Poland's position as a frontline EU country placed it at the centre of migration towards Europe. Since 2021, Poland has come under international observation because of the handling methods used against mass migrant arrivals from Belarus.



These migrants, who are usually from the Middle East, Northern Africa, and South Asia, were reportedly sent to Poland by the Belarus government. But in response, Poland adopted a heavy approach. It settled barbed wires, placed armed border guards and used aggressive pushback strategies. Many migrants were pushed back to the Belarusian territory, mostly without sources to survive. News about migrants freezing to death in the forests between the two countries reminded the violation of the principle of non-refoulement.

Simultaneously, Poland passed a legislation which enabled border guards to summarily expel undocumented migrants without proper asylum claims. This raised criticisms among human rights observers including UNHRC, which warned by reminding the policies and treatment of European law. However, that didn't stop the EU straining its relationship with Poland. While the EU expressed support for securing external borders, it also criticized Poland for undermining law and failing to keep human rights secured. This tension reflected a political rift between Poland's nationalist government and Brussels' authority, often about judicial independence, media freedom, and civil liberties. The treatment of migrants thus became another growing narrative of defiance and divergence from EU norms.

However, in 2022, when Russia's invasion of Ukraine triggered a massive migration through Europe; Poland opened its borders fully for millions of Ukrainians, providing them with shelters, aid, and legal protections. This humanitarian behaviour stood in sharp contrast to Poland's treatments towards non-European or non-Christian migrants, causing accusations of positive discrimination and racial bias in asylum policies.

Libya

Libya, when it comes to migration, plays the role of a secondary transit state and a byproduct of international deals that prioritizes border patrol over human rights. One of the most famous among those international deals was the 2017



Italy-Libya Memorandum of Understanding, in which Italy provides funding, training, and equipment to Libyan Coast Guard in exchange for stopping migrants from crossing the Mediterranean. Even though the deal intended to stop human trafficking, it outsourced European border enforcement to a state in chaos where human rights are already in danger.

The EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa has also provided millions of euros into Libyan border control, although the detention abuses the forces have done. Leaked documents and reports from *The Guardian* have shown the EU actions enabling Libyan actors to organise pushbacks and mass detentions of migrants, which mostly ended up in slave markets or sexual violence.

Moreover, NGOs like Amnesty International have repeatedly raised public opinion over Libya's detention centres, many of them operating without oversight. Those centres usually lack nutrients and medical care, and do arbitrary executions. Survivors often describe the experience as a purgatory enabled by international neglect and tacit cooperation between Europe and Libyan authorities.

Organisations Involved

United Nations and Specified Committees

The United Nations plays a central role in overseeing how countries handle the forced movement of people, particularly in the context of mass deportations. Through specialised bodies, the UN ensures that states proceed with international law, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and other refugee security treaties. In mass deportation scenarios, the UN's role usually stays with monitoring, reporting, and recommending correct measures to prevent or respond to human right violations.

The UNHRC is tasked with promoting and protecting human rights worldwide. It often investigates cases where mass deportations may lead to systematic abuse,



violation of non-refoulement principle, arbitrary detention, or family separation. In contexts such as Greece, Myanmar, or the US, the UNHRC condemned state actions that lack due process and humane treatment. It prepares country-specific resolutions, organises sessions, and appoints Special Rapporteurs to investigate and highlight abuses related to immigration.

The UNHCR, on the other hand, is the UN's specified committee for dealing with refugees, asylum seekers, stateless persons and forcibly migrated individuals. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees responds to both known refugee crisis patterns and mass deportations. It urges states to uphold refugee and asylum laws, especially the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol, which prohibit the return of individuals to places where they face persecution. It provides survival sources to the migrants around conflict zones. Furthermore, it proposes states more humane strategies to use in a case of a mass deportation, and documents any case of negative activity such as abuse or assault, to draw international attention or mobilise humanitarian responses. However, the UNHCR faces more limitations because of its sensitive topics, and its power depends on the host country's cooperation.

Human Rights Watch

Human Rights Watch (HRW) is one of the most active non-governmental organisations working to expose human rights violations, especially in the mass deportations. As an NGO, HRW operates investigations, publishes reports about situations, and plays a role in shaping public opinion towards governments, to apply diplomatic pressure. In cases of mass deportations, HRW plays a key role by documenting abuses like arbitrary detentions or forced returns to countries where people may face with violence, inhumane conditions, or family separations. For instance, HRW revealed in 2021 that the Greek government's pushbacks of migrants towards the Turkish border, using violence and forced expulsions. Another example is HRW's reports on the US government about misusing the Title 42.



