Resolution Submitted by the Kingdom of Sweden

Concerning the current refugee crisis and the importance of taking action as a means of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals set in 2016 [1]**.**

The General Assembly,

Taking into account that the number of refugees is higher today than ever before, with 25.9 million people given refugee status[2].

Appreciating the efforts made by the UNHCR to ensure refugees have clean water, sanitation and other basic necessities, as well as transport back to their countries and income-generating projects for settlers[3].

Deploring that the current distribution of refugees amongst nations is unfair, as a third of all refugees are hosted by the World's poorest countries and more than half of all refugees are hosted by just ten countries[4].

Emphasizing the importance of allocating refugees to nations with enough and appropriate resources, as if deprived of basic necessities and help with integrating into a society (social and financial), the Sustainable Development Goals can never be met as they concern the global population, with no exception to refugees.

Recognising the efforts made by countries such as Germany, Lebanon and Jordan to tackle the issue by intaking a large number of refugees annually.

Decides to call for the establishment of an international body called the United Nations Refugee Allocation Association (UNRAA) whose responsibility it would be to allocate refugees fairly amongst the member nations of the General Assembly.
1. The UNRAA will decide the number of refugees based upon:
    a. Each nation's capability to take care of refugees measured by their HDI
    b. The current refugee to population ratio of each nation
    c. Each nation's social globalisation as per the KOF globalisation index - an annually published list of countries ranked from most to least globalised, measured by political, economic and social factors such as trade restrictions, civil rights and participation in UN peacekeeping missions[5].
    d. Each nation's total population
2. Implement a tradable responsibility token system, managed by the UNRAA, that would:
    a. Allow countries to buy, sell or trade refugee intake credit, if the deal is approved by the UNRAA, in order to compensate nations that take in more refugees, as well as decrease the pressures on the nations unwilling to do so.
    b. Require nations that buy refugee intake credit to pay the host nation on an annual basis. This would apply for up to 7 years, after which the refugees are expected to have either returned back to their home country, or integrated into the host nation's society.

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[1]   Knowledge Platform, The United Nations, *Sustainable Development Goals,* (UN official website, 2016)
[2]   The United Nations Refugee Agency, *Figures at a Glance*, (UNHCR official webpage, published 19th June 2019).
[3]   *Figures at a Glance*
[4]   Amnesty International, *The World's Refugees in Numbers,* (2019).
[5]   ETHZurich KOF, *KOF Globalisation Index: Globalisation Lull Continues,* (27 December 2018).

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