



G20

G20

Addressing the Global Refugee Crisis and its Socioeconomic Implications

I. Committee Background

The Group of Twenty (G20) was founded in 1999 after the Asian financial crisis of 1997-1998. G20 is a forum for the finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors of the most important industrialised and developing economies to discuss international economies and financial stability. The forum initially focused on broad macroeconomic issues but is as since expand the agenda to inter-alia which include trade, climate change, migration, anti-corruption and humanitarian crisis While the G20 does not enact legally binding policies, its discussions influence international strategy and foster cooperation among member states. G20 members represent around 85% of the global gross domestic product, over 75% of the global trade, and about two-thirds of the world population. The role of G20 is to provide the foundation for global economic stability, a vital role for economic development.



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II. Introduction to the Topic

Global Refugee Crisis

The Global Refugee Crisis is a pressing humanitarian and political challenge globally. According to the United Nations High Commissioner, over 120 million people have been displaced around the world, with 31 million being refugees, who have been forced to flee their home countries due to war, famine, natural disasters and many other reasons. The UNHCR was founded in 1950, and since 1982 has consistently protected at least 10 million refugees. Overall, global displacement has almost doubled in the last 10 years, due to the rapid increase of refugees. Ongoing conflicts in countries such as Afghanistan, Ukraine, Sudan and Syria have largely contributed to this increase.

The refugee crisis is such a problematic issue as providing services, necessities and ensuring protection of refugee's rights is a challenge; host countries may not have the economic capacity to support the increasing number of refugees being displaced. Refugees fleeing from conflict, violence, insecurity or war are often hosted by neighbouring countries, however these host countries -many of which are NEEs - are prone to the same issues, meaning this solution is only short-term and temporary.

Many global debates on migration policies, border control and international responsibilities have escalated. Therefore, showing deep conflicts between nations over how to handle the growing displacement of refugees. As disagreements continue and climate change worsens, coordinated global action and sustainable solutions has never been more essential.



Socioeconomical Implications

The global refugee crisis has an expansive socioeconomic impact that breaches past beyond humanitarian concerns and affects global socioeconomic stability, trade, and development directly. Worldwide, more than 114 million people are currently displaced due to conflict, persecution, and climate-related disasters. Both host and origin countries have been stretched past their elastic limit because of the mass forced migration of people leaving economies suffering.



In many developing nations, where the majority of the world's refugees are, the arrival of displaced populations has shown to overwhelm essential services such as housing, healthcare, and education. This results in growing demands in public services. To meet them, high short-term financial pressures are placed on governments and an unexpected influx of asylum seekers slows economic development heavily. To add, this can leave numerous areas of public demand unfulfilled and growing (such as infrastructure and interest rate changes).

However, in the long term refugees can make a big and positive contribution to the country's economies. This happens when effective policies are implemented. When refugees have access to employment, and education they can fill labor gaps found in the economies of the country. Countries such as Germany, Canada, and Turkey have shown that having inclusion labor programs not only reduces welfare costs but also improves productivity and local consumption.

It is important for countries to be inclusive towards refugees because they can influence community relations, national identity, and public opinion. Without the inclusion efforts, societies can be able to experience tension or discrimination against refugees causing social cohesion. G20 encourages its members to promote and have long term plans of inclusion and sustainable growth that helps refugees through education, employment, and social integration. The refugee crisis also connects to climate and development challenges which are one of G20's priorities. Displaced populations come from regions having environmental stress and economic instability, linking migration to issues like climate adaptation and food security. Addressing these socioeconomic implications requires global cooperation of all G20 members, financial institutions,

and international organizations to create effective, long-term solutions that promote both stability and opportunity.

III. Key Issues

Unequal Global Burden-Sharing of Refugees: Analyse the unfair burden sharing among countries hosting refugees, as some countries host high numbers in comparison to their economic capacity. Also think about the rising number of refugees that are displaced due to wars, natural disasters, nationality and many other reasons, forcing them to flee their home for protection. How can G20 address this issue? How will refugees be distributed globally when the number of refugees displaced increase?

Socioeconomic Impact of Forced Displacement: Critically assess how forced displacement affect both refugees and host communities, and what economic pressure host states face. What social/economic advantages and disadvantages are there? How may cause this stress on host states or countries?

Inefficient Funding and International Support Gaps: Formulate recommendations to solve for the inefficient funding mechanisms. UNHCR and other organizations face shortfalls financially and cannot meet growing needs. Refugee support funds are also frequently poorly managed, and more focused on short-term solutions rather than long-term.

Political and Security Tensions Around Migration Policies: Analyse political and security debates, arising from increase in conflict with border control and migration policies, due to many governments introducing new laws to regulate refugee movement.

Need for Stronger International Coordination and Shared Responsibility: Propose ideas that include international coordination and shared responsibility, to overcome the impact on the refugees. Poor living conditions, dependency and limited access to services are ongoing issues that many refugees face.

Challenges of Integration in Host Societies: Consider the integration challenges such as tension socially between refugees and locals, lack of job opportunities and language barriers. Many refugees struggle with these problems when moving to a host country. How may this be prevented?

IV. Countries List

1. Argentine Republic
2. Commonwealth of Australia
3. Federative Republic of Brazil
4. Canada
5. People's Republic of China
6. French Republic
7. Federal Republic of Germany
8. Republic of India
9. Republic of Indonesia
10. Italian Republic
11. Japan
12. United Mexican States
13. Russian Federation
14. Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
15. Republic of South Africa
16. Republic of Korea
17. Republic of Türkiye
18. United Kingdom of Great Britain
& Northern Ireland
19. United States of America
20. Kingdom of Spain

V. Sources

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