Amnesty International

Amnesty International is a leading global human rights organisation known for defending individuals from injustice, including forced mass deportations. About illegal immigrant deportations, Amnesty International mostly focuses on cases where governments bypass legal safeguards, such as right to seek asylum, non-refoulement, or humane treatment. Amnesty also published detailed reports about pushbacks made by European Nations like Greece, Hungary, and Poland; where border forces are accused of using violence against migrants. The organisation also criticized EU's funding and cooperating with states like Libya, where migrants face torture, slavery, or even indefinite detention.

Amnesty's approach shapes from field documentation, legal expertise, and public campaigns. For example, in 2020 and 2021, the organisation launched major reports mentioning France's summary expulsions of orphan children, and Spain's rapid deportation process in Ceuta. Through its campaigns, Amnesty holds a critical point to account countries, lobby for legal action in international courts, to fight to prevent human rights.

International Organisation for Migration

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) is the UN's leading agency dedicated to migration management. While the UNHCR focuses on the protection of asylum seekers and refugees, the IOM is tasked with migration management. In the context of mass deportations of illegal immigrants, IOM supports the sovereign states to manage their borders and return individuals without legal documents, but it simultaneously works to prevent forced or violating deportations. One of IOM's key mechanisms is the Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration (AVRR) programs. Those programs offer migrants an informed and safe return to their origin state, unlike the forced mass deportations.



IOM also monitors the deportations via data collection, field operations, and partnership with local governments. It also works in transit countries like Mexico and Turkey to provide support services, legal guidance, and protection from exploitation, especially for vulnerable groups such as unaccompanied minors or victims of trafficking.

Timeline of Events

December 10, 1948	Proclamation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights
February 16, 1946	The establishment of The United Nations Commission on Human Rights (UNCHR)
July 28, 1951	Signing of the Refugee Convention (Geneva Convention)
1980s–1990s	US-Mexico Mass Deportations (Operation Wetback & Beyond)
October 26, 2002	Creation of Frontex (EU Border Agency)
March 15, 2006	Establishment of the United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC)
March 26, 2006	Dissolution of UNCHR
February 22, 2011	Beginning of the Libyan Civil War & Migration Crisis
2015	European Migration Crisis Peaks
September 22, 2015	Hungary & Poland Reject EU Quota System
February 2, 2017	Signing of the Italy-Libya Memorandum of Understanding



August 25, 2017	Rohingya Crisis Begins
April 21, 2021	Greece-Turkey Pushback Scandal
July 7, 2021	Belarus-Poland Border Crisis
April 13, 2022	UK-Rwanda Deportation Deal
March 14, 2024	Cyprus Deports Syrian Refugees
March 24, 2025	Mass Deportation of Venezuelans to El Salvador

Relevant UN Resolutions and Other Documents

Universal Declaration of Human Rights: It is adopted by the UN General Assembly, this foundational document sets out the basic rights and freedoms entitled to every human being. Article 14 guarantees the right to seek asylum, and Article 5 prohibits torture and cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment.

1951 Refugee Convention & 1967 Protocol: The main legal documents outlining the rights of refugees and the obligations of states. Includes the principle of non-refoulement. The 1967 Protocol removed geographical and temporal limits from the original Convention.

Convention Against Torture (CAT): Prohibits deportation or extradition of individuals to states where they risk torture and strengthens the obligations under non-refoulement.

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR): Article 7 prohibits torture or cruel treatment. Article 13 protects against arbitrary expulsion and guarantees the right to have one's case reviewed.



European Convention on Human Rights: The article's number 4 of Protocol No. 4 prohibits collective expulsions of aliens. It's also frequently cited in cases against EU states for mass deportations without individual assessment.

UNHRC Resolution 37/14: The resolution "Protection of the human rights of migrants" urges states to protect the rights of migrants during all phases of migration. It condemns collective expulsions and arbitrary detentions and encourages access to asylum procedures and legal aid.

2016 EU-Turkey Deal: It is a political agreement and is not legally binding. The agreement's purpose is to return irregular migrants from Greek islands to Turkey in exchange for EU financial support of around €6 billion. However, it encouraged mass returns, limited access to asylum, and led to rights violations.

Italy-Libya Memorandum of Understanding: This bilateral treaty states that Italy funds and equips the Libyan Coast Guard to intercept migrants before reaching Europe. But, it led to returns to detention and abuse in Libya, and was viewed as outsourcing Europe's border to a failed state.

2019 U.S.-Mexico Migration and Security Agreements With this bilateral agreement, Mexico agrees to deploy the National Guard and expand deportations to prevent Central American migrants from reaching the U.S. Yet, it didn't hold back sparks of human rights concerns over arbitrary detention and refoulement.

Previous Attempts to Solve the Issue

UNHRC Resolution 37/14

The Resolution 37/14, which was adopted by the United Nations Human Rights Council in 2018, represents a strong international stance against the violation of migrant rights during all stages of migration, including detentions, transits, and deportations. It emphasizes that migrants, regardless of their legal status, are



entitled to fundamental human rights under international law. It explicitly condemns collective expulsions and calls on member states to ensure access to fair asylum procedures, legal assistance, and effective remedies before any removal. The resolution also highlights the importance of non-discriminatory treatment of migrants and urges states to avoid arbitrary detention, emphasizing that detention must always be a measure of last resort. Although non-binding, Resolution 37/14 acts as a soft law instrument and provides political and normative pressure on states to align their deportation practices with human rights standards.

UNHRC Resolution A/HRC/47/L.14

This resolution marked a critical escalation in UN concern over rising trends in pushbacks and the criminalization of irregular migration. It reaffirms that border management must not violate international human rights or humanitarian obligations, even when states exercise their sovereign right to control their borders. However, the resolution specifically criticizes unannounced expulsions, externalization of asylum, and the use of excessive force during deportations. It calls for transparency and accountability mechanisms, such as independent monitoring of borders and return operations. This resolution has been referenced in debates over Greece, Hungary, and Libya's border practices, making it highly relevant to the topic of mass deportations.

1951 Refugee Convention & the 1967 Protocol

Often called the cornerstone of international refugee law, the 1951 Refugee Convention establishes the definition of a refugee and outlines their legal rights, while setting obligations for signatory states. The core principle of the Convention is non-refoulement, meaning no refugee should be returned to a country where they face serious threats to their life or freedom. However, when the 1967 Protocol passed, it removed the geographical and temporal limitations of the original Convention, making it applicable globally. Together, they obligate states to allow



refugees access to asylum procedures and refrain from arbitrary detention or collective expulsion.

Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration

Even though it is non-binding, this international agreement endorsed by over 150 UN member states provides a comprehensive framework for managing migration in a human-rights-centered and cooperative manner in 2018. The Compact includes objectives, several of which are directly related to preventing human rights violations during deportations. The Compact encourages states to avoid arbitrary or mass expulsions, and to ensure that deportation processes respect procedural guarantees, including legal representation and the right to appeal. It has influenced several national policies and is used as a reference by UN agencies to hold governments accountable.

IOM and UNHCR Field Operations

In conflict zones and transit countries such as Libya, Bangladesh, Mexico, and Greece, the IOM and the UNHCR serve as frontline responders. UNHCR also intervenes in cases of refoulement, urging governments to halt removals where safety is in question. Both agencies play a vital role in documenting abuses and shaping policy through reporting and diplomatic engagement.

Possible Solutions

Firstly, it is useful to know how far developments have come. Therefore, the way forward should be drawn in line with doctrinal documents such as the aforementioned 1951 congress. Within these resolutions, definitions of the necessary terms such as refugee and need situations should be determined. In this way, it should be prevented from becoming a point that the state, which is not in favour of any middle ground, would find unsuitable.



Then the resolution should be written. The resolution should be able to secure the various parts of the problem in human life by analysing it from different angles. To do so, UN committees could be used to develop articles that consider different aspects, such as the disarmament of refugee movements (GA1) or the legalisation of their processes (GA6). In doing so, however, it is important not to deviate from the actual committee progress, as it should be recognised that these items may have a negative priority.

In addition to the development of the drafting process, possible obstacles to progress should be taken into account. It is essential to respect the sovereignty of the member states in order to avoid any difficulties from them. Following this condition, the stands of the member states should be determined using the other agreements mentioned. According to the understanding of these stands, the opposing country in question can be favoured or opposed. In this way, the tension can be reduced by making a good explanation in response to an argument or the intensity can be increased by using a counter-argument.

The relevant non-governmental organisations and press organs can be used for the following articles. Data from the reports can be retrieved as needed and NGOs' announcements can be used to find out what actions have been condemned or welcomed so far. These organisations, which are not affiliated to states, must be active, as some states may override the decisions of other member states in line with their sovereign rights. UN authorisation should also be ensured, as countries can refuse to work with NGOs, but UN resolutions ensure global progress.

Finally, importance should be attached to amendments. Through amendments, ideas that are outside these perspectives can be added to the resolution, resulting in a paper that is in line with active UN resolutions, that does not suffer from lack of progress, and that is generally receptive to ideas.



